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FAMILY

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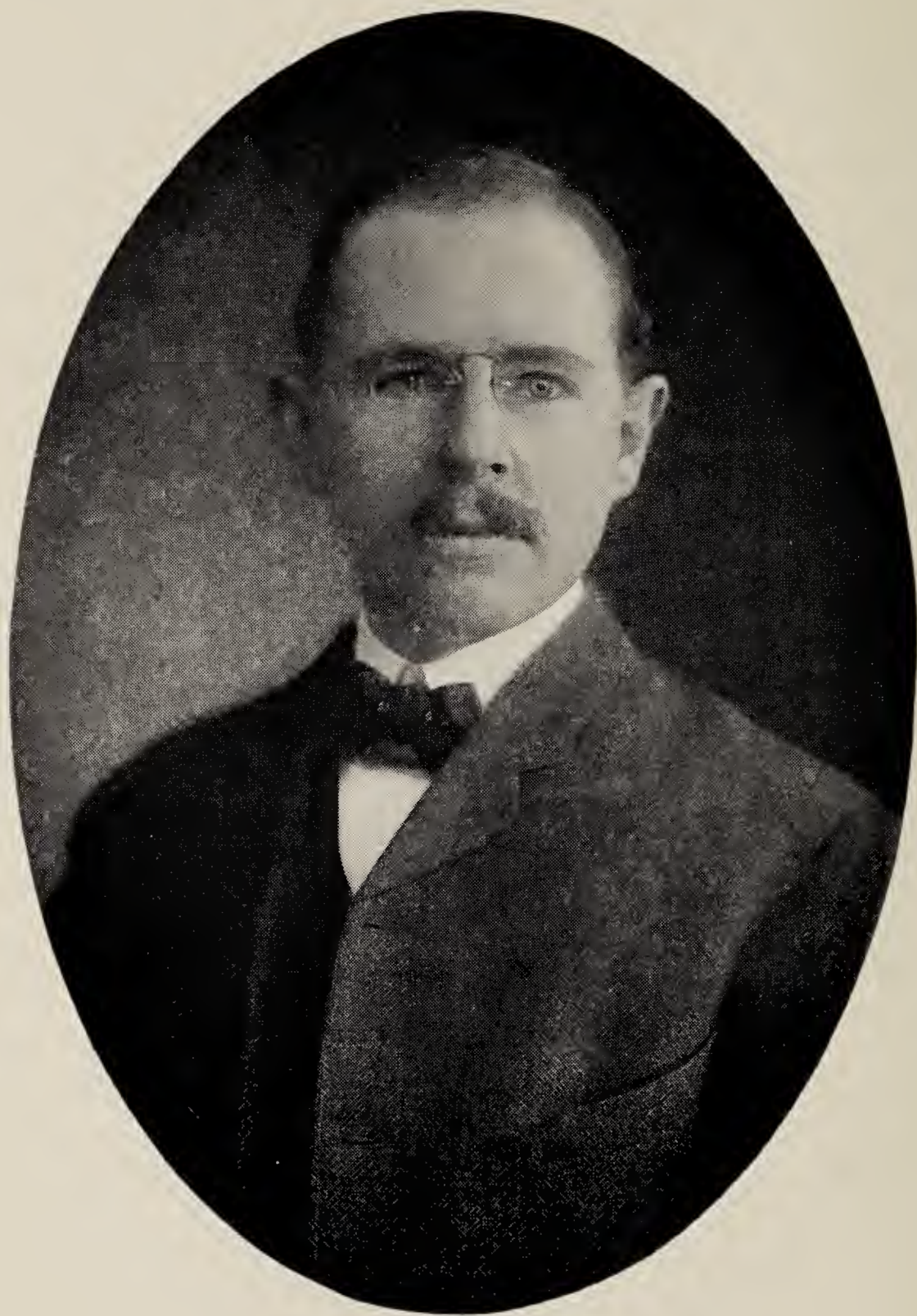
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THE HOLLYDAY AND RELATED FAMILIES
OF THE EASTERN SHORE
OF MARYLAND



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JAMES BORDLEY, JR., M. D.

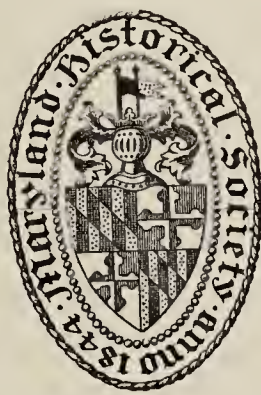
1874—1956

The Hollyday and Related Families of the Eastern Shore of Maryland

INCLUDING THE TRUMAN, VAUGHAN,
COVINGTON, LLOYD, ROBINS,
CHAMBERLAINE, HAYWARD, CARMICHAEL,
MURRAY, BENNETT, EARLE, CHEW,
HEMSLEY, TILGHMAN, GOLDSBOROUGH, AND
OTHER FAMILIES

By JAMES BORDLEY, JR., M. D.

*Prepared for publication by Professor Walter Blake Norris
and Captain Walter D. Sharp, (SC) U. S. Navy, (Retired)*



BALTIMORE
MARYLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

1962

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FOREWORD

This book, substantially completed by Dr. Bordley before his death in 1956, is compounded of the author's deep interest in Maryland history, his special interest in the Hollyday family, and his intellectual curiosity regarding the personalities and mode of life of unsung but patriotic country gentlemen of the Eastern Shore. In later life he had the time to explore the extraordinary collection of letters, business accounts and memoranda of the Hollyday family which had been inherited by Mrs. Bordley and her sisters, the Misses Clara and Elizabeth Hollyday. On his retirement from active practice, he devoted his extraordinary energy to unravelling a confusing skein of family relationships which, thanks to his wide reading, retentive memory, and especially to his insight, he was able to present in organized and readable form.

Sensitive to the recollections of older members of the family and to its traditions, he was able to test them against the written records which he studied, selecting those that would stand the test of fact, and discarding or barely mentioning the rest. Thereby he saved for posterity a wealth of illuminating material. More than this, he created a valuable picture of plantation life through several succeeding generations.

The author was born February 20, 1874, in Centreville, Queen Anne's County, Maryland, the son of James Bordley, a physician active in the community, and his wife, Ella Fassitt Brown Bordley. He received his degree in medicine at the University of Maryland in 1896 and after serving an internship at the Baltimore City Hospital, entered general practice. He was soon attracted to the field of ophthalmology and became one of the early members of the Ophthalmological Department of the Johns Hopkins Hospital. While there he worked in close association with the celebrated brain surgeon, Harvey Cushing. He and Cushing were joint authors of several important scientific papers which appeared in 1908 and 1909. Dr. Bordley subsequently became a specialist in otolaryngology as well as ophthalmology and became widely recognized as a leading practitioner in these fields. He served as president of the American

Ophthalmological Society and was prominent in other leading bodies in medical science. He was the author of 25 articles on various medical topics. In World War I, as a member of the Council of National Defense, he helped select the personnel for the Ophthalmological Section of the U. S. Army Medical Corps. He soon became a member of this Corps himself and was discharged from the service with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He had charge of work with blinded men and was instrumental in organizing U. S. General Hospital No. 7 devoted to this work. The hospital was set up in the Evergreen estate, Baltimore, loaned by Mrs. T. Harrison Garrett. After the war, this hospital became known as the Red Cross Institute for the Blind.

With Mrs. Bordley he early indulged an enthusiasm for antique furniture, and together they searched the east for fine and rare pieces, gradually broadening their interests to include portraits, silver, utensils and other eighteenth century furnishings. Recognized as an authority on furniture of Maryland origin and productions of other local craftsmen, he was a leader in preserving the Hammond-Harwood House, Annapolis, and in assisting in many other historical and preservation projects. He served on the board of trustees of St. John's College, and was a founding trustee of the Baltimore Museum of Art, and a member of the Maryland Historical Society's Gallery Committee. Through gifts of portraits, furniture, silver, costumes and household equipment, he and Mrs. Bordley handsomely enriched the Society's collections. He also made frequent contributions in money and counsel to the development of the Society. His knowledge and discriminating judgment were invaluable guides in the Society's programs for improvement and expansion. His death on January 7, 1956, brought to an end a useful and distinguished career in his chosen fields.

JAMES W. FOSTER,

Director, Maryland Historical Society

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTE

The sources for the genealogy and history of the Hollyday family are:

The Readbourne letter collection, preserved at Readbourne by the Hollyday occupants until 1903, then transferred to the new home of the family at Avonbourne, near Easton, later placed in the custody of Dr. and Mrs. James Bordley, Jr., in Baltimore, and by them transferred to the Maryland Historical Society, 201 West Monument St., Baltimore. From them Dr. Bordley had prepared on index cards, with explanatory information, summaries of the contents of the letters, arranged by name of writer and date. These also are now in the files of the Society (designated as Hollyday Letters).

Other Hollyday material was preserved in the Easton, Md., home of Col. Henry Hollyday, Deputy Clerk of the Talbot County Court, and descended to his son, Henry Robins Hollyday, who in 1960 allowed this material to be microfilmed by the Maryland State Archivist, and the films deposited in the Hall of Records in Annapolis. These have not yet (1960) been indexed (designated as Easton Letters).

Captain Walter D. Sharp, Supply Corps, U. S. Navy, Retired, has also collected much material in loose leaf form. This material is in his custody at 197 Hanover St., Annapolis, Maryland (designated as Walter D. Sharp Collection).

W. B. N.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

The author was born in Queen Anne's County, Maryland, not far from "Readbourne," the first home of the Hollydays on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. His interest in the family was first stimulated by Mr. Richard Hollyday, the last Hollyday owner of the original homestead, who had accumulated a large fund of family lore and took great delight in imparting it to his guests, both young and old. Interest in the lore became almost mandatory when in 1899, four years before "Readbourne" was sold out of the family, the author married one of Mr. Hollyday's daughters. In the long interval since then, the interest has steadily increased, but it was not until some years ago that the author began to collect notes for the writing of the story of the Hollydays of Maryland. Not long ago he was favored with an opportunity to study hundreds of family letters and scores of other documents, the accumulation of some two hundred years, from the attic of "Readbourne." These letters, account books, diaries, wills and deeds make a history of the Hollyday family more authentic and coherent, better orient the family in the social and political life of the colony and illustrate its helpfulness in transforming the colony into a state of the Union.

JAMES BORDLEY, JR.

Baltimore, 1955

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I

THE IMMIGRANT ANCESTOR

It was not by chance that the first of the family arrived in Maryland; still one can but speculate on the hopes and desires of those who first came to settle in a wilderness such as was Maryland in the middle of the 17th century; and one can speculate too on what they brought in the way of wealth and on the advantages which they expected to enjoy. There is no evidence that the first of the Hollyday clan brought with him more than a vigorous determination to carve his fortune out of the wilderness. In this he was successful and to his children he transmitted some of his vigor and determination which they translated into effective services in courts of law, in legislative halls and in progressive agriculture. He and his children left behind them charming homes and fine plantations through which their remote descendants can judge of their success and pride and taste.

It is not our intention to give much space to the European ancestry of the Hollydays but to view the family and its accomplishments in Maryland. This book will deal primarily with the Eastern Shore branch but will begin with Thomas and Mary Truman Hollyday of Billingsley's Point, Calvert County.

Much that is speculative and legendary has been written and told about this branch and it may offend some of our readers to see these stories reduced to fact. Our only apology is that this is a history and must be composed of facts.

Of the ancestors, the maternal side arrived in Maryland first, therefore they will be given first consideration; and to make clear the part they played in the colony not only will the ancestor, Dr. James Truman, be discussed but also his two brothers, Thomas and Nathaniel.

From Dr. James Truman the Hollydays of "Readbourne" and "Ratcliffe Manor" on the Eastern Shore and "Brookfield" on the Western Shore descended.

II

THE TRUMAN FAMILY

Three brothers arrived in Calvert County in the middle of the 17th century, James, Thomas, and Nathaniel Truman. There can be no dispute that they came from Nottinghamshire, England, as their plantations and their homes were named for places along the Trent River in and around Nottingham. When Thomas served on the commission to name the towns and ports of what was then Calvert County he named the principal port Nottingham and his own home on the Patuxent river, just south of Nottingham, he later called "Trent Neck" after a famous old home a short distance from Nottingham on the Trent. Their cousin William Truman who came to Maryland to join them was from Gedling, a suburb of Nottingham. In his will he calls Dr. James Truman's grandson, to whom he left his estate, "Cousin." (Calvert County Wills, Vol. 6, p. 67, 1686).

In Nottingham, England, the name Truman was legion and in Gedling there were several Truman families. In truth the duplication of Christian names has been the principal obstacle in our search for the ancestors of the three brothers. As Gedling seemed the most probable place of residence, both civil and ecclesiastical records were searched but with no positive result. Between 1620 and 1660 three families were discovered; in one there were two brothers, Joseph and William. William seems undoubtedly to have been the William who came to Maryland. Joseph, said by his biographers to have been one of the great minds in the Anglican Church, graduated from Cambridge and after being ordained became rector of the church in Cromwell near Nottingham. Of the second family of Trumans we know only James Truman, who also graduated at Cambridge and, being ordained, was made rector of the Anglican Church in Garthorpe, Leicestershire. We know nothing about the third family except from court records where "James Truman,

Apothecary," was given permission to issue tokens good for purchases at his store in 1652.

It is unfortunate that no wills of these families have been discovered and no parish records which throw any light on the three Maryland brothers. There is, however, a suggestive angle: James Truman of Maryland was a physician; his wife was the daughter of an apothecary; when her father died her mother married another apothecary; Mrs. Truman had two brothers, apothecaries; Dr. Truman's daughter married an apothecary; when the Trumans sent packages to England they were addressed in care of a London apothecary. It is of interest that during the period 1630-1660 there were five apothecaries by the name of Truman in Nottingham: James, Thomas, William, Henry, and John. No will of any of these men has been discovered. This apothecary angle is interesting because at the time many physicians were originally apothecaries and it is possible that Dr. James Truman followed the usual custom of the time of reading medicine, either by himself or in the office of a physician, and starting practice. As many apothecaries followed this practice, perhaps Dr. James Truman was the apothecary of that name in Gedling. As the Maryland brothers were apparently men of good education it was thought possible to trace them through some college register. There was no school for higher education in Nottingham during their school days and historians of Nottingham point out that, during our arbitrary period 1620-1660, most young men were sent to one of two excellent schools in Kings Lynn, Norfolk County. This was a journey of sixty miles over the York Vale by an excellent transportation system. Our very kind friend Richard Bennett, Lord Mayor of Kings Lynn, supervised an examination of the registers of the two schools which were carried on under the authority of the Anglican and Roman Catholic bishops respectively. Lord Mayor Bennett wrote after many weeks: "The lists are so incomplete they should not be taken as evidence the Maryland Trumans were not students although we failed to discover their names." Examinations were made of the lists of students at Cambridge and Oxford, not far from Nottingham, by the registrars of these famous universities, but without success.

These studies took many months and involved much effort and it seems a pity to have to confess that nothing of importance resulted so far as discovering the English ancestors of our Truman family.

Colonel Henry Hollyday, in an article in the *Maryland Historical Magazine*, raised the question as to the proper spelling of the name of the three Maryland brothers and concluded it was *Trueman*.¹ As the wills of all three brothers are signed *Truman*, and the same spelling is used on their tombstones, it seems reasonable that *Truman* is correct. It is interesting that in Basford Parish, just across the Trent from Nottingham, the name is practically always spelled *Trueman* in the parish register. It was from this parish that the Virginia *Trueman*s probably emigrated by the way of Barbados.

THOMAS TRUMAN

Thomas Truman so far as can be ascertained was the first of his name to arrive in Maryland. In the graveyard of his old home plantation, called by him "Trent Neck"—now known as "Trent Hall"—there is a tombstone which gives his birth as 1625 and his death as 1685.

In the "*Early Settlers List*,"² the time of his arrival is set as 1666; however, on August 23, 1656, Lord Baltimore wrote his Governor and Council in Maryland to issue a grant to Mr. Thomas Truman (and three others) of 1,000 acres according to his Lordship's former directions . . . and that they "cherish and comfort in what they can all such persons as have approved themselves faithful to his Lordship and done good service in the late troubles there." They were told to prefer such persons "before any others to such places of trust and profit as they may be respectively capable of & in particular Mr. Thomas Truman" . . .³ As Lord Baltimore dated the start of his troubles as 1650, it is quite evident Mr. Truman was on hand at the time, or thereabouts.

As additional proof that he arrived before 1666, the records of the Provincial Court in 1657 show him the plaintiff in an action which was continued into the records of 1658-9. County court records mention the fact that in 1659 he was called for duty on a petit jury and in 1660 was drawn for a grand jury.

In 1660 he was promoted in the militia of Calvert County from lieutenant to captain. He was a member of the House of Burgesses, 1661-2, Judge of the Quorum for his county in 1661, and High Sheriff in 1662. In 1665 at a meeting of his Lordship's Council it was recorded: "Thomas Truman sworn one of his Lordship's Councillors for this Province." ⁴

Thomas Truman's life was one of great activity and to supply some of the drama of his rugged existence not categorically recorded in ancient tomes, the author has pieced together some interesting and suggestive items to account for his arrival and stay in Maryland. It was in or about the year 1650 that a number of settlers arrived on the Patuxent from Nottinghamshire. The date corresponds with the full assumption of power in England of Oliver Cromwell. Control of Nottinghamshire was actively contested by Cromwell and the Royalist forces of Charles I, who first set up his standard in Nottingham in 1642. The population of the shire was about equally divided in its loyalty; both sides were strong and bitter in their attachments. In the year 1650 the forces of Cromwell captured the castle stronghold in Nottingham-on-Trent which gave them control of the shire. This left the Royalist forces and persons supporting the Church of England in a serious predicament. Cromwell proved a very generous conqueror, as he is now viewed, but at the time his conquering armies were not so kind and for many of his opponents migration seemed the way to safety. This possibly was the impelling reason for Thomas and his countrymen to find their way to Maryland, as they were all of the Church of England and possibly in the forces of the King. To add a certain weight to this theory, immediately upon his arrival in Maryland, although an Anglican, he joined the forces of the Catholic Lord Baltimore in the defense of Maryland against the Cromwellian Commissioners sent from Virginia to govern Maryland.

In 1658 Cromwell died and in 1659 a movement was started to bring Charles II to the throne of England. Perhaps it was not mere chance that in 1659 Thomas Truman sailed for England not to return until Charles was crowned in 1660.

Feeling it likely that Thomas Truman was a soldier before coming to America, the author enlisted the help of the British

War Office in trying to locate his services during the Cromwellian campaigns. The records of the King's forces are too incomplete to be helpful, nor did the much better preserved lists of Cromwell's armies bring anything of importance to light. It is a fact, however, that after his arrival in Maryland Thomas became active in the military, rising in a few years from lieutenant to colonel of the militia of Calvert County and, when a major movement against the Indians was planned by the Colony, Major Truman, as he is called in colonial records, was selected as Commander-in-Chief of the forces.

In his time Thomas Truman was one of Maryland's foremost citizens and as such was appointed by Lord Baltimore "our trusty and well beloved . . . Thomas Truman, Esq. to be [one] of our private secret and continual Council."⁵ He lived up to the expectations of his commission being among those more continuously in the Council than any other member. Appointed in 1665 he remained a member, except from December, 1683, to October, 1684, until his death in 1685. During the short interval he was off the Council, he was in the Lower House and a member of its Grand Committee and was again appointed a Judge of the Quorum of his county.

In 1675 Indians were on the war path in the outlying districts of Southern Maryland and Northern Virginia. Brutal murders and torture aroused the people of the hinterland and many moved out to safer ground, but the necessity for Indian trade in the establishment of exports for credits in England made the colonial government loath to drive the Indians out of Maryland. This was the subject of weary debates in the Assembly until the Governor of Virginia requested the cooperation of Maryland in the suppression of Indian marauders. After more debates the Maryland Government consented to send a troop of horsemen to meet with Virginia troops under Colonel John Washington—grandfather of George—for the purpose of demolishing an Indian fort at the mouth of Piscattaway Creek. After much delay the Maryland troops with Major Thomas Truman at their head were ready to move. This was a fateful trip for the Major and nearly resulted in his execution. The Maryland troops arrived at the Indian fort before the Virginians and immediately set siege to the place. The Indians

disclaimed any responsibility for the torture and murder of the whites and declined to vacate or surrender their fort. In his negotiations with the Indians, Major Truman demanded six of the principal Indians as hostages to prove their good faith. These hostages had just been turned over to the Major when Colonel Washington and his Virginians arrived. The Colonel, supported by his officers, demanded the immediate execution of the hostages, which Major Truman refused, but, to add strength to Colonel Washington's demands, the remains of a murdered family were brought into the camp and some of the hostages were directly accused of their murders. The Maryland troops threatened to return home if the hostages were not executed. Whether by Major Truman's order, or only by his tacit assent, the hostages were executed. When the campaign was ended and the troops returned home, Major Truman, their commander, was charged with the murder of hostages sent to establish the faith of his enemies. The Council laid the charges before the Lower House, which tried the Major and found him guilty but declined to accede to the request of the Council for extreme punishment on the ground there were many extenuating circumstances. As a result of the bitterness between Council and House over the punishment to be assessed, Major Truman remained a free man. Scharf in his *History of Maryland* ⁶ says the result was a serious miscarriage of justice, as the extreme penalty should have been exacted. The author dislikes to take a stand in opposition to so distinguished an historian, but he feels the Lower House in declining to execute the Major must have been aware of facts not revealed to a student of incomplete records some two hundred years old. Doubtless the Lower House took into consideration the many debts owed by the colony to Major Truman for faithful services well performed. It is worth noting that Colonel Washington was commended by Virginia's Governor for his part in the campaign even though he led the insistence for the execution of the Indians.

This trial must have raised the ire of Truman and he must have shown much anger because he was put under a peace bond to Lord Baltimore of 100,000 pounds of tobacco, and 50,000 pounds of tobacco to Thomas and Justinian Gerrard. Lord Baltimore later wrote Governor Notley that the bond was

placed as a result of the "exigencies of the time," that he held no malice against Truman and that the bonds were to be canceled. He wrote of a visit by Truman, who reminded him that any default on his (Truman's) part would result in confiscation of his property and his banishment from the Colony, that he was an old man and wished only to live among his neighbors and die in the home of his creation; the situation he said had become intolerable. The bonds were cancelled after August 10th in the year 1678.⁷ Thomas was accused by his enemies in 1681 of charging the Catholics with attempts to incite the Indians against the Protestants. Examined by a Commission, the charge was found groundless.

It is simple truth to say that Thomas Truman was an ornament as a citizen, helpful always in establishing order in a wild country, prominent in civic and cultural advancement and always generous with his friends and the poor of his County. As a business man he was outstanding and created for himself a comfortable fortune. His attachment to his family was whole hearted as illustrated by the fact that he provided homes for his less wealthy brothers and gave generously to his widowed sister, his nieces, and their children.

Thomas Truman's first home was "Truman Hills" in Calvert County. In the statement of his accounts, now in the Hall of Records, this home was called the "Old House Plantation." "Truman Hills" was patented to him and shared by his brother, Nathaniel. Their attachment doubtless resulted in their sharing a home until Thomas's marriage, after which in Thomas's new home, a room was always reserved for Nathaniel and was called in Thomas's inventory "Mr. Nathaniel's room."

In 1672 Thomas was married and took his bride to his new home, "Trent Neck," built on a plantation of 600 acres patented to him in 1657. The place lies on the west bank of the Patuxent, then in Calvert, now in St. Mary's County, a short distance below the old and once important town of Nottingham, the port of entry for the Patuxent River, which was destroyed by bombardment of the British in the War of 1812. In this port town Truman owned a "town house." Whether it was built as an investment or for his private use no record discloses. His home built in 1672 still stands with the name changed to

“Trent Hall ” and in its grounds lie the remains of the three Truman brothers and many close relatives. When he died he left his home to his nephew, then a young child, to whose name Thomas requested “ Truman ” be added—Thomas Truman Greenfield—the son of Martha, the eldest daughter of Thomas’s brother, Dr. James Truman. Thomas’s wife was Mary Bogue, widow of Captain John Bogue, and the daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Lashely. Mary had four sisters: Katherine, who married Captain Richard Brightwell; Elizabeth, Mrs. Philip Cooksey; Ann, Mrs. Richard Sothern; and Mrs. Griffin Pond of New Kent County, Virginia. Thomas and Mary had no children, the former dying in 1685 and the latter in 1686. Thomas’s nephews and nieces inherited his property, and the property of his wife was administered for the benefit of her sisters by their husbands. On their tombstones Thomas’s birth is given as 1625 and Mary’s as 1644.

The author, who has spent much time poring over inventories of Maryland estates, was astounded at the large number of items in the listings of Thomas and Mary’s household effects. For one accustomed to thinking of the great simplicity, if not crudeness, of the homes in the third quarter of the 17th century in Maryland, these inventories are revealing. There was silver in abundance and variety, Oriental rugs, chairs and stools with covers of Turkey work and tapestry, chests of drawers, and every kind of furniture essential for a luxurious life.

NATHANIEL TRUMAN

Of Thomas’s brother, Nathaniel, much less is known. It is recorded he entered Maryland in 1667. According to records of the Provincial Court he was given a grant of land in 1665 and in 1667 left for England to return in 1669. It is established by the testimony of his brother Thomas that land was acquired for their joint use in 1659. It seems probable from the busy political life of Thomas that Nathaniel largely supervised their farm work; their landed property was so extensive it seems impossible that busy Thomas could have been more than an executive. Nathaniel’s only ventures in politics were in 1669 and 1676 when he was appointed Judge of the Quorum in Calvert County. His home was on land originally patented

to his brother Thomas—"Truman Hills." This land was later divided between the brothers, probably when Thomas moved to his new home in 1672. Nathaniel by his will left his "seat," "Truman Hills," to his evidently favorite niece Elizabeth, later the wife of Charles Greene, apothecary of Kings Lynn, Norfolk County, England. In copies of his will this property is shown as being left to his three nieces, Ann, Mary, and Elizabeth Truman but, in the original, preserved in the Hall of Records, it is quite clear the home farm was to become the property of Elizabeth. Eventually this property was acquired through purchase from Charles and Elizabeth Greene by Thomas Greenfield, the husband of Martha, eldest of Dr. James Truman's daughters. Nathaniel's will, written in 1676, was probated in 1677. A legacy was left his sister Elizabeth Stringer in England, and Thomas Truman was named executor and residuary legatee. It is interesting that, while he signed his will "Truman," the name in the old index is spelled "Trewman," a not unusual spelling in the records of Nottinghamshire.

DR. JAMES TRUMAN

We now come to the eldest of the three Truman brothers, Dr. James Truman, one of the progenitors of the Hollyday family in Maryland. This gentleman is referred to in deeds given by his son-in-law, Charles Greene of Kings Lynn, England, as General Doctor. It is from this reference alone we conclude he practised medicine as a profession. Just why he should have been designated "General Doctor" is by no means clear; the title is, so far as the author knows, entirely unique, especially in Maryland in the middle 17th Century, where "surgeon" was the usual designation. Possibly his early training was as an apothecary and he wished to differentiate his calling from that of the barber surgeons of his day. There exists not a line as to his professional activities, attainments, or the quality of his learning. We have been told that before coming to America, he studied and practised medicine in Kings Lynn, where his grandson-in-law established a fine reputation as a physician. No such record has been discovered.

Just when the Doctor arrived in Maryland is doubtful. There are two suggestions in the "Early Settlers List"⁷ but they differ

in time and in the names of persons who accompanied him. The earliest record discovered by the author was a land grant in 1666. This is probably not far from the time of his arrival, as he brought with him his three daughters, all of whom were born in England, and the oldest was in 1666 eight years of age (Martha Greenfield's tomb: born 1658, died 1739).

As Dr. Truman left a personal estate of 600 pounds, a library valued at 40 pounds, and a home filled with valuable furnishings, he was either an extraordinarily successful physician for the period of his practice—1666-1672 (his death)—or he brought his capital from England. Most of his medical contemporaries accumulated only debts. There is no indication in the land records that he speculated in real estate and, as he held but one political office, Judge of the Quorum in Calvert in 1669, his political activities could have added little to his fortune.

When he came to Maryland he was accompanied by his wife Ann, his three daughters, Martha, Mary, and Elizabeth, and his brother-in-law Arthur Storer. Ann was the daughter of Arthur and Katharine Storer, the latter of whom at her husband's death married Joseph Clark, an apothecary, and lived in Loughborough Leicestershire.⁸ Ann's sister, Katherine, and her brother, Edward, were in 1686 living with their mother in Loughborough. Her brother Arthur, originally an apothecary in Nottingham, never married, and what his business was after he removed to Maryland cannot be discovered. While his name appears in many Maryland records, it is only as executor, appraiser, or in similar roles. When he died in 1686 he left a very small estate of personal property only.

After Dr. Truman's death in 1672 his widow Ann married Robert Skinner of Calvert County. To them were born three sons, Clarke, William, and Adderton. There was a prenuptial agreement through which their estates were to be disposed of separately, so at Ann's death, many years after Mr. Skinner's, the bulk of her estate went to her two surviving sons and many friends. Her daughters by Dr. Truman, having received their mother's inheritance from their father, it seems probable she felt free to otherwise dispose of property acquired during her married life with Mr. Skinner.⁹

Dr. Truman's home was a plantation of 700 acres, called in

his will "Indian Creek and additions." This plantation was first laid out as 350 acres in 1657 for Thomas Truman, and in the patent granted in 1658 it is described as being located "on the south side of Patuxent River, just after the river bends to flow [east]" into Chesapeake Bay. How James acquired his brother's interest in this property is not to be found in the Land Office at Annapolis. In his will the place is left one-third to his widow and two-thirds to his daughters. He authorized Mrs. Truman to sell her portion if she desired to return to England; instead, she subsequently married and gave her daughters her portion of "Indian Creek." This place, much enlarged by its subsequent owners—Thomas Truman, who acquired it from his nieces by purchase, and Thomas Greenfield, who received it at the death of Thomas Truman—became the inheritance of Dr. Truman's grandson Thomas Truman Greenfield, one of the largest landowners of the colony. The author has been unable to discover the final fate of the home on this property.

Ann Storer Truman Skinner lies buried on what is known as the "Basil Duke Farm" (occupied in 1946 by Mr. C. R. Mohler) about two miles from Prince Frederick in Calvert County. The inscription on her tombstone relates: "Here lyeth Mrs. Ann Skinner first Relict of James Truman Gent, afterwards of Robert Skinner, who died 3 of August 1717 aged about 75 years having lived near half the time a Widow."

Dr. Truman, dying in 1672, was buried at his brother's home, "Trent Neck." We find on his gravestone: "Here lyeth the body of James Truman Gent who died the 7th of August 1672 being aged 50." This graveyard, on original "Trent Neck," is near Mechanicsville on a farm occupied in 1945 by Mr. Clyde Raley.

MARTHA TRUMAN GREENFIELD

Martha, eldest daughter of Dr. Truman, married Thomas Greenfield of Calvert County, "late from Gedling, near Nottingham, England" on or about 1674/5.¹⁰ This lady was clearly a woman of great force and fully cognizant of her position and its resulting responsibilities. She was the mother of a large family and from each member she demanded loyalty. By her will she left a large estate and in each item she stipulated her desires and the duty of her children who, if they wished their

legacies, must abide by her stipulations.¹¹ She outlived her husband some fourteen years and assumed with marked ability the management of a large estate. As can be seen from the attentions paid her by her son Thomas Truman Greenfield, who always addressed her as "My Honorable Mother," she was held in high esteem by her children.

She was clearly a determined woman because, in spite of family protests, she persisted as an elderly woman in riding horseback about her estate. Her persistence resulted in a fall in which one of her legs was broken, leaving her with a bad limp the balance of her life. She died in 1739.^{11a}

Martha's husband, Thomas Greenfield, was both a successful businessman and politician. He held offices in the courts, was sheriff of his county, a member of the Lower House and a member of the Governor's Council. When in 1692 King William III ordered all the laws of Maryland expunged and new ones passed by the Assembly, Thomas Greenfield was made chairman of the Committee of the Lower House entrusted with the work, which was well performed, his only drawback and complaint being a shortage of paper. Under the new code the Church of England became the established church and Thomas was selected as one of the first vestrymen of St. Paul's in Calvert, later in Prince George's County. He died in 1715 and, in his will drawn in 1714 and not probated until 1718, he left substantial legacies in land to his wife Martha and their children: Thomas Truman, Truman, James, Jane, Martha (wife of Basill Waring), Elizabeth (wife of Gabriel Parker), Ann (wife of John Wight), and Micajah. Of these children, Ann, the eldest, was born about 1675. Among them, as viewed in the light of official records, Thomas Truman Greenfield was the most prominent. He was possessed of large wealth and became an outstanding figure politically. In his will he requested that he be buried at "Trent Neck" near his "benefactor" Thomas Truman, and his late wife. He was born in 1682 and was but three years of age at the time of his Uncle Thomas's death, whose name he bore. Thomas Greenfield was given the trusteeship of his son's inheritance, which included "Trent Neck." The home of Thomas Greenfield and his family was on the upper Patuxent on land granted Major Joseph Billingsley in

1659 and called by Mr. Greenfield, "Billingsleys Point." By some coincidence Thomas Hollyday, who also bought land originally patented by Joseph Billingsley, named his home "Billingsleys Point." The two places were separated by a branch, Mr. Hollyday's on the west bank, and Mr. Greenfield's on the east. The actual Point was on the land of Mr. Hollyday and, when his son James sold it to Dr. James Weems, the latter dropped "Billingsleys" and called it "The Point."

Thomas Greenfield was made by Thomas Hollyday the trustee of his children's estate and guardian of his youngest son James Hollyday, I. Under his wise management the estate substantially expanded. Mr. Greenfield was born in 1649 and died in 1715.

ELIZABETH TRUMAN GREENE

This brings us to our all too scanty notes on Elizabeth, the youngest child of Dr. James and Ann Truman. We assume that she was the youngest as she falls into last place in the wills of her father and uncles.

In the autobiographical notes of her son-in-law, Sir William Browne, he states that both he and his wife, Mary, the daughter of Elizabeth Greene, were born in 1692. As Elizabeth was the elder daughter we assume that she married in or about 1690. We have positive knowledge in the will of her Uncle Thomas Truman that she was not married in 1685 and, from a deed given Thomas Greenfield for her third of the property left her by her uncles Thomas and Nathaniel Truman, that she was married in 1697. This deed was signed jointly with her husband "Charles Greene, Apothecary, Kings Lynn, Norfolk County, England." We know from letters of Leonard Hollyday in 1735 and later letters of Captain William Anderson that she was still living in Kings Lynn as late as 1740.

Who the Charles Greene was she married has not been discovered, but in Nottingham in the last quarter of the 17th Century there lived an apothecary by that name. The records of Norfolk County, ecclesiastical and civil, have been explored without finding his name. This search was carried out under orders respectively of the bishops of the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches and by the staff of the Lord Mayor Richard Bennett, of Kings Lynn. Feeling it possible that Elizabeth was

married at her grandmother's home, our search was carried to Loughborough, where she lived, but without result. In St. Mary's County there were Greenes—one a Charles of the proper period—but there exists no evidence that Elizabeth's husband was of that family.

An extensive search was carried out in Norfolk County to find the wills of Mr. and Mrs. Greene but without success. The Charles Greenes had two daughters, Mrs. William Browne and Mrs. Peast. The Christian name of Mrs. Peast is unknown; Mrs. Browne's was Mary. Mrs. Greene and her two daughters were living in Kings Lynn when Leonard Hollyday wrote his brother James in London in 1735 and, as he does not mention Charles, her husband, we assume he was dead. Of Mrs. Peast we know nothing, but of Mrs. Browne something can be told. She married before 1735 Dr. William Browne of Kings Lynn. This gentleman, the son of Dr. Thomas Browne, was born in Durham in 1692, entered Peterhouse College, Cambridge, in 1707 and received his B. A., 1711, M. A., 1714; received his license from Cambridge to practice medicine in 1716, and that year started practice in Kings Lynn, Norfolk. In 1721 he was given the degree M. D. by Cambridge; in 1725 admitted a candidate at the College of Physicians, next year became a Fellow; in 1738/9 admitted a Fellow of the Royal Society and in 1748 was knighted, his sponsor being the Duke of Montagu, who was of the same family as the wife of Sir Leonard Hollyday. He moved to London in 1749, living in Queen Square, Bloomsbury. In London he passed through the various offices of the College of Physicians and in 1765-6, became President of that distinguished medical institution. He was a scholar and heartily disapproved of licentiate doctors—non-graduate physicians—and resigned three years before his term as president expired so as not to involve the college in his fight against the licentiates. This fight brought him much public criticism during which the famous comedian Foote caricatured him in the "Devil upon Two Sticks." He was an eccentric character and appeared one day in Batson's Coffee House dressed in a laced coat and fringed gloves, carrying a spyglass and a muff, to keep an engagement with the Lord Mayor of London. In Foote's caricature on the first night the muff was forgotten, and the next day Sir William

wrote him a humorous note of appreciation and sent him his muff for future performances.

Sir William accumulated a comfortable fortune before removing to London and repeatedly stated it was gained in the practice of medicine and not through speculation. On this fortune he retired, never practicing medicine after leaving Kings Lynn but devoting himself to the advancement of medicine, and to his classical studies, in both of which he was very proficient. Asked in his later years how he retained his healthy appearance, he replied, "I have neither a wife nor debts." He removed from London to Bath saying he "had found fortune in the country, honor in the College, and proposed to find pleasure in the Medicinal Springs." He returned to London in 1771, where he lived until his death in 1774. He was buried in Hillington, Norfolk County,

Sir William and Mary Browne had one daughter, Mary, who married twice, the last time to William Folkes, brother of Martin Folkes, one-time President of the Royal Society. Mary was much a society lady, missing few important events. She was frequently a visitor at the home of Captain William and Rebecca Lloyd Anderson and quite often the chaperon of their daughters on their excursions into formal society. The Folkeses had two daughters and one son. One daughter married and the other would have done so except for the accidental death of her fiancé just before the wedding.

Sir William Browne was the author of a great variety of poems, letters, dialogues, and lampoons. They were written as a rule in Latin or Greek and were generally based upon subjects he either opposed or favored. One of his great attempts was his "Religio Medici," but in this he fell far short of Sir Thomas Browne's original. His most effective writings dealt with the necessity for higher medical education based not upon observation but upon experimentation. These gained for him the degree of M. D., from Cambridge University.

Among his close friends were Peter Collinson, the famed botanist, and Dr. John Fothergill, the King's physician and probably the ablest practising physician of his time in England. It was through these two men that Benjamin Franklin gained his official introductions when he was sent by the Pennsylvania Assembly to plead its cause before Parliament and the Crown.

We know that among Sir William's friends there were many other men of distinction including, for instance, Bishop William Warburton, who wrote a very humorous story of a visit to him by Sir William, whom he called "the leading physician of his time."

MARY TRUMAN

We now come to the second of Dr. James Truman's three daughters, the ancestress of the Maryland Hollydays, Mary Truman. We have already discussed her father and mother and her sisters, Martha Truman Greenfield and Elizabeth Greene. We know little of Mary's early life. Her father was a physician, and her home was "Indian Creek" on the Patuxent, then in Calvert County, now in St. Mary's County. We also know she must have been a woman of ability to be named by Dr. Truman as his executrix. Her home, after her marriage to Thomas Hollyday, was "Billingsleys Point," then in Calvert, now in Prince George's County. We can only speculate on the time of her birth and death. Dr. Truman's will in 1672 shows Mary unmarried and under age; in 1677 property left her in the will of her Uncle Nathaniel was turned over to her uncle Thomas Truman as guardian. We know from the court records of Prince George's County^{11a} (1682-7), that she was married prior to August 4, 1686. The will of her uncle Thomas Truman, written and probated in December, 1685, shows her still as Mary Truman; therefore, her marriage must have been between December, 1685, and August, 1686. All of this brings us exactly nowhere in a search for her age, although it does disprove the statement, so often printed, that she was married in 1690.

When Mary died is as much a speculation as the date of her birth. Our only definite knowledge is that she was dead before Thomas Hollyday wrote his will in 1702. There is a family tradition that she died at the birth of her daughter Margery in 1699. This is groundless, because James and not Margery was the last of her children to grow to maturity. If she died at James's birth, it was in June, 1697, but tradition tells us James was born in England, and as Mary is buried at "Billingsleys Point," she could not have died in England. We know only that she died between James's birth in 1697 and her husband's will written in 1702.

Her estate at the time of her marriage was considerable. We can judge that by a deed given by her sister Elizabeth Greene in 1697, in which the statement is made that her third of the property left by her uncles was eleven hundred acres. Besides her share in this division, Mary, as one of two residuary legatees of her Uncle Thomas Truman, inherited more than two thousand acres of which Elizabeth had no part. We assume from his great fondness for her that she lived with her Uncle Thomas until his death. It is unfortunate we cannot tell more of this fine woman, the wife and mother of distinguished men.

III

THOMAS HOLLYDAY, BUILDER OF “BILLINGSLEY”

We now come to the discussion of Thomas Hollyday, the husband of Mary Truman, and forebear of the Hollyday families of “Readbourne” and “Ratcliffe Manor” on the Eastern Shore and “Brookfield” on the Western Shore. He first appears in colonial records as an apprentice of Captain Timothy Keyser, a master of ships sailing between London and the Chesapeake Bay from 1675 to 1706. In Liber 15, folio 574, (Land Office, Annapolis) we find the following: “. . . John Roult, Thomas Holliday [and fifteen others]. These seventeen rights proved in common form the 15th day of March Anno. 1678-79 before me Will. Stevens, Maryland SS.”

Know all men by these presents that I Thomas Holliday as apprentice and factor to my Master Timothy Keyser do by these presents for a valuable consideration already received, assign over to Robert Smith of Talbot County these seventeen rights above written and proved before Mr. William Stevens as above, as witness my hand this ninth day of July in the year 1679. [Signed] Thomas Holliday. Testes: Christopher Denny.

He stated also that he was eighteen years of age. This assignment took place in Somerset County where William Stevens was a member of the Quorum of the County Court.

Our next contact with Mr. Hollyday is in the Hill Papers (Vol. II) at the Maryland Historical Society. This was in 1682 and 1683 when he was still the factor of Captain Keyser and transacting business with Clement Hill, Sr., who refers to him in several places as “Thomas Hollodaye, merchant.” According to these same papers he made application in 1682 for a grant of land on the Patuxent River, which land was surveyed for him by Robert Jones, then surveyor for Calvert County. The warrant was for “Upper Guiting” and the grant was not completed until 1684.¹²

It seems probable that Thomas Hollyday did not take up his residence in Maryland until the grant was ratified as there is no record of his possessing any land before that time. It was not uncommon for those following the sea to obtain warrants for land and retain them for months and even years before taking up the land, so we cannot conclude that when the warrant was issued in 1682, Thomas Hollyday was living in Calvert County. It was apparently his intention to settle on the Patuxent, which he did in 1684, occupying "Upper Guiting." This name Mr. Hollyday adopted from Upper Guiting, a hamlet in Gloucestershire, England. It is to this shire we have traced most of the English Hollydays. The hamlet has disappeared but Mr. Walker of the College of Arms in London found it on an old map of the shire about twenty-five miles northeast of Stroud—the home of the family of Lord Mayor Leonard Holladay. This gives support to the statement of George Lynn-Lachlan Davis, author of "*The Day Star of Freedom*," that the family of Hollyday lived in Gloucestershire near Bristol.

The Patuxent at the time Thomas settled was an active center in the colony for ships coming and going to Europe, Barbados and the West Indies. Its port of entry, Nottingham, became a busy town. It was clearly Mr. Hollyday's intention to engage in the shipbuilding business and the Patuxent was a center of this activity in the colony. It was the river of his first choice. We know that when he was granted "Hollidays Choice" with its one thousand acres in 1689—"in the upper reaches of the River"—he established a shipbuilding plant on the North Branch of the Patuxent which was in constant use until 1697 and perhaps longer. In the sheriff's census of that year,¹³ Mr. Hollyday was classified as a "Sea Faring Man." Whether he actually followed the sea after leaving the services of Captain Timothy Keyser in 1683 has not been discovered and it seems most probable that his classification can be accounted for by his shipbuilding activities and his former occupation. His activities in the county between 1683 and 1697 seem to refute the idea that he still followed the sea.

His was the last of the shipyards on the Patuxent, which suggests that he must have fared better financially than his competitors. He built ships to sail on both the Chesapeake Bay and the ocean. The author has looked in vain among existing

shipping records in Maryland and England to find whether he was ever a master. There was one vessel sailing out of the Chesapeake to England in the third and fourth quarters of the 17th century named *Holloday*, but in no record of its sailing is the name of either the master or owner mentioned.¹⁴

In the Land Office in Annapolis there is a judgment,¹⁵ showing that Thomas Hollyday and Mary Truman were married before June 15, 1686. The next year he bought "Billingsleys Point," upon which he built his permanent home. This plantation adjoined "Hollidays Choice."

Concerning the forebears of Thomas Hollyday the author can give no definite information. In the 1840's Mr. Henry Hollyday of "Readbourne" loaned to Mr. Lynn Lachlan Davis, the author of *Day Star*, a group of family papers which are supposed to have contained a full account of the Hollyday antecedents. In a fit of anger at a request for their return he destroyed them. Before destroying them he wrote Mr. Hollyday that the Hollydays came from Bristol, meaning, we suppose, Thomas and his brothers. (The correspondence between Mr. Henry Hollyday and Mr. Davis is among the Hollyday papers in the Maryland Historical Society.)

Following the lead given by Mr. Davis, the author engaged the services of Mr. John R. B. Walker, Rouge Croix, College of Arms in London, to make an investigation. He reports that from certain sources (mentioned in his letter of July 22, 1949) he discovers: "That one Henry Hollyday of Minikin Hampton, County Gloucester, had a wife Margery who died in 1513. They are shown as having four sons and one daughter; John of Minikin Hampton; Henry, the heir; Edward of Redborough; and Lawrence, an alderman of Gloucester. It appears that Sir Leonard, the Lord Mayor and Alderman of London, and William, were descended from Edward, whose will dated 1519 shows he had four sons, Thomas, Richard, William and Michael. William's second son was Leonard, Lord Mayor. Mention is made of numerous Hollydays in Minikin Hampton including Thomas in 1667, 1697 and 1700. Mention is also made of the baptism of Elizabeth, the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Hollyday, in Bristol in 1720 and the burial of a Thomas in the period 1640-1660." Minikin Hampton and Bristol are not far apart in Gloucestershire and all of these families were in

that shire. It appears possible that Thomas of Maryland descended from that line, as he named his elder son Leonard and his only daughter Margery.¹⁶

THE HOLLYDAY COAT OF ARMS

In 1720-22 James, I, the son of Thomas of Maryland, had his cousin Dr. (later Sir) William Browne of Kings Lynn, Norfolk Co., England, request the College of Arms for permission to place a coat of arms identical with that of Sir Leonard's on the gravestone of his father. This correspondence is supposed to have been among the letters turned over to Mr. G. L. L. Davis and not returned. However, there is a confirmatory item in a letter from Mr. William Anderson to James Hollyday, the second, the bachelor, in which he states that "permission was granted."

After the death of James Hollyday, first, his son James, desiring to have his father's coat of arms cut on his tombstone, sent a copy of the arms on his grandfather's tombstone to Captain William Anderson in London with the request that he verify them. On January 1, 1750, Captain Anderson replied that an investigation proved the arms correct and told of the investigations of Sir William Browne. He wrote, "I found your Coat of Arms is right." On April 2, 1752, he again wrote, "I hope [referring to that marking James, I's, tomb] the stone will please," It arrived with the letter on Anderson's ship *Nancy*. The arms on this stone are precisely those on Thomas Hollyday's and follow the description of the arms Mr. Walker wrote had been confirmed to Sir Leonard Hollyday and his brothers. Mr. Walker later wrote, "the original having been granted their ancestor Henry whose wife was Margery." In order to get the arms confirmed, James the first, had to file a pedigree with the College of Arms. Mr. Walker after a diligent search has not discovered this important paper. He wrote that it could possibly be among a large mass of unindexed material in the College.

The coat of arms used by Sir Leonard Hollyday was his by inheritance and not by grant. The crest, however, was a grant to him. Mr. Walker wrote:

. . . prior to 1605 it is probable no [Hollyday] crest existed. In the earlier days of heraldry it was usual for families to have Arms

without a Crest, for the latter was used in tournaments and whereas a man might be of sufficient standing to lead soldiers in battle, he was not of necessity of sufficient social standing to take part in tournaments. Later, it became customary for all armigerous families to adopt Crests. On 21 September 1605, William Camden, Clarendoux, made the grant of a Crest and a confirmation of Arms to Sir Leonard, who was described as a 'Citizen & Alderman of London.' The Arms described: Sable three Helmets Argent garnished Or with a Bordure engrailed of the Second; and the Crest, a Demi Lion guardant Or supporting an Anchor proper. The Mantling Gules doubled Silver. One of the records of this entry gives a short pedigree of four generations from Sir Leonard to John Holliday, born about 1640; another refers to the marriage of Agnes the daughter and heir of Robert Holliday . . . in which her arms are given as above. The second refers to William Hollyday, Alderman of London, who died 7 February 1623. In this there are two entries, the first being a grant of arms on 30 February in that year obviously to enable the arms to be used at his funeral and the second, his funeral certificate. This grant was made by John Borough, Norroy. The only difference between this coat and the former was that in the latter the bordure was straight while in the former it was engrailed. The inference is that the two families were related without evidence to prove relationship.

The above and other letters from Mr. Walker make two points quite clear, first, a coat of arms is common family property; second, by right of inheritance it passes to the eldest son; the arms of his brothers must have a small but significant difference. If that were without exception we could assume that Thomas Hollyday was the eldest son of his family in line with Sir Leonard. Unfortunately there is ample proof that Thomas had at least one elder brother, William, and there is sufficient proof sent by Mr. Walker to show that the head of the College of Arms could grant the right under certain circumstances for younger brothers to use the original arms.

The only tangible evidence so far discovered of the relationship of Thomas to Sir Leonard is the coat of arms on the former's gravestone which was carved under special permission of the College of Arms.

THE ENGLISH HOLLYDAYS

The name Hollyday was derived from a clan north of the Tweed who made marauding expeditions from their town and district of Annandale against their English neighbors. Living first north of the Tweed, they gradually worked their way south of the river. When the day arrived for one of their marauding expeditions the entire community joined in wild gaiety on a hill which is still known as Holliday Hill. They called the day of meeting a Holyday. They thus became known as the Holydays, spelled in every conceivable manner. It is amusing to read that when five thousand soldiers were sent to Richard I of England by King William, the Lion of Scotland, one thousand of them were from Annandale and all named Holyday—spelled in many ways. Eventually these soldiers were dispersed, carrying the name throughout England.

The particular portion of this clan of Annandale in which we are interested apparently originated with the Laird of Covehead. One of his descendants was William, the son of Edward, who married Sarah Bridges. As before stated, William and Sarah Bridges had three sons, William, Sir Leonard, and Henry. William, the eldest, was the first chairman of the United East India Company, a mark of respect from the merchants and bankers of England. He was a very successful merchant. Henry, too, was a merchant and made a large fortune out of wool and woolen fabrics.

The middle son, Leonard, a successful “merchant taylor,” added politics as an avocation. In 1594 he was elected alderman of Portsoken, and in 1605 was knighted by James I. In the same year he was named the Lord Mayor of London for 1606. This gentleman was a favorite of Queen Elizabeth. When the great pageant was held in London in her honor in 1602, his contribution was fifty thousand pounds. Wealthy, he was liberal in his contributions to worthy charities, and at one time served as president of Bridewell and Bethlehem Hospitals, 1605-1606.

In 1578 Leonard Hollyday married Anne, the daughter of Sir William and Elizabeth Vaughan Wincoll and granddaughter of Sir Edward Montague, Chief Justice of the King's Bench and executor of Henry VIII. To them was born but one child, a son John in 1580. John died three years prior to his father's death,

in 1609. He married Alice, the daughter of William Ferrers, a mercer in Bromley, and by her had a son John, born the year of his father's death, and an elder daughter Elizabeth, who married Sir John Jacob. John the son lived in Bromley, Middlesex. He became the London representative of some relatives who were engaged in woolen manufacture in Somersetshire in and around Frome. Eventually he became a partner and amassed a substantial fortune. He was urged to enter politics and stand for a seat in Parliament from London. His reply was: "I have seen politics take the heads off two of the best men I ever knew, Algernon Sidney and William Russell, and if I am as worthy as my friends think, their example may prove catching." ¹⁷

John married Mary, the daughter of Henry Rolt of Doreth in Kent and by her had several sons, one John, and a daughter Elizabeth. It is of particular interest to us that John had other sons by Mary Rolt not accounted for in name on the Holliday chart in the College of Arms in London. If the Maryland Hollidays are descendants of Sir Leonard, it could only have been through one of these sons living in 1660 as Thomas Hollyday was born in 1661. Mr. Walker has discovered no other children of John and Mary and feels it possible they died without issue.

Now, what proof have we that Thomas Hollyday, the progenitor of the Maryland family, descended from Sir Leonard? To be perfectly accurate, none. As has been pointed out, on the tombstone of Thomas Hollyday is the coat of arms used by Sir Leonard. This is entirely correct, but the coat was a grant to his forebear, Henry Holladaye, and an inheritance of Sir Leonard. The rightful owner of the arms was Sir Leonard's elder brother, William, but both Leonard and his brother Henry were confirmed in their right to use it. Therefore, the descendants of any of these three brothers possessed the right to the arms. We, therefore, cannot accept the Arms on the gravestone of Thomas Hollyday as indisputable proof of descent from Sir Leonard. Two gravestones in Virginia bear the same arms, one in Winchester of a Holliday, the other in Spottsylvania County of a Holladay—the first not a descendant of Sir Leonard, the other directly of his line. The crest, a special grant to Sir Leonard, was included in the confirmation of arms to the families of his brothers, so we are left without this clue.

The author had in his possession, loaned by Miss Margaret E. Holliday of Baltimore, a history of the Holladay family of Virginia, compiled and fully documented after years of investigation in England and America by Mr. Alexander Quarles Holladay of Richmond. The ancestor of Mr. Holladay was the only male descendant living in 1664 of Sir Leonard: John, the son of John and Mary Rolt Holladaye.

John, living in Virginia in 1664, applied to the College of Arms for permission to use the arms of his great grandfather, Sir Leonard. He filed, as is always necessary, his pedigree, and it is this chart which is shown in Colonel Henry Hollyday's monograph.¹⁸

THE HOLLADAYS OF VIRGINIA

John, the progenitor of the Holladays of Virginia, according to Mr. Alexander Quarles Holladay, married (against the wishes of his father and mother), Elizabeth Brocas, the daughter of an English clergyman. The situation at home becoming disagreeable they sailed for Virginia and established themselves in what is now Spottsylvania County in 1656. At the death of his father in 1664, John applied to the College of Arms for the use of Sir Leonard's Arms. In making his application he noted the various ways in which the family spelled the name and signed his application, "John Holliday." This is curious, as his only authentic signature found in Virginia is "Holyday," and in two official references to him, it is "Holladay," the latter spelling adopted and still used by his descendants. He had no known children born until after 1664 and as Thomas Hollyday was born in 1661, John is eliminated as an ancestor of the Maryland Hollydays.

To the author it is very significant that at about the time James Hollyday, II, applied for the right to use the coat of arms on his father's gravestone, James, I's second son was born and he named him Henry. As neither he nor his wife had a relative or friend in Maryland, so far as is known to the author, by that name, and as it was a custom of the time to name one of the sons for the grandfather—frequently the second—could it be possible that Thomas's father was Henry, named for Henry the brother of Sir Leonard, possibly his grandson? James knew his grandfather's name, or he could not have filed his application for the use of the arms.

The author has made every effort, without success, to find the wills of John Holladaye of Bromley and those of his uncles, William and Henry, hoping thereby to trace their progeny.

Colonel Henry Hollyday in his delightful monograph, "Early History of the Hollyday Family," using the pedigree chart supplied the College of Arms by Sir Leonard's great grandson John, suggests as the missing link between Sir Leonard and Thomas Hollyday of Maryland a Thomas Hollyday of Virginia.

This gentleman, according to Patent Book 4 of Virginia,¹⁹ arrived in Virginia in 1650 having been transported by John Lacker, who was given a grant of land, "Locust Neck," 300 acres, on the Potomac River. On three other occasions—1756, 1757 and 1758—other men were given land warrants for Thomas Hollyday's transportation. On February 10, 1757, he was himself given warrants for the transportation of seven persons. These warrants he traded for 350 acres on the north side of James River in James City County. The plantation he named for Darcey Oatley, one of the men transported by him. It is probable that Thomas acquired other land but there is no record.

Colonel Hollyday, quoting from letters received by him, tells of a will left by Thomas in 1660-1 in which he named Thomas Hollyday of Maryland as his son. Unfortunately this will was destroyed during the Civil War. It is interesting, however, that there were two Hollydays in James City contemporary with Thomas Hollyday of Maryland—Thomas and William—who conceivably were the sons of Thomas of Virginia. They both left descendants in Virginia; the son of the younger Thomas was living in 1716 when he was given a land grant in Isle of Wight County, Virginia.²⁰ His father died in 1704. As Thomas Hollyday of Maryland, according to his sworn statement, was eighteen years of age in 1678-9 a will of 1660-1 could not possibly have referred to him as residing in Maryland; we also have proof that he was a sailor out of an English port and that his brother William came to Maryland, not from Virginia, but from England via the Barbados in 1681. The British and Barbados shipping records agree that he, his wife and four children left London in 1677 and landed in Barbados the same year; the St. Michael's Parish records, Barbados, show them residents of Barbados from 1677 to 1681 when they sailed for Maryland;

the "Early Settlers List" confirms their arrival in Maryland in 1681. If Thomas of Maryland was the son of Thomas of Virginia, there is no discoverable intercourse between the two families either during the life of Thomas or during the lives of his children, and there is no evidence that Thomas ever inherited or owned any property in Virginia.

EARLY MARYLAND HOLLYDAYS

In Maryland, between 1665 and 1681, we have information of three Hollydays: Robert, 1665; Thomas, 1678-79; and William, 1681. They were, we believe, of the same family. There was also Henry Hollyday, who arrived in 1675 and John Holliday in 1677. There is no discoverable relationship between Henry and our Thomas. Colonel Hollyday, believes both Henry and John were of the same family. Since it might be possible that Henry was the father of Thomas, every effort was made to locate him but he completely disappeared after his entry; no word, no will, and no accounts have been found in the records of any court, and he is never mentioned in any letters or papers of any member of the family submitted for the author's study. He probably returned to England. John, however, was the ancestor of the Baltimore County Hollidays, the history of whom is well authenticated. Not the slightest evidence has been discovered of any relationship, social or otherwise, between the Eastern Shore Hollydays and the Baltimore County Hollidays.

As has been pointed out, William Hollyday, who entered Maryland in 1681, came from London, via Barbados, to Maryland. He bought fifty acres of "Trent" on the north branch of the Patuxent River in Anne Arundel County, a comparatively short distance from Billingsleys Point and later—1687—a strip of 100 acres adjoining Thomas's home farm. Purchase of the first land is recorded in the proceedings of the Assembly, but no deed appears in the land records. In 1752 William's grandson, Benoni, told the Assembly he had no idea how his father came into possession of the land, but the family had enjoyed peaceful possession for over forty years. (It was nearer seventy years).

To further strengthen the idea of the close relationship of William to Thomas, by will Thomas left "my cousin William"

a bequest. The first William being dead before 1703, the bequest could refer only to his son, William. For three generations, in letter after letter and will after will of the Hollydays, nephews and nieces are referred to as "Cousin." In fact, it was a general custom in wills until late in the 18th Century. In a marine census, taken by the county sheriffs in 1697, the "boys of Robert and William" are classified as seafaring men, working in the shipyard of Thomas Hollyday on the Patuxent River.

Proof of the relationship of Robert cannot be produced. We know only that he and his family were close to Thomas in spirit; we know also that James Hollyday, the second, referred to Robert's descendants, years later, as "my relatives." We confess to complete belief in relationship but must add we are uninformed as to its closeness.

The author has collected a considerable volume of information concerning the families of William and Robert for which he can find no place in a history of Thomas Hollyday and his descendants. For those who are interested, the sons of William were: William, who lived in Anne Arundel; Robert, who moved to Kent County and lived on the Sassafras River; Samuel, who lived across the Sassafras in Cecil County; and Thomas, who moved to Somerset. The sons of Robert were: Robert, Edward, and George in Queen Anne's, and Jonathan in Anne Arundel County. For some reason unknown most of these Hollydays in Queen Anne's and Kent migrated to "Kent County Delaware of Pennsylvania." The exodus, starting in 1737, ended about 1760, at which time James Hollyday, II, wrote William Anderson that he and his brother, Henry, were the last of his family left on the Eastern Shore.

Quoting Thomas's *Chronicles of Colonial Maryland*:²¹ "Robert Brooke, Esquire, arrived out of England on the 29th day of June 1650 . . . with his wife and ten children. He was the first that did seat the Patuxent, about twenty miles up the River at De La Brooke." He was a friend of Lord Baltimore and for him Baltimore created a Palatinate within his Palatinate, erecting for him what he called Charles County, which extended on both sides of the Patuxent River and north and northwest "as far as Robert Brooke desired to travel." Brooke called his manor "De La Brooke." Made President of the

Council, he assumed the functions of Governor. Unfortunately for his fortune, he espoused the cause of the Puritans in 1653 and was discharged, and the name of his county, without alterations in its boundaries, was changed to "Calvert." This name lasted but a year, when, gaining control of the colony, the Puritans changed the name to Patuxent. When Lord Baltimore was reestablished in 1658, the County again became Calvert, which it remained until 1696 when the name was confined to the territory east of the Patuxent, while that to the west was erected into Prince George's County, an addition to Charles, and the remaining portion incorporated in St. Mary's, the boundary of which was moved farther north. This is mentioned so there will be no confusion when we speak of Thomas Hollyday of Calvert and then of Prince George's. He never shifted his location.

THOMAS HOLLYDAY, THE FOUNDER

It was in 1687 that Thomas purchased from Margaret Billingsley Burgh "Billingsleys Point," where he built his home. This plantation was granted Major Joseph Billingsley in 1659. He subsequently purchased the land from the Indians, who under a treaty were permitted to remain on land upon which they had erected habitations. At Major Billingsley's death, the land became the property of "his infant," George Billingsley. The Indians refused, in spite of their sale to Major Joseph, to leave the property and in 1674 petitioned the Governor under the treaty to support their contention. A request was sent through Mr. Thomas Truman by the Governor and Council to the Lower House requesting it to authorize the purchase of the land from the Billingsley estate for the Mattaponi and Patuxent tribes. The Lower House declined, giving two reasons for dissenting; first, the land was the property of "infants" and no authority in law existed for the sale of land belong to infants; second, it would establish a bad precedent. The House finally agreed to pay the infant George Billingsley 2,000 pounds of tobacco per annum rent. After much discussion between the Assembly and Governor, the subject was dropped. Just when the Indians decided to move is unknown. In the latter part of 1659, Augustine Herman was sent by the Governor of New

Amsterdam for a conference with the agent of Lord Baltimore concerning the ownership of lands now in Delaware, and in his journal of the trip, he mentions a sail up the Patuxent and landing on "Billingsley's land in the Cleft," meaning the junction of North and West branches, the origin of the Patuxent.²² He mentions no Indian village, although it must have been there. George Billingsley never occupied the land, as he lived in Virginia, and when he died in 1681 he left the property to his "infant" sister Margaret in trust with his elder sister and her husband. The plantation contained 700 acres, and in George Billingsley's will 200 were left to his friend Barnaby Kearn. After Mr. Hollyday's purchase of Margaret Billingsley Berg's 500 acres, the other 200 were acquired for him by Mr. Thomas Greenfield to reestablish the original grant. Mr. Thomas Hollyday and later his son James took up vacant land until the plantation contained in 1740, when James sold it to Dr. James Weems, more than 1,000 acres. It remained a home of the Weemses for one hundred and fifty years.

"Holliday's Choice" adjoined "Billingsley" to the north, and "Truman's Choice," inherited by Mrs. Hollyday from her uncle Thomas Truman, adjoined on the northeast. This gave Thomas Hollyday a farm of twenty-seven hundred acres, which at his death was broken down into its original components, James receiving "Billingsley"; Margery, "Holliday's Choice," and Leonard as a part of his residual inheritance, "Truman's Choice." James sold in 1740 to Dr. Weems; Margery's portion was left to her daughter Elizabeth; and Leonard's portion became the property of his son Thomas.

All that is now left of this beautiful estate is the homestead on a small farm. The house erected by Mr. Hollyday is still standing in tolerable condition. It is a small but solidly built brick house surrounded by the remains of an extensive garden arranged either by the Hollydays or Weemses. The location of the house at the junction of North and West branches give a commanding view down the Patuxent River, and tradition tells us it was used by William Locke Weems as a vantage point for spying on the movements of the British fleet during the Revolutionary War. The most striking feature of the interior of the house is a handsome stairway which was evidently copied by

the builder of "Readbourne." The house is one of the oldest in the State, antedating "Readbourne" by about fifty years. When Thomas purchased "Billingsley," it was entailed property and, to protect himself against any future male heir of Margaret Berg, she then having only daughters, he required a bond of 500 pounds. He was a prudent man, because Margaret remarrying had a son who some forty years later petitioned the Assembly to set aside the sale. Through vigorous action James Hollyday, II, retained possession by paying 190 pounds and threatening to demand satisfaction on the bond of 500 pounds. The request for its return to Margaret's son was withdrawn, and the Assembly gave James, I, a permanent title. Later, in selling the farm James retained thirty square feet, the graveyard "formerly used by my ancestors and myself." It was here his father and mother and his daughter Sarah were buried.²³

When Thomas first settled on the Patuxent, life was a strenuous affair, with almost daily alarms. The Patuxent Indians, so the "Journal of Father White" tells us, were friendly, but the Susquehannocks and their allied tribes were frequently on the warpath in the outlying settlements of Calvert County. Real protection from marauding Indians was complicated by two factors: skins brought in by Indians constituted the bulk of exports to England upon which credits, so necessary for the existence of the colonists, were created; to drive the Indians away meant fewer furs. Then, to kill an Indian was an invitation for more raids and murders. The colonial government promulgated rules and wrote treaties, and to make security more secure commissioned a thin line of rangers to build forts for the protection of outlying settlements. Their principal function was to cut new roads through the forests and give warning of any Indian attack. The Colonial Government also authorized the establishment of county militia to be drilled, equipped and made ready to answer any general alarm.

In 1692 Thomas Hollyday was appointed a lieutenant in the militia of Calvert County. Possibly in his first years in the Colony he was a seafaring man and not subject to military service; it is quite definite, however, from colonial records that after he was appointed lieutenant he was quite active in the service.

It is interesting that in 1692 he and Thomas Addison received their commissions at the same time under Ninian Beall, the Colonel of Militia for the lower western counties. In 1694 each of these officers received his captaincy, and in 1695 Addison was promoted Colonel of Charles County and Thomas Hollyday received his promotion as Lieutenant Colonel of Calvert. It was in the latter year that Prince George's County was erected from Calvert. This made Thomas a resident of Prince George's, where he retained his military status, Lieutenant Colonel, and served under Colonel Ninian Beall, Jr., as commanding officer of the Prince George's militia. In 1703 when Thomas Hollyday died the county court made note in its Minutes of his death and inscribed the following: "Colonel Thomas Hollyday was Chief Justice of this Court 1695-1703." The military title used could have been only complimentary as at that time, 1703, Ninian Beall, Jr., was still the colonel of Prince George's.²⁴

The noted Maryland historian, Thomas Scharf, extracted from the archives of the Public Record Office (referred to in *Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies, 1689-92*, p. 18) an interesting story which, in abbreviated form, the author will repeat. King James II ascended the throne of Great Britain in 1685; a bigoted Catholic, he caused much bitterness between Protestants and Catholics in both England and Maryland. President Joseph, the administrator appointed for Maryland, was a very unwise man and greatly complicated the situation by collecting arms and placing the Province in a state of siege. This started a flow of rumors, among which was one that the Catholics were inciting the Indians to attack the Protestant inhabitants of the lower western counties. Indians were pictured by the thousands congregating at various points. To come to some definite conclusion concerning the stories, a committee of outstanding men was formed to sift them. The committee, after full investigation, issued a "Declaration or Remonstrance," saying there was no foundation for the rumors which "we doe find the originall of all these mischiefs to arise from Stafford County in Virginia." Thus ended a "mischief" which could only have excited serious repercussions between Catholics and Protestants. Among the members of the investigating committee were Colonel Ninian Beall, Thomas Addison, and Thomas Hollyday.²⁵

In 1689 the Government of Maryland was seized by the followers of Coode, who had kept alive the false rumors concerning the Catholics as a good basis for his later *coup d'etat*, at which time he issued a manifesto saying the government was seized in the name of King William and was to become a royal dependency. In other words, the Catholic Baltimore was to be deprived of his legal possession of the Province. The Protestant followers of Coode in each county sent letters to the King approving the action of Coode. It is interesting that while the letter from Calvert contains the names of five Justices, that of Thomas Hollyday, does not appear. This was followed by a letter from those protesting Coode's actions, but making protestations of loyalty to the King.²⁶ Thomas's name is not listed among the signers of this letter, but of a similar letter from the justices of Prince George's, and he was then a citizen of that county, due to a change in boundaries.

From the brief colonial records it is impossible to build a connected story of the soldier Thomas Hollyday but there are a few instances of his service which may interest his family. In 1694 James Lysle was brutally murdered by an Indian and Captains Addison and Hollyday were commissioned by the Governor to gather evidence from his wife and other sources. Anacostin King, a notoriously untrustworthy Indian, was suspected and the Governor requested the chief of the Piscataway tribe, Emperor King Peter, to produce him. In due course he was tried and found not guilty by the Charles County Court. A year later Anacostin King was accused of a similar murder and this time, while the evidence gathered by the captains appears overwhelming, he was again freed. Learning English, this desperado became a valuable scout and guide.²⁷

Another instance was when the garrison of the Charles County Rangers was attacked; the stockade for their horses was destroyed and their horses were killed. Colonel Addison was called on for assistance; finding the local white settlers had fled, he wrote an urgent note to the acting Governor for reinforcements:

The Captain [of the Rangers] and all of his men are of the opinion that the Indians killed the horses to draw them [the Rangers] from the Garrison; that they have their opportunity of them, the whole

people from the Branch is Resolved to draw off, being all fully persuaded the Indians live not far from them. . . . Give orders to Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Hollyday to send some men.²⁸

The reinforcements were promptly sent, possibly led by Thomas.

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A striking illustration of the Indians' fear of Hollyday and Addison was shown when the Piscattaway tribe left Maryland and settled in Virginia. The Governor and his Council were anxious for their return as they were excellent hunters and because they furnished information as to the movements of more warlike tribes. An envoy was sent to consult with their Emperor, who replied that his great men and women left Maryland to secure themselves against the threats of Colonel Addison and Lieutenant Colonel Hollyday, who accused them of several murders. The Colonel, they said, boasted he could take their fort with thirty men and Captain Hollyday had said he could do the same with forty.²⁹ Their wholesome respect for these two officers determined them to stay in Virginia.

There was no large scale movement by the Indians during Thomas's days as a soldier; most of their deviltry was confined to the murder of isolated families and destruction of their homes, barns, fences, etc. Still their presence near a settled community was a menace against which precautions had to be taken and, in this work, the militia played the most active part.

Thomas Hollyday lived a busy and useful life. We have sketched him as sailor, merchant, shipbuilder and soldier. Now we will present him as a Judge in Calvert and Prince George's counties. The county courts were presided over by "Worshipful the Commissioners and Justices of the Peace and Judges of the Quorum." The Governor, at whose pleasure they served, appointed them as a "Peace Commission" for an indefinite period. From time to time he issued new Peace Commissions but in many instances the same men were reappointed. Following the English practice the Peace Commissioners were appointed from the landed gentry and no lawyer served. Judge Carroll Bond in his *Court of Appeals*³⁰ comments on the high quality of the legal understanding "of the County Justices whose only requirements were copies of the *British Statutes* and Dalton's *County Justice*. To be a Justice on a Peace Com-

mission was a much prized honor, to be a Judge of the Quorum was considered a high honor. Unlike the police magistrates of today, the Justices sat four times a year with the Judges of the Quorum to constitute the court. These courts not only dispensed justice but were the mouth pieces in their counties for the colonial government, promulgating all orders, appointing tax assessors, constables, etc. Presiding over the court with full responsibility for its behavior was a Chief Judge.

The first appointment to the court of Thomas Hollyday, 1692, was "Thomas Hollyday added to the Court [Calvert County] and to be of the Quorum." In 1695 he was selected Chief Judge and when Prince George's County was erected the same year he was reappointed for that county and became Chief Judge, and so he remained until his death in 1703.³¹

The author has been over the records still extant of Thomas's Prince George's Court for the purpose of singling out some case in which the legal understanding of Thomas was sufficiently clear to be quoted as an illustration of his judicial balance. Except in one instance, he was unsuccessful. A man on trial attempted to introduce evidence in mitigation of his crime but was denied the right. Thomas entered the only dissenting opinion recorded, as shown by the records, in the history of his court up to that time. He felt justice otherwise "would not be satisfied." While Thomas occupied his position "subject to the pleasure of the Governor," he was not deterred by this in doing what he felt was his duty toward his fellow countians. His court on one occasion was ordered by the Council to appoint tax assessors, so a tax could be levied upon the people. He declined because in his judgment such appointments would be an unnecessary burden on the taxpayers. Assessors but recently appointed had completed an assessment and to duplicate their effort was, in his judgment, a needless expense. In this he had the full concurrence of his associates, one of whom without reason or excuse, except possibly to save his job, went before the Council in Annapolis and told a garbled story of Thomas's action. Thomas and his associates were called before the Council for an explanation of their failure to carry out the order. Thomas explained the situation, but the Council was adamant, so Thomas, who was technically wrong, apologized

and left for home. He retained his office and in a short time his commission was renewed to last until his death.³²

In 1692, just after Thomas became a Judge of the Quorum, King William III ordered the establishment of the Church of England in the Colony. Under his order the County Courts were "to repair to their respective court houses" and divide their counties into parishes, and after the division they were to go to each parish and, calling together the principal taxpayers, were to order the election of vestries. Thomas's court accordingly met at its court house in Benedict Leonard Towne and divided Calvert into four parishes: To the west of the Patuxent River, All Saints and Saint Paul; to the east, All Faiths and Christ Church. St. Paul's was in Charles Towne, in the northern portion of the County. If we may digress briefly: Charles Towne has disappeared completely. The late Bishop Helfenstein of Maryland exerted every effort to help the author locate it through the records of his diocese and Judge Ogle Marbury, then Chief Judge of our Court of Appeals, a vestryman, as was his father before him, of St. Paul's Parish, had never heard of it. In the vestry minutes of St. Paul's, at the time of the building in 1733 of the "new church" in Baden, we found at least some evidences. It was near enough to the "new Chapel of Ease" on "Gough's Old Field" in Patuxent Hundred then building, that the hardware and front of the old church could be removed to help in its construction. This places it close to "Billingsley's Point."

The initial election of the vestry for St. Paul's Parish took place in the church, which had previously been erected. Those elected were Thomas Brooke, Thomas Greenfield, Thomas Hollyday, Richard Charlet, William Barton, and Samuel Magruder. As with all vestries, they were charged with the maintenance of the church proper, to judge all cases of moral turpitude, and appoint tobacco inspectors for their parishes.

It appears from the official records of the Colony, the early records of the church being lost, that in 1694 Thomas Hollyday was the "chief man" of his vestry, and as such was selected to receive books sent by the Bishop of London as the ground work for a parish library. We know nothing more of his personal activities and contributions to the church; all evidence dis-

appeared with the early church records. We do know, however, that at his request the House of Burgesses ordered St. Paul's Church to be used as the first "permanent court house" of Calvert County, 1694.

Colonel Leonard, the elder son of Thomas Hollyday, carried on the family interest in St. Paul's and as a vestryman helped save the original edifice as a chapel of ease for the northern portion of the parish after the new church was built in Baden in 1733. In fact, his son Thomas, later a vestryman, was elected church warden in order to care for the old church while the new chapel of ease was being built on "Gough's Old Field." The old St. Paul's Church building was finally torn down in 1747.

Thomas Hollyday and Mary Truman, his wife, had three children, Margery, Leonard, and James. Margery was born in 1688 and her will written in 1763 was probated in 1764. She married first, 1704, Levin Covington, by whom she had two children, Levin and Elizabeth. Her husband died in 1724 and in 1736 Margery married for the second time Thomas Gantt, but by him had no children. She lived in Prince George's County.

In a deposition given by Leonard Hollyday before the Prince George's Court, he gave his age as "nearly 40" in 1732; he was really born May 4, 1691;³³ he died on May 6, 1741. His will written in 1731 was probated in Prince George's County June 26, 1741 (Lib. 22, f. 359).³⁴ The date of his death usually found in articles concerning his life is 1747. This was taken from his very much weatherworn tombstone, which stands as a lonely sentinel in the middle of a field at "Brookfield," his old home. Time has changed the last figure into a seven—1747. Colonel Leonard built and lived at "Brookfield," now torn down. He married twice, first Ann, daughter of Colonel Walter and Rachel Smith (whose wills in the Hall of Records are dated June 4, 1711, and February 3, 1731); and second, Eleanor Waring, widow of Marsham Waring and daughter of Clement Hill and Eleanor Darnall. All of his children were by his first wife Ann: Thomas, Dr. Leonard, Elizabeth, Mary, and Clement. After his death his widow, Eleanor, married Dr. William Murray of Dorchester County.³⁵ Colonel Leonard Hollyday

lived in, and was a useful citizen of, Prince George's County. Just how he received his title has not been discovered. He was a Justice from 1726-1729; Judge of the Quorum 1729-1735; Chief Judge 1735-1741; vestryman of St. Paul's Parish 1732-1735, 1738-1741.

As this is a history of the Hollydays of "Readbourne" and "Ratcliffe," no extensive inclusion, in this volume, will be made of the descendants of Thomas Hollyday on the Western Shore.

IV

JAMES HOLLYDAY, I, 1696-1747, BUILDER OF "READBOURNE"

In the will of Thomas Hollyday, I, probated in 1703, Thomas Greenfield, his brother-in-law, was named guardian for his children. In 1715 Greenfield died, which necessitated another appointment for the only child then under age. The following is taken from the court records: "At a court held at Charles Towne in Prince George's County, 27 March 1716, comes into court James Hollyday and chooses Leonard Hollyday as his guardian, the said James being 19 years of age next June 11." ³⁶ This age conflicts with that on his tombstone, as fifty-one in 1747. While the latter date has been accepted by those who have written of James, it is incorrect.

When Thomas Hollyday died his son James was but five years of age. His mother being dead, his sister about to marry, it is difficult to figure just where James lived after his father's death. His father left him "Billingsley's Point" but we find in the records of the Prince George's Court that in 1712 the Sheriff, who had a warrant for him as a witness in a land suit, was unable to serve it as James was no longer a resident of that county. This was the school age of James and he was probably out of the county for the purpose of education. The logical school for him to have attended was King William's in Annapolis, at that time the best school in the Colony and near James's home. This conclusion is emphasized by the fact that his guardian, Thomas Greenfield, was a large contributor to the school and a close friend of Governor Nicholson, who was its sponsor. The son of James's guardian was a student at the school at that time and later a member of its Board of Visitors.

In his *Genealogical Notes* ³⁷ Dr. Christopher Johnston wrote he had heard of the existence of a letter stating James's early education was gained in England. Possibly Dr. Johnston gained his information from a group of letters this author has

not been permitted to read; it is certainly not to be found in the hundreds of Hollyday papers in the Maryland Historical Society. James studied law but where? It has been said that he was "a student at the Temple" in London but on no list published does his name appear. Judge Carroll Bond found that other lawyers who practiced before the Maryland courts were former students at the Temple but the names of some of them appear on no lists. If James Hollyday, I, was a student at the Temple before his marriage it could only have been from the middle of 1717 to the last of 1718 as his presence in Maryland can be accounted for in 1714-15, 1716-17 and 1719-20. Eighteen months at the Temple seems a very short stay. In the account book of the executor of Thomas Bordley (one of the leading lawyers in Annapolis from 1709 to 1726) there is much circumstantial evidence to show that both James Hollyday and his close friend Josiah George of Cecil—in whose office James Hollyday, the second, read law—were students in Mr. Bordley's office during the years 1719 and 1720.³⁸

James Hollyday, I, the builder of Readbourne, appeared in court to plead but one case, that of minor importance, for Sarah Covington Lloyd, later his wife, but we know from evidence in the Hollyday papers that he was constantly consulted by the three richest men of the Colony, Richard Bennett, Matthew Tilghman Ward, and Edward Lloyd, 2nd.

It seems odd that James, I, never practiced law, then the most lucrative profession and it seems equally odd that Lord Baltimore broke his rule of not appointing lawyers as county judges when he appointed Mr. Hollyday. There is little doubt that he went to Talbot County not to practice law but to assist Sarah Covington Lloyd in the difficult task of settling the estate of her husband, Colonel Edward Lloyd, II. Sarah, as will be told later, had many serious problems to meet in managing the Colonel's large landed estate and while she employed lawyers in various court actions the guiding hand of James Hollyday can generally be seen.

From the middle of 1733 to 1736 James was in London; possibly he spent part of this time at the Temple but if we can accept the word of Matthew Tilghman Ward he went to London for the sole purpose of recovering from a serious illness, the

result of overwork. While in London he suffered an attack of smallpox which retarded his return home. Edward Lloyd, III, his stepson, wrote him during his stay that his knowledge of international law could be of great service to the Colony in arguing against certain laws under consideration by Parliament. Somewhere he gained a store of knowledge which made him a vital factor in the progress of the Colony between 1720 and 1747. This was the consensus of opinion of his contemporaries, recorded in their letters to him and his family, and is even better illustrated by the number of important offices with which he was entrusted both by the Proprietary and the people of his county.

He was friendly toward royal authority but always mindful of the fact his Colony should come first. Stephen Bordley, "an outstanding lawyer of his time," credited James, I, with the leadership of the "Court Party" in Maryland, but if he really played that role, it was probably because of the influence he could wield in behalf of his countrymen. This is made manifest in a letter from him to his wife at the time the Assembly, at the request of the King, voted men and money for an expedition against the Spanish West Indies. He characterized the Assembly's action as a "seasonable compliment to the King" and one fraught with great danger to the Colony as it opened an avenue through which the French and Indians, as allies of Spain, could attack the Colony. He wrote that the Assembly's action was brought about by those always loud in their protestations of love for their land but ever mindful of the royal pleasure. If leader of the Court Party, he indulged in strange ways to increase his favor with the Court.

James Hollyday, I, carried a great load of responsibility, holding many important offices and having the management of vast landed estates. In spite of poor roads and small bay boats, he was at his posts of duty, seldom late and almost never absent. From 1723 until his death in 1747 he was always a public official, most often holding several offices.

The Lords Baltimore had a large stake in the success of their adventure as colonial proprietors. They had full realization that to succeed they must establish law and maintain order through the cooperation of the colonists. The first important

move after settlement was to establish courts and appoint qualified judges who held the confidence of the people. For each county a Commission for the Peace was appointed, on one of which James Hollyday was appointed on June 23, 1723. With him on the Commission were: Judges of the Quorum, Robert Goldsborough, William Clayton, Nicholas Goldsborough, and Daniel Sherwood; Justices (of whom James was one), Thomas Richardson, Samuel Chamberlaine, George Robins, Risdon Bozman, (among them three ancestors of the "Readbourne" and "Ratcliffe Manor" Hollydays.) This commission was appointed to serve at the pleasure of the Governor, who, in 1729, appointed another commission for Talbot to which he named the same officers without change in status. In 1732 another commission was appointed and on this James was "of the Quorum." He was reappointed as of the Quorum in 1735 and 1736. As his appointments to the Quorum came at a time when he was in England, it is clear they were honors requiring no service. Colonel Henry Hollyday in his *Hollyday Family* points out that the records of the county court show him a member of the Quorum in 1726, but as his first official appointment to the Quorum is dated as of 1732, it can be assumed he served as an interim appointee. This was not uncommon.³⁹

James, I, served not only on the court of Talbot but was appointed early in 1732 to serve on the Provincial Court at Annapolis. This was the court of appeals for causes in dispute in the county courts. Appointment to this court was a distinct honor but as a rule not a laborious task. The court met at long intervals, and frequently had little to do, as is explained in Judge Bond's volume on the Court of Appeals. This was certainly true in James's term, because he was recorded as sitting but five times. This may be accounted for in part by his leaving the colony about September 1, in the year of his appointment. It is noted in the expense account of the court, that he was credited with several days of "itinerant" services, which probably meant he was serving the court in some mission out of Annapolis. Talbot County was charged the full amount for his services, reckoned at 7,000 pounds of tobacco.⁴⁰

James, I, was appointed to serve on Courts of Oyer, Terminer and Gaol Delivery for both the Eastern and Western Shores.

These appear in the records as "Special Appointments." Such courts in James's time were presided over by two justices, and to them fell the duty of arranging special grand and petit juries to try causes not under the jurisdiction of the county courts, such as treason, and from their decision there was no appeal. For the Eastern Shore he was appointed in 1728 and reappointed in 1731; for the Western Shore in 1734, 1735 and 1736, at which time he was in London. We have tried without success to find the records of sessions he attended to determine the offenses he was called upon to try. The Governor and his Council were the court of last appeal, and upon this court he sat from February, 1736, until his death in 1747.

James Hollyday, I, not only served in judicial offices but as well represented Talbot County in the Lower House of the Assembly. Elected first in 1724, he continued in the House, with the exception of 1727, until 1731. The records for 1727 are incomplete, and possibly he served that year. It was in 1727 that the House unanimously elected him Treasurer of the Eastern Shore.⁴¹ In the House he served on the Committee of Accounts, which largely directed the fiscal policy of the province and on the Committee on Elections and Privileges, which determined the eligibility of members of the Lower House and advised the House in all contested elections.

It was during the session of 1726 that a bill was introduced to control the planting, quantity and quality of tobacco. There were two reasons advanced for this bill. There had been two years of serious storms and droughts in Maryland which had reduced even the well-to-do to near poverty, so close indeed that taxes were deferred and debts held in abeyance. To add to this complicated situation, so much poor quality tobacco had been sent to England that the price was not sufficient to pay the costs of production and the freight. The aim of the bill was to limit the quantity and increase the quality so as to advance the price on the London market. One can easily understand the tumult caused by such a bill in a time of great financial distress. Its provisions were wise, its objective laudable, but it raised the greatest storm of any bill before the House in many years. Of such serious import was it that a special committee of both Houses was appointed to consider the bill and bring in recom-

mendations. James Hollyday served on this Committee, and the debate must have been very acrimonious because the proceedings brought him a challenge to a duel by Charles, the father of Charles Carroll of Carrollton. James accepted the challenge; but the House intervened and, calling them both before it, highly censured them for such impetuosity. Both were put under heavy bond to keep the peace, and when Carroll declined to furnish his, he was placed in the hands of the sergeant-at-arms. James was evidently willing to back his opinions. In the end the bill was dropped. What a tragedy if either of these splendid men had been killed! ⁴²

During James's lifetime there were two Treasurers in Maryland, one for the Eastern and one for the Western Shore. Originally, there was but one, but the complications which arose in the performance of his duties compelled the appointment of a second. When James went to Talbot the Treasurer of the Eastern Shore was Robert Ungle of Oxford, who died in 1726. James was appointed his successor. The vote for his confirmation in the Lower House on October 21, 1727, was unanimous. Col. Oswald Tilghman in his *History of Talbot County*,^{42a} characterizes the office as "that of the principal collector for his district." This rather underrates the Treasurer's responsibilities. Besides collecting, he supervised and paid the bills for enterprises authorized by the Assembly, regulated the spending of the militia, had supervision over school funds, and many other responsibilities.

In the family of the Eastern Shore Hollydays an iron chest has been preserved as a memento of their ancestor Treasurer James. This came into the family as relic of James's treasurer-ship. In London the Maryland Colony maintained a commission to look after its deposits and investments and to arrange for the printing of paper money. Under legislative orders money newly printed was sent in two iron chests, one to each of the two Treasurers. Such money was used to defray certain colonial obligations, its security being an iron chest and the Treasurer's bond. To the Hollyday family its iron chest is a symbol of their ancestor's usefulness to his colony. As Treasurer he probably had many such chests; perhaps the one extant is the last one sent him. Besides the paper money, the iron chest

served as the safe deposit vault for all money taken in for import and export taxes on tobacco, for school funds, certain fines, and money from various other sources of colonial government income. When taxes for special purposes spread out over a period of time, the money became a source of uneasiness, and James sent his official funds to the money commissioners in London. So well did they keep it, a legislative act was required for its return to the executor of James's will after his death.⁴³

One of James's complex problems as Treasurer was to resist those counties which demanded the expenditure of money collected for their "Free School" before he considered the amount adequate. A public system of education was authorized in 1692 but for a long time it slumbered, and James was one of the motivating forces both within and without the Assembly in making it vital. He was insistent that no money should be spent until adequate returns in education could be seen. An Act of the Assembly named the town in each county where the school was to be located. Fortunately the "Visitors" of the county schools were given much latitude in the ultimate choice of its permanent location. Talbot County is a good example of the wisdom of this provision. When the towns were first named, Oxford was chosen for Talbot, but before sufficient funds were in hand to build, the center of population had moved well to the north. When sufficient money had accumulated for building a school, James as a "Visitor" in conjunction with his fellow members decided to abandon Oxford. In an indenture of February 27, 1727, James is named as one of the "Visitors" of "a school founded and hereafter to be erected on "Tilghman's Fortune," a tract situated between St. Michaels [Miles] River and Third Haven Creek opposite Bettys Cove on the Road from the Bayside to Talbot Court House." One hundred acres were purchased from John Sutton for the purpose. To more clearly locate the school the author wishes to point out that it was about opposite the junction of the Miles River Bridge Road with the highway between St. Michaels and Easton and a part of the same grant which constituted the minor portion of "Ratcliffe Manor." "Tilghman's Fortune" was a one thousand acre tract patented in 1659 by Captain Samuel Tilghman, a cousin of the first Richard Tilghman. During the course

of years this land passed as divided to the Bartletts, Robinses, Suttons, and the first Henry Hollyday of "Ratcliffe Manor."

The school, the curriculum of which was arranged by the rectors of St. Michael's and St. Peter's Parishes, was a success from the start and was in operation for many years. To this school was sent Henry, the son of James, I, and to it Henry sent his children. When James, I, removed to Queen Anne's County from Talbot in 1732-33, the Free School of Queen Anne's aroused his interest sufficiently for him to contribute toward its support. It has been said that he was one of the Visitors of the Queen Anne's School. James Hollyday "Visitor" was James, II. This seems the logical school for James to have sent his sons to after his removal to Queen Anne's as it was but ten miles from "Readbourne," but they do not appear on the list of students.

After James Hollyday, I, left Talbot he was appointed Naval Officer of the Port of Oxford. Oxford was the first port named by the Assembly for the Eastern Shore and it was quite inclusive, taking in "all the towns, rivers and creeks in Talbot, Dorchester, Queen Anne's and Kent Island." For many years all foreign vessels, the destination of which was the Eastern Shore, had to proceed to Oxford for clearance. This became such a burden to shippers that other ports of entry were established. When James became the Naval Officer in 1737, he succeeded Michael Howard.⁴⁴

The ports over which Mr. Hollyday presided were: Oxford for Talbot; Pocomoke, which served all towns, rivers and creeks south of Talbot; Doncaster for Wye River, which was served by the Deputy Naval Officer for Oxford; Chestertown and probably Ogle Town for Chester River; George Town, called the "Port of Cecil," for the Sassafras River; and all rivers and creeks in Cecil County. For each of these ports there was a Deputy Naval Officer and through some arrangement not discovered, the Deputy for Oxford gave bond for Pocomoke, which had its own Deputy, whose bond has not been discovered. The deputies under James Hollyday were: For Oxford, Samuel Chamberlaine; for Pocomoke, Levin Gale; for the Port of Cecil, William Ramsay. During this time no Deputy was named for Chester River.

James's services as Treasurer of the Eastern Shore for some unaccountable reason brought him the receipts from the Port of Annapolis. If this town was included in his commission as Naval Officer, the evidence has not been discovered. Unfortunately, his ledger as Naval Officer is missing but his Treasurer's ledger, which is in the Maryland Historical Society, records these receipts. In fact, this ledger deals entirely with port receipts and is interesting in that it gives the duties on Negro slaves and Irish servants, the names of shipmasters and owners, and the character of imports and exports. Certain special charges against ships, such as the funds for the Sailors' Hospital in England and for the support of William and Mary College, were not retained by James as Treasurer but turned over to "Special Treasurers" appointed by the Governor.

It was a custom in 18th century Maryland, in a sense made mandatory by law in the establishment of the Church of England, that the principal freeholders when elected serve on the vestry of the parish in which they lived.

When James Hollyday, I, was a resident of Wye House he was in the parish of St. Michaels, the church of which was at St. Michaels, a long distance for a Sunday morning drive. The parish records of James's time have disappeared—whether he was ever a vestryman or even attended the church it is impossible to say. We know that his predecessor at "Wye," Edward Lloyd, II, found it difficult because, in his will, he suggested and left money to help build a "Chapel of Ease at Dundee near the Ferry." This Chapel was said by the last Colonel Edward Lloyd of Wye to have been used by generations of Lloyds. Probably if it were built while James lived at "Wye," he also worshipped there. We have seen in contemporary letters that both the Lloyds and their Bordley neighbors frequently attended church at Old Wye Chapel, carrying their coaches on flat bottom boats up the Wye River as far as practicable.

In 1729 a levy was passed and contributions were requested for the building of St. Luke's Church in Church Hill, Queen Anne's County. James responded with a gift of 2,000 pounds of tobacco. He was then contemplating leaving Talbot for "Readbourne" in Queen Anne's, the land of which was in St. Luke's Parish and the church but six miles away. When the church

was completed he and his family were assigned pew Number 1, usually reserved in English churches for the rector's family. In 1734 he was elected a vestryman, but being abroad and never replying to the official notification, after several months his name was dropped. The impressions gained by reading the vestry minutes is that James's absence was not known and his failure to reply was considered intentional rudeness. Although he held his pew and his family after him, his name was never again put forward for an office in the gift of the parish.

For two generations after him, James's descendants attended St. Luke's, and his grandson, the third James, was a vestryman. After the erection of St. Paul's Church in Centreville, the "Readbourne" family changed their allegiance and for two generations the head of the house was there a vestryman.

It is of some interest in connection with James Hollyday's church activities that shortly after the building of "Readbourne" a road was built from opposite the front entrance to Church Hill. The author has found no authorization for such a road, which since its building has been known as "Hollydays Road." This cuts off nearly two miles to Church Hill as compared with the old post road through Ogle Town on South East Creek. In later days there was located on this road one of the Eastern Shore's most famous taverns, Robinson's, where you could find "a bed, food and drink, have your horses shod and your old coaches made like new ones." It is possible this hospitable house broke the monotony of the long ride from "Readbourne" to Church Hill. In letters from Henry to his brother James, both appear fully acquainted with its virtues.

In 1735 James reached the top rung of his political career when Lord Baltimore appointed him a Councillor. At the time he was in England, but in February, 1736, he was sworn in and took his place. Automatically this placed him in the Upper House of the Assembly, two honors much coveted by the principal men of the colony. Theoretically, the Councillors' first duty was to protect the interests of the Proprietor whose councillors they were. This was not always the attitude of those selected, as we find Thomas Bordley discharged because he publicly espoused the cause of the people in opposition to the wishes of the Proprietary Governor. We have no means of determining

James's attitude on any question. We can only surmise from his previous acts that he had an eye single to the welfare of Maryland. While he was on the Council no vexatious problems haunted the legislators, if we except debates over the preparedness of the Colony in event of war with the French and Indians. The debates on questions before the Council were rarely recorded, leaving those of us some two hundred years later unable to form concrete ideas of the statesmanship of councillors. However, as James was in other offices diligent, sincere, and willing to back his judgment even with his life, it seems a certainty he was a credit both to his forebears and his progeny.

The author feels it a duty to correct errors which have crept into communications dealing with James Hollyday's life. Where such errors have fallen under subjects discussed they have been pointed out, but some deal with offices which have found no place in this story and require a sort of footnote correction. For instance, to account for James's title of Colonel, it has been made to appear he was appointed Colonel of the Queen Anne's County Militia. During James's life in Queen Anne's there were but two Colonels of Militia, Richard Tilghman, second and third. James received the title when he became a Councillor. As Dr. Samuel Harrison said of Edward Lloyd III: "He is spoken of as Colonel, as he had received the accolade of provincial knighthood."⁴⁵

Another error is that James was appointed to the Quorum of the Queen Anne's County Court. A search among the lists of the Governor's appointments and of the court records reveals no such appointment. It must be remembered that James did not take up his residence in Queen Anne's until his return from England in 1736, and he was then a member of the Governor's Council, "the Court of last resort."

THE COVINGTON-LLOYD FAMILY

We now come to James Hollyday, I's greatest adventure, his marriage at twenty-four with Sarah Covington Lloyd, then thirty-eight. Sarah Covington was the daughter of Nehemiah and Rebecca Denwood Covington of Somerset County. She was born at "Covingtons Vineyard," Somerset, in 1683. Her first marriage was to Edward, son of Philemon and Henrietta

Maria Neale Lloyd; this in 1703. Her second husband was James, the son of Thomas and Mary Truman Hollyday, whom she married ⁴⁶ in 1721. Her father arrived in Virginia with his parents, Nehemiah and Mary Covington, in 1662, who brought with them besides Nehemiah, their children, John, Joan, Katherine, Margaret and Sarah. Two years before their arrival, Virginia passed a law excluding Quakers, so in a short time Nehemiah and Mary, who were Quakers, removed their family to Somerset County and established themselves on a grant made them in 1663 called "Covingtons Vineyard," on the Great Monie Creek. Nehemiah, Sr., was an industrious man, and before his death in 1679 he had accumulated a comfortable estate. Nehemiah, Jr., the eldest child, inherited his father's home, and on November 15, 1679, he married Rebecca, daughter of Levin and Mary Denwood of Virginia. Levin Denwood had arrived in Virginia in 1640, and although a Quaker in a colony where Quakers were not wanted, he had the distinction of being elected to the House of Burgesses; ⁴⁷ in fact, held minor court offices before his election. The surname of his wife, Mary, has never been discovered. Besides Rebecca, their children were Levin, who married Priscilla (maiden name unknown) and came to Maryland from Virginia in 1670 with his son John; Mary, who married Colonel Roger Woolford of Somerset; Elizabeth, who married Colonel Henry Hooper of Somerset; Sarah, who married Thomas Hicks of Somerset; and Susanna, who married Thomas Browne of Virginia.

The will of Nehemiah Covington, Sr., of 1679-80 names as his executor "my wife, Anna." Neither the time of his second marriage, nor the maiden name of his wife has been discovered, but from the entry records of both Virginia and Maryland, Mary, and not Anna, was the mother of Nehemiah's children.

The children of his son Nehemiah, Jr., and Rebecca Denwood were Levin, who married Margery, the daughter of Thomas and Mary Truman Hollyday, who removed to Prince George's County; Sarah, who married first General Edward Lloyd and lived at "Wye House," Talbot County, and second, James Hollyday, and lived at "Readbourne"; Elizabeth, who married Benjamin Wailes of Somerset; Priscilla, who married Colonel Robert King, the second, of "Kingsland," Somerset, one of the elders of the Presbyterian Church.⁴⁸

The ramifications of these Quaker families—the Denwoods and Covingtons—number among them many Catholic and Protestant personages and families of much consequence in the growth and development of Maryland; to name a few, the Lloyds, Hollydays, Ridgelys, Carrolls, Kings and Jenkins. All of the daughters of Nehemiah Covington, Jr., married men who gained prominence in the political life of Maryland: Colonel King and General Edward Lloyd and Colonel James Hollyday were all on the Council, and except for the absence of Colonel King at the time of the appointment of Edward Lloyd, second, as President of the Council, he would have received that honor and been the acting Governor of the Colony.

Sarah Covington married Major General (usually spoken of as Colonel) Edward Lloyd, II, who was Major General of the military forces of the Colony, long a member of the Assembly both in the Lower House, and the Council, or Upper House; for several years acting Governor, and a member of the Quorum of the Court of Talbot County. He was one of the richest men in Maryland, having inherited large landed estates from his grandfather, Edward Lloyd, and his father and mother, Philemon and Henrietta Maria Lloyd. He lived at “Wye House,” a plantation inherited from his grandfather on the Wye River.

SARAH COVINGTON'S ROMANCE

The history of the courtship at the age of sixteen years of Sarah by Edward Lloyd, II, forms an interesting tradition in the family quaintly told by John Bozman Kerr:

In the year 1700, a Yearly Meeting of the Quakers was held in Talbot Court House (now Easton), and on the eve of the First Day, a beautiful young girl was seen approaching the town on horseback, seated on a pillion behind her father, and on her way to some respectable homestead near the grounds of Pitts Bridge. Near and beyond the bridge was a meeting house built by the Quakers, where crowds of earnest listeners often assembled to hear words of wisdom from John Fox, who with John Burnegat and others opened the way for the refinement of logical thought so as to bring not a few Roman Catholics and English and Scotch in sympathy with Barclay and Penn.

This Yearly Meeting was the center of attraction for all classes

and sects, and even English Catholics and Romanists were drawn 'to hear some new things.' It is not to be supposed that Edward and Philemon Lloyd, the grandsons of the Puritan Immigrant, could miss so stirring and ('let it not be known in Gath') so fashionable a scene as Yearly Meeting.

Peering out from under the prim bonnet of that day or possibly only half hidden by the folds of her kerchief mightily coquettishly with the locks curling, against all her efforts to have her hair 'flat as a flounder,' were the brightest eyes set in as sweet a face, and traditionally still, the handsomest on the Eastern Shore, from the Penn line to that yet mooted locality, Watkins Point. Philemon Lloyd, just then by his father's death, master of himself, made up his mind that so marked a woman should be his wife.

The meeting over, he quietly took horse and made his way to the fair maiden's home in Somerset County. On reaching Miss Covington's door, to his distress and dismay, he saw the well-known 'turnout' of his brother Edward, with accoutrements for special days. The two brothers thus met so far from home, had to adjust the difficulty as best they could, and here was a knot in need of strong help and must be untied at once. Philemon, the younger, proposed, 'that whoever saw her first, should be the first to offer his heart and hand. The moment I took my seat in the Meeting House and looked around, this young girl's face was singled out of all there.'

'By your own proposition, Phil,' replied Edward, 'the first offer is mine, for I stayed the night before the meeting began at 'Peach-blossom,' with Mr. Robins, and at the foot of the hill turning in to the gate at the water mill, I saw a young girl on a pillion behind her father, and heard them ask the way to the meeting house. My purpose was then fixed to make her my wife, if her mind and character were like her face.'

Of course there was nothing to be said or done, and Philemon yielding the point, Miss Sarah Covington became Mrs. Edward Lloyd, II, mistress of Wye House.⁴⁹

The children of Edward and Sarah Covington Lloyd, married 1 February, 1703, were Edward, born September 11, 1705, died February 10, 1707; Philemon, born March 26, 1709, died March 5, 1729; Edward, III, born May 8, 1711, died January 27, 1770; Rebecca C., born June 11, 1713, died 1774; James, born August 14, 1715, died September 14, 1738; Richard, born March 19, 1717, died 1786.

The second son, Edward, III, followed in the footsteps of his father and became a potent force in the political and social life of the Province. He was appointed a Councillor after having served in the Lower House of Assembly, as Naval Officer of the Port of Oxford, Treasurer of the Eastern Shore, and Agent of Lord Baltimore. When he came of age his mother turned over to him "Wye House" and his patrimony and left for her new home at "Readbourne." Already wealthy, Colonel Lloyd was left by the will of his half-uncle, Richard Bennett, reputed the wealthiest man in America, the major portion of his estate. Edward Lloyd, III, was a careful business man and entered fields other than agriculture, which greatly increased his income; he owned ships, ran a hemp mill for the production and dyeing of cloth, and was a financier on a large scale. He was the head of the Lloyd family in succession to his father as his elder brother Philemon did not reach maturity.

Of the only daughter of Edward and Sarah Lloyd, Rebecca, who on December 21, 1740, married Captain William Anderson, more will be told later on. The fifth Lloyd child, James, never married and after he left his mother at "Readbourne" he went to his patrimonial estate "Darby" in Quaker Neck, Kent County, and there died at the age of twenty-three.

The last child of Edward and Sarah Covington Lloyd, Richard, married Anna Maria Crouch of Queen Anne's County. They were parents of James Lloyd, born 1745, died 1820, married before 1788 Elizabeth, the daughter of James Tilghman and sister of Lieutenant Colonel Tench Tilghman.⁵⁰ James served in the southern campaign of the Revolution and on returning was given the rank of captain. This he declined, demanding the rank of major, which was eventually granted him. In the War of 1812 he again served, this time with the rank of general. He was a member of the Lower House and also of the Senate, and in 1797 he was appointed United States Senator and continued in office until 1800. He was a jovial spender and good fellow and eventually lost his fortune and had to sell "Farley," his ancestral home. After the death of his wife he paid court to the widow of Lieutenant Colonel Tench Tilghman and was highly insulted when she declined to marry him. One of her letters which is quite amusing tells of an expected visit of the

“Major who admires and thinks himself handsome (but I do not agree with him).” At that time he was living at “Bonfield.” James Lloyd’s sister, Anna Maria Lloyd, married Jeremiah, the grandson of the Rev. Henry Nicols of St. Michael’s Parish.⁵¹ When Colonel Richard Lloyd’s brother James died in 1738, he left him two adjoining farms “Darby” and “Smithly” in Quaker Neck, Kent, about opposite “Readbourne.” When “Jere” and Anna Maria were married, Colonel Richard Lloyd included these farms in her dower, and they spent their entire married life in the old house at “Darby.” The third child of Colonel Richard and Anna Maria Crouch Lloyd was Charles. In a letter dated December 30, 1768, Colonel Richard wrote James Hollyday “about 11 o’clock (last night) we were awakened by our boy, Charles. He screamed out in great pain.” Before the doctor arrived he was dead. The age of this boy cannot be discovered, but from the letter it is clear he was only a youth.

Colonel Richard Lloyd was perhaps much closer to his half-brothers, James and Henry Hollyday, than any other of their mother’s Lloyd children except Rebecca Anderson. He was in fact James’s constant companion and between them signals were arranged to tell when they were preparing to cross Chester River for a visit. Colonel Richard Lloyd was engaged in the shipping business in partnership with his brother Colonel Edward Lloyd, III, and his brother-in-law, William Anderson. From their letters it seems the partnership set-up was this: Edward was the financier and owned the ships, William Anderson was the purchasing and sales agent in London, and Richard had charge of securing cargoes, loading vessels and managing their storehouses in Chestertown, Queenstown, and Oxford. Their ships sailed to England, the West Indies, and New England. A rather desultory search of the 25,000 Lloyd papers at the Maryland Historical Society sheds no light on the firm of Richard Lloyd and Company. Dr. Harrison in *Tilghman’s Talbot County* quotes Henry Callister as writing in 1747, “R. and E. Lloyd have only goods for their own families. Mrs. R. Lloyd says they are cursed dear.”⁵² This firm lasted apparently until about 1760-65. After that period Mr. Anderson withdrew, and Colonel Edward Lloyd, III, disposed of his ships; at

least no record of them is to be found after that date, while in letters from (Captain) William Anderson there is frequent mention of Lloyd cargoes on Anderson's ships. Colonel Richard Lloyd had his storehouse in Chestertown in operation until the embargo was decreed by the Convention in 1774 and possibly until 1779. The ledger of Edward Lloyd, IV, records the fact that their Queenstown store was rented to James Anderson when he came to Maryland to engage in business.

Colonel Richard Lloyd's home was "Farley" on Farley, or Fairlee, Creek, and his windmill was one of the beacons for pilots on the Bay. He was the colonel for a short time of the Kent Militia, a justice of the Kent County Court, member of the Council of Safety, and was proposed to Lord Baltimore to take the place in the Province of his brother Edward, III, who was obliged to go to London for treatment of a serious eye condition. These latter appointments never materialized; instead he was appointed Chief Justice of the Provincial Court. In his many letters to his brother Edward and to James Hollyday, he gives graphic descriptions of the dangers to those living on the shores of the Bay during the Revolution. On one occasion when a ship came to anchor off his home, he confidently expected a piratical attack and was delighted, when the landing was made, to find instead of pirates the Marquis Lafayette, who spent several days with him. His only concern then was his seeming lack of hospitality, the result of his having sent his silver and other valuables to a friend in the interior which necessitated some inconvenience, he thought, to his guest. It appears that his house became a stopping place for troops on their way up the Bay to Elk River Landing. This was agreeable until he discovered smallpox among his guests.

The Colonel was an intimate friend, before the Revolution, of Governors Sharpe and Eden. He wrote of their fishing and hunting excursions and of his visits to their homes. He was apparently a man of high ideals and sound principles and a favorite in the county of his adoption.

JAMES HOLLYDAY MARRIES SARAH COVINGTON LLOYD

Now to get back to the marriage of the mother of these Lloyds to James Hollyday. So far as this author knows it was a

happy union during the entire twenty-three years of its existence. We feel that her worldly experience, her influence, and tact were strong motivating forces in the rapid political rise of James Hollyday. This union was blessed with three children, James, Henry, and Sarah Covington. The first two will be discussed later, but a few words as to Sarah Covington. The only information concerning this child in the author's possession is a letter from Miss Anna Maria, the daughter of Henry Hollyday, II, of "Readbourne." She explains that her father was told by his father, James Hollyday, the third, born 1758, that there was a daughter named for her mother who, at two years of age, accidentally fell from a boat and was drowned. To add strength to this statement, Colonel James Hollyday, I, in selling "Billingsley" reserved the graveyard "which had been used by my ancestors and myself." There appears no other explanation of James's use up to that time of the graveyard. As Sarah Covington was forty-two at Henry's birth, it seems probable that Sarah was born between James, 1722, and Henry, 1725.⁵³

Sarah Covington's father and mother were consistent Quakers, so one can visualize the simplicity of her early life. It is far more difficult to evaluate her feelings when suddenly she became the wife of one of Maryland's richest and most powerful men—a veritable Cinderella, exchanging the simple garments of her sect for the silks, satins, and jewels of fashionable life. What a thrill it must have been to discard her saddle for a handsome coach emblazoned on its side with the coat-of-arms of a distinguished line! She must have had poise, because she gracefully took her place as mistress of Wye House and before long successfully matched wits with the most outstanding men and women in the province. There is enough disclosed of her life in letters and official reports to show that she had a strong aversion for what she considered "wrongs" and was fearless in her determination to uproot them. In no instance was this more clearly demonstrated than in the defense of the good name of her first husband, Colonel Edward Lloyd, II. When he was President of the Council, Acting Governor of the Province, he was entitled to certain fees. His enemies accused him of taking such fees without authority, and the Lower House demanded their return. This provoked a bitter controversy, and feeling that

he was greatly wronged, Colonel Lloyd, through Captain Hyde of London, carried his defense before the Lords of Trade. So interminable was the fight, however, that Colonel Lloyd died before any settlement was reached. After his death his wife took up the fight for his good name and appeared before the Lower House of the Assembly. Making no progress, she appeared before the Governor and his Council. Producing Colonel Lloyd's defense before the Lords of Trade and a personal letter written by him to Captain Hyde, she gained an admission from the Governor that Colonel Lloyd had acted within his rights and the law, and he ordered the controversy stopped.⁵⁴

There is no doubt Sarah Covington had great determination, sometimes too much for her own peace of mind. For instance, she became satisfied that her brother-in-law Colonel Philemon Lloyd was not exactly fair in the settlement of her husband's estate. She openly accused him of robbing her children of real estate left them by their father. Edward and Philemon held much land jointly and in the settlement of their joint claims, Philemon was awarded what Sarah thought was the lion's share. She became quite abusive both privately and publicly. One day she received a notice of the confiscation of one of her children's plantations by the Land Office on the ground that her husband had obtained it through a fraudulent transaction. The notice was signed by Colonel Philemon Lloyd as Secretary of the Land Office. This was the last straw. Her abuse came in torrents and Colonel Lloyd had an Annapolis court issue a warrant for her appearance in a suit instituted by him. At first she declined to go to Annapolis but was persuaded by a vigorous summons from the court. Anxious to see the accusations and arguments, the author looked up the trial in the records of the Land Office.⁵⁵ A blank sheet at the top of which was entered "Philemon Lloyd, Plaintiff; Sarah Lloyd, Defendant," a note at the bottom stated, "No cause sighted [cited]—no verdict recorded." She was evidently found guilty, however, because subsequently she appealed to the Governor to reverse the decision of the court, which he declined to do on the advice of the sitting judge. Colonel Philemon Lloyd later explained he was in the habit of signing notices in blank to be used during his absence from Annapolis and the clerk had abused his privilege. Not satisfied,

Mrs. Lloyd had her brother-in-law Benjamin Wailes introduce a bill in the Lower House for an investigation of the Land Office. This investigation showed a cabal within the office to blackmail large landed proprietors and cleared Colonel Lloyd, II, of any complicity. Even this did not satisfy Sarah Covington, whose later letters show that she never forgave the Colonel nor believed him a fair dealer.⁵⁶

Whether Sarah gained a reputation for vindictiveness it is not for us to say but some such idea probably was the basis for a tradition which has come down for several generations in the Hollyday family. The tradition: Sarah's daughter, Rebecca Lloyd, ran off and was married on the ship of her lover by a minister who was smuggled aboard. For many years after the wedding Sarah would not open letters written to her by Rebecca but placed them in the drawer of her dressing table. Nothing could be further from fact. In contemporary letters written to her son Henry, then in Philadelphia, Sarah tells him how worn out she is as the result of arduous efforts in getting Rebecca's clothes ready for her wedding and departure for England. Henry supervised the packing and sending of trunks of clothes to Rebecca at "Readbourne" and distributed among her girl friends souvenir wedding rings. The records of St. Luke's Church in Church Hill show she was married by the parish minister, and the attachment of Sarah to her son-in-law, Captain William Anderson, can be seen in their letters; in fact she was staying in his London home when she died. It has been intimated she objected to the wedding on the ground of the profession of William Anderson. That will hardly hold water since her favorite nephew, James Lloyd of Lloyds Landing, Talbot County, was also a captain of ships of the same service as Captain Anderson and later master of ships owned by Captain Anderson. The dresser pointed out as the one in which she kept her letters was made many years after Sarah's death.

It does seem that Sarah did not always handle justice evenly. There appears to be no question that she had favorite sons for whom she could not do too much. Her son Henry shared the author's feeling when, as an apprentice at fifteen in Philadelphia, he wrote her that the weather was bitterly cold and that he was sick but still had to be without a great coat which

had long been promised him, while his brother James was enjoying the advantages of a good education in a warm and cozy home. This really sized up the difference in her attitude toward these sons. James was destined to head the house of Hollyday on the Eastern Shore and his mother may have been greatly influenced by this fact. Henry never possessed sufficient means to build a home until he procured his patrimony after her death. In her will she thought it unnecessary to leave Henry more than she had already given him—a mere pittance of her wealth while she left her large personal estate to James.

It was precisely the same with her Lloyd children except that she did not shower her benefits on the eldest son. Here she made Edward, III, the target for her affection instead of his elder brother Philemon. Perhaps it was poor health of Philemon, who died while Edward was being educated in England, or perhaps the name Edward struck the chords of her affection. Her husband, Edward Lloyd, II, received "Wye House" from his grandfather Edward Lloyd, I, and perhaps she desired her son Edward, III, to follow as leader of the Clan Lloyd.⁵⁷

After the death of her husband, James Hollyday, Sarah went to England to visit her daughter, Mrs. Rebecca Anderson, and there she died the next year, and was buried in the churchyard at West Ham, in the county of Essex. The following inscription is on her tombstone:

BENEATH THIS STONE LIETH THE BODY OF
MRS. SARAH LLOYD
LATE OF THE PROVINCE OF MARYLAND, FROM
WHENCE
SHE CAME TO LONDON IN THE YEAR 1754 AND
DIED ON
APRIL 4TH. 1755, AGED 71. SHE HAD BEEN
THE WIFE
OF EDWARD LLOYD OF AFORESAID PROVINCE
AND AFTER HIS
DEATH, OF JAMES HOLLYDAY, GENTLEMAN, WHOM
SHE ALSO SURVIVED
THOUGH A STRANGER HERE, SHE WAS ESTEEMED
AND RESPECTED
IN HER NATIVE COUNTRY ⁵⁸

Sarah as mistress of two important households was a clever woman, one to be reckoned with both socially and politically. The success of her sons is the best tribute which can be paid her.

“ READBOURNE RECTIFIED ”

Before passing to the children of James and Sarah Covington Lloyd Hollyday, the author has elected to tell something of the home of their creation, “ Readbourne Rectified.” Recently the author has played an insignificant part in the writing of a monograph, never yet published, the work of Miss Anne Peebles, of Washington, for the present owner of “ Readbourne,” which gives *in extenso* the story of the old plantation and home. It is a valuable work and hews to the line of fact.

For the sake of brevity we will confine this story to what has been revealed to the author concerning the old home in family letters and official records.

Frederic Emory, in his *History of Queen Anne's County*, describes the locations of Indian settlements in the County. In the territory north of Kent Island there was a friendly tribe, the Ozinies,⁵⁹ which refrained from joining any of the attacks on the white settlers. Their principal place of abode in the early years was a strip of land along the Chester River extending from “ Readbourne ” on the north to Indian Town on the south. They left clear evidences of a long stay on this land. It was covered with oyster shells and mound graves, and was well stocked with discarded implements of war and peace.⁶⁰ From the field just north of the mansion at “ Readbourne ” have come scores of flint tools, arrowheads, and tomahawks, a large proportion having been picked up by Mr. Richard Hollyday during his ownership. One item of particular interest was a mound, at either end of which was planted a stone two inches in diameter and several feet long. It was in such fashion the Indians marked the graves of their chiefs.

On this land George Reid of “ Resurrection Manor,” Calvert County, obtained a grant, 1659, of 1,000 acres which he called “ Readbourne.” The land is described as “ lying on the east side of Chesapeake Bay on the east side of Chester River beginning at a marked oak by a marsh . . . and thence to a Persimmon Tree by a creek called Herring Creek.” Today this plantation would

be bounded on the north by the Gould farm, on the south by Indian Town, on the east by the main road between Corsica River and South East Creek, and on the west by Chester River. Its length is about two miles.

The old landmarks of the surveyor are of course lost, even Herring Creek, which according to an old map was some two miles long but is now but an indentation in the shoreline of the Chester River, while formerly it separated "Readbourne" on the south from "Macklinborough" and on the north and northeast from "Waterford."

George Reid, who obtained the patent in 1659, died in 1666 and strange to say the plantation is not shown in the inventory of his property. If Reid had no male heirs of his body, the property would within a reasonable time have been escheated to Lord Baltimore; this actually did happen in 1683. The widow of George Reid of "Resurrection Manor" in her will probated in 1675 made provision for her son George Reid. After Reid's death she married Robert Tyler and in her will she names a daughter Elizabeth Tyler. In 1685 a Mr. Comegys of Kent County petitioned the Commissary General, on behalf of his son and daughter-in-law Elizabeth Tyler Comegys, to appoint a trustee for the property of her brother George Reid, who had drowned under age and intestate. There has been much discussion as to the long delay in escheating the land after George Reid's death, but this item in the Commissary General's records seems to supply the real solution. Long delays frequently occurred between death and the appointment of trustees; perhaps George Reid, Jr.'s, ownership was not known, or again perhaps the escheating of the land brought Comegys to a realization that it was essential to protect his property.

After the plantation was escheated to Lord Baltimore in 1683 it remained *in statu quo* for about a year (1684), when it was given to Richard Burke, one of two of Lord Baltimore's agents and attorneys "for services rendered my father and myself." Burke received not only "Readbourne" but all the land of George Reid, including his home, "Resurrection Manor," which Burke, moving from London, occupied. Burke held "Readbourne," possibly with an overseer, until 1700, when he sold it to Captain John Gandy. (All the original papers, grants,

surveys, plats, etc. are in the Hollyday collection at the Maryland Historical Society, having been presented by the heirs of the late Richard Hollyday.) The deed of Burke to Captain Gandy recites the lines of the original grant, and the price paid by Captain Gandy was £160. In a letter of later date Captain John Hyde of London wrote James Hollyday, I, that Gandy, suspecting George Reid had left collateral heirs, went to Aberdeen, Scotland, and received a deed from Alexander Reid, the nephew of George in 1703. In 1704, Gandy sold "Readbourne" to Captain John Hyde, whose wife, Jane, was the daughter of Benedict Leonard Calvert, fourth Lord Baltimore. Hyde, a wealthy merchant in London, "sent to the Council by Mr. Robins and Mr. Pearce" a bill asking confirmation of the land to John Gandy so Gandy's deed to Hyde would be valid. This bill was passed by the Assembly in 1708.⁶¹ In 1704 there was a disastrous fire in the Land Office in which the original deeds to "Readbourne" are supposed to have been lost. This apparently stimulated the Scottish Reids to make a second attempt before the Provincial Court to recover the land for their family. As evidence of their relationship to the patentee, a deed from Alexander Reid to his son and heir, William Reid, was produced. The court, not satisfied, required more evidence of relationship. This supplementary evidence was not produced for several years—from 1708 to 1721. The case was dismissed. On January 5, 1730-1731, James Hollyday purchased the patent rights of John Hyde and through him the patent claims of the Scottish Reids for £55 in 1732. In 1731 a re-survey of the property was obtained. This survey, made by Robert Norris Wright, showed that within the bounds of the original patent were actually more than 1,000 acres, in fact 1,440 acres. In 1733 James Hollyday was granted a legislative conveyance under the name of "Readbourne Rectified." He was required to pay thirty-one years' back rent to Lord Baltimore for the additional 440 acres.

From this it is clear that James never held legal possession of "Readbourne" until 1733, several months after he sailed for England to be gone nearly four years.

In 1672 Vincent Lowe secured an overlay patent for 300 acres on the southern end of "Readbourne," which he called

“Brimmington.” This land became the property of Robert Smyth, and on it he built a brick house. When he died in 1716 one of his executors, his brother Renatus Smith, was directed by the Assembly to sell his plantation. Instead of selling “Brimmington,” he made it his home. In 1739, in a suit to recover a debt, Richard Cole and his wife Mary, daughter of Renatus, asked for a “Land Commission to dispose of the unsold portions of Robert Smyth’s land.” During the hearing of the commission, James Hollyday, I, intervened and proving Lowe’s patent an overlay on the patent of George Reid, was awarded the farm, and for land purchased and added to the farm by Renatus Smith—part of Indian Town—he paid £10. The original house on “Brimmington” is now the home of Mrs. Harry Wilmer. An addition to the house was made during its ownership either by James, I, or his son Henry Hollyday, I, and stands now in excellent condition (1948).

To “Readbourne Rectified” James Hollyday, I, and his son James, II, added several hundred acres through purchases. To the north lay a tract of 400 acres called “Macklinborough,” originally patented in 1659 by Robert Macklin, whose home was “Reward” in Corsica Neck, Queen Anne’s County. John Hawkins purchased 260 acres of “Macklinborough” and added 140 acres of vacant land. This whole tract he left to his grandson John Hawkins, Jr., in 1731. In 1734 James Hollyday purchased of Hawkins, Jr., 96 acres; in 1737 he purchased 114 additional acres; in 1753 his son James, II, purchased from Edward Brown, whose daughter was the wife of Hawkins, Jr., 134 acres.

While the east-west line of “Readbourne Rectified” and “Macklinborough,” according to the original plats, was the same, in reality another planation had an outlet to Chester River between them. This land patented in 1666 as “Waterford,” eventually became the property of William Austin, who for years was Henry Hollyday, I’s, overseer on the land left Henry by his father (“Brimmington”). In the “Alphabet of Queen Anne’s County Rent Rolls” of 1760 it is shown that eighteen acres of “Waterford” lying between “Readbourne” and “Macklinborough” had been purchased by James Hollyday, II. This strip so confused James Hollyday, third, that he

requested a resurvey of "Readbourne Rectified." The plat of this survey, completed eleven years after his death, clearly shows a tongue of land protruding from the main body of "Waterford" between the other properties to Herring Creek.

In the Debt Book of Queen Anne's County for 1760 "Readbourne Rectified with Additions" is assessed as 1778 acres; it should have been 1802 acres. By the will of the first James Hollyday, 1739, probated (Queen Anne's County) March 30, 1748, the acreage of "Readbourne Rectified" is given as 1440 acres with additions of 300 acres from "Macklinborough." The plantation was left his wife for life then to be divided between his two sons James and Henry as follows: To Henry "all that plantation where Jacob Bailey was settled when I bought the said land and all that part of the said tract to the south and southwest of a branch running from the back line of the said land in the Cove called Jacob Bailey's or Middle Creek Cove, including the said plantation and Walnut Neck and dividing an old field on the back of said plantation. To my son James, after his mother's death, all that part . . . North or Northeast of the branch and Cove above mentioned. To my son, James, the 96 acres . . . of Macklynborough I bought of John Hawkins in 1734 . . . To Henry 114 acres . . . part of Macklynborough . . . bought of John Hawkins, 31 December 1737." To wife, Sarah, all remaining parts of estate (who was not to be troubled with the fatigue of a tedious administration or returning an inventory, having already had the tedium of a long one, Edward Lloyd's) .⁶²

Jacob Bailey was originally a ship captain and built himself a small brick house on the land just north of "Brimmington." He was probably an overseer for one of the former owners, Burke or Hyde, as he built a brick house of permanent type. This house now forms the north wing of the home of the late John Emory of W., the main portion of which was built scores of years subsequently by his father, William Emory. Henry's bequest to the south of Baileys Cove was "Brimmington," the home of Robert and Renatus Smith, called in subsequent years "Walnut Neck," "Chester," "Shellbank," and now "Eversley." Henry's other inheritance was the extreme north end of the tract and was called by him "my quarters." James, II, received

all the remaining portions of the tract, including the mansion. In short, Henry was left the northern and southern ends and James the middle and major portion.

James, II, a bachelor, lived with his mother at "Readbourne" until her death in 1755, then continued his residence there until his death in 1786. By will he left "Readbourne" to his brother Henry of "Ratcliffe Manor," evidently with the understanding that it was to go to Henry's eldest son, James. Some years before his death, James, II, tried to persuade Henry to promise to leave "Ratcliffe" at James, II's death and reside at "Readbourne." Henry, in a very tactful manner, told James the decision must be his wife's. This lady was upset at the prospect of moving away from her family, and Henry, with a show of much affection, conveyed the news to James.

Henry, I, dying in 1789, left James, III, his son, all of "Readbourne" and additions except the south end, "Brimmington," which in the Queen Anne's County Debt Book 1760 was assessed at 300 acres. This he left in trust to his son Thomas, at whose death it was to revert to James. When James, III, died in 1807, he left no will, and a committee composed of Judge James Earle, Frisby Tilghman, Mrs. James Hollyday, III's brother, and Henry Hollyday, II, of Ratcliffe, James's brother, was appointed to divide and direct the estate. All of James, III's, children were under age. Final distribution of the property was not completed until 1827 when the youngest son, Richard Tilghman Hollyday, son of James Hollyday, III, became twenty-one. So many legal papers record the division of this large landed estate it seems wise to quote only the final settlement: ⁶³ There was but one daughter, Anna Maria Chew, then married to Arthur Tilghman Jones. She was left a substantial inheritance by her godfather, Samuel Chew, and as a result renounced any claim to a share in "Readbourne." To James, IV, the eldest son, in the original plan, was given the home place with 376 acres. James becoming involved financially, his mother bought his farm, which she eventually sold to her second son, Henry, III. To Henry, III, was given the north end of the tract, which included a portion of "Readbourne Rectified" and all of the purchases of "Macklinborough," 468 acres. This he sold to his brother, William, who in the initial division received only a

“bond,” really a mortgage for \$10,000. The farm to the south of the home farm, 528 acres, became the property of George Steuart Hollyday, the third son; “Brimmington with additional land,” 406 acres, was awarded Frisby Hollyday, another son, but before the distribution became final Frisby died, and it was awarded Richard Tilghman Hollyday, the youngest son, who like his brother, William, in the original plan was to receive a bond of \$10,000. In all the mother had a life estate.

Henry, III, on the home farm, 376 acres, was the only child of James, III, to retain his inheritance, and at his death he willed it to his three sons, Henry, IV, Richard, and Clarence. Richard, purchasing his brothers' shares, continued to live at “Readbourne” until 1903, when he sold it to John Perry of Centreville, who in turn sold it to Luther Gadd of New York, by whom it was sold to its present owner, William Fahnestock, Jr.

George Steuart Hollyday, the third son of James Hollyday, III, divided his portion into two farms, the most northerly of which he sold to the heirs of John Smith, later to become the home of Captain Montreville Bowen (it is still called the Bowen Farm). The farm to the south George sold to William Emory, who willed it to his son John Emory of W., who called it “Ashland.” Richard Tilghman Hollyday, the fourth son, sold his inheritance of 406 acres, “Brimmington with additions,” to Edward Comegys of Kent County, who sold to Major Thomas Mummey, who sold to John Emory of Poplar Grove, who left it to his daughter, Alice, whose son, Doctor Harry Wilmer occupied it under the name “Eversley” until his decease; since when it has been the home of his widow.

William, son of James Hollyday, III, sold his inheritance at the north end of the tract, 468 acres, to Thomas A. Emory, and it then became the property of a Mr. Booker, who divided it into two farms, leaving one to each of two sons.

As additional land purchased by Henry, III, and George does not concern us at this time, we will discuss it later. There was one change brought about by the distribution of the land which is of interest. “Readbourne” at the time of the last division of the estate of James Hollyday, III, was almost destitute of timber, except for 45 acres at the northeast corner of “Brim-

mington." When Richard Tilghman Hollyday sold "Brimmington" to Mr. Comegys, he reserved 45 acres of woodland and the use of its large shell banks and Lombardy poplars for his brother Henry, III, on the home farm. After Major Mumme purchased "Brimmington" from Mr. Comegys, Richard Tilghman Hollyday secured from John Emory of Poplar Grove 45 acres of woodland, which he exchanged for the timberland on "Brimmington" reserved for the use of the home farm. This enabled him to straighten his lines, and it furnished Henry Hollyday, III, the owner of the home farm, with a virgin woods.

This completes the story of the ownership of "Readbourne" and "Readbourne Rectified" from its original patent in 1659 up to the present time, 1948.

THE MANSION HOUSE OF "READBOURNE"

The mansion house of "Readbourne," ⁶⁴ in the many articles written about it, is the "Readbourne" of modern times. No description of the charming group of buildings built by James Hollyday, I, has ever appeared. In the passing years, many alterations have been made, such for instance as the substitution of dormer windows for a delightful cupola on the roof; a porch has taken the place of entrance steps leading up to a handsome doorway surmounted by a fan light; a wing added by James, III, in about 1790-1800 breaks the original lines. The house, built in the shape of the letter T faces the river. Opposite its north wall, in line with the front, was a one-and-a-half story brick "office" building; at the opposite end, behind the back line of the house, stood a detached brick kitchen building, connected with the house by a path leading to a doorway of the dining room, now closed by the wing. A low wall surmounted by an iron fence and pierced by a driveway protected by heavy iron gates stood at either end of the house. With the entrance gate at the north and the exit gate at the south, the driveway passed in front of the house. The lawn and gardens on the river side were enclosed by brick walls arising on the north from the north wall of the office and on the south from the end of the low wall beyond the exit gateway. The garden wall on the north was pierced by a path leading to the graveyard. On the

kitchen side stood a dairy and back of it a pump house. The office building was both an office and the home of the housekeeper, and its cellar was a storehouse for tobacco ready for export. Hogsheads, carried over a rolling road, entered the cellar through a broad archway piercing the north cellar wall. If there was originally a formal garden, it was lost in the extensive flower and vegetable gardens arranged by Henry Hollyday, III, great grandson of James, I, just before his marriage in 1826. There is a family tradition that a tunnel led from the house to the river as an "Indian escape." This seems fantastic, as there were no Indians in the neighborhood in 1733. Some few years ago, in mending the front cellar wall, a bricklayer discovered what he described as a "tunnel," leading toward the river. As the bricklayer was a stranger to the family and its traditions, some attention must be paid to his discovery. It would not be surprising if a tunnel did lead from the house; the John Beale Bordley house on Wye Island had one for storage of articles for export; and the Hammond-Harwood house in Annapolis had another. Mr. Richard Hollyday, the last Hollyday owner, told the writer the tradition came to him from his father, but as he could find no supporting evidence, he was skeptical.

There are certain questions concerning the building of the mansion house for which there are no authoritative answers. First, when was the mansion built? Sometime between 1733 and 1740. The proof of this lies in the fact that the family lived at "Wye House" until Mrs. Hollyday renounced her rights to that home in favor of her son, Edward Lloyd, III, in 1732; the latter date, 1740, is substantiated by a letter from Henry Hollyday, I, in 1740 to his father and mother, who were then living in "Readbourne." As further proof, James Hollyday's patent to "Readbourne" was not confirmed until 1733, and the claims of William Reid to the property were not satisfied until a deed of release was signed in 1733. A man of James Hollyday's experience would not have built an expensive home on land not legally in his possession. He knew that "Brimmington" was to be confiscated by him, because the Smyths had built on land to which they had no legal title.

Was there an architectural plan embodying suggestions by

Lord Baltimore? The Lord Baltimore of the time was Charles, the fifth Lord. In 1732 he arrived in Maryland to settle the disputed boundary of the colony with the three sons of William Penn and was there for several months. Shortly after his arrival James Hollyday left for England to be gone until 1736, and it was not until 1733 that he came into full possession of "Readbourne." Before James's return, the house was probably substantially finished. If a plan was ever drawn for the house, which seems probable, no evidence has been discovered among the "Readbourne" papers. Possibly at some function given Lord Baltimore he may have made some suggestions to Mrs. Hollyday but it seems improbable. There is no record of his visiting the Eastern Shore on his trip to Maryland.

James Hollyday, I, made a short visit to England in 1731 to settle for "Readbourne"; possibly a drawing was then made for the house, but again we have found no proof. Neither have we any definite light on the contractor and builder. As a suggestion: James had a cousin George, the son of Robert Hollyday, who in 1733 formed a partnership with Robert Ellis of Prince George's County. George lived near Church Hill and his firm contracted for and built the Chapel of Ease of St. Luke's Parish in 1733. From Queen Anne's County court records it seems apparent that this firm also built two brick houses in Ogle Town, about two or three miles from "Readbourne" in the year 1734. Ellis, an experienced builder before removing to Queen Anne's, lived near James's plantation, "Billingsleys Point," the stair of which was copied in "Readbourne." A second possibility is John Earle. A friend of the family, whose father at the time was the most influential man in St. Luke's Parish, he was a master craftsman in the preparation of interior and exterior woodwork. His ability was well known in Queen Anne's and Kent counties before James moved to "Readbourne." He lived at "Upper Heathworth," which was about two miles from James's plantation.

The 1730's were the most active building years probably ever experienced in Spaniard's Neck—extending then from Corsica River to South East Creek. Not only were six brick farm houses built besides "Readbourne," but in 1732 the Assembly authorized the erection of Ogle Town "on the South

Side of South East Creek on Hawkins Prize House Point formerly "Tullys Delight" where John Hawkins now lives." Through wills and deeds the author has discovered twenty-seven homes built in that town before 1740 including the town homes of Mr. James Earle and his son, John Earle the builder. The prospect of all this building must have brought to the community many contractors and artisans, including Mr. Ellis.

There were a number of known documents in the files of James Hollyday, I, which are now missing. We suspect they were removed after the death of the second James by his brother Henry—to whom they then belonged—and placed in his own files (because he kept such). The author has been unable to find Henry's papers, which were in "Ratcliffe Manor" until it was sold by Mrs. Charles Gibson, widow of Richard Carmichael Hollyday. Perhaps the plans of "Readbourne" and "Ratcliffe Manor" were among them, and if any member of the family possesses the files, would it not serve their ancestors well if they were included among the Hollyday archives in the Maryland Historical Society?

Did James Hollyday go to England in 1732/3 to procure materials for the buildings of "Readbourne"? Definitely, not! He went because he was physically broken down and probably to avoid the tedium incident to its construction. Matthew Tilghman Ward wrote him in London: "Considering your condition when you left the Province, you need no apology for so unceremoniously leaving your family and friends." This letter, undated, is identified as having been written in 1736. Among the papers of James Hollyday, I, there are copies of several inventories of goods sent by him from England, but none lists any building material for "Readbourne," which, in fact, was constructed of bricks made from clay obtained from the field north of the mansion, the moulds for which were discovered years ago by Mr. Richard Hollyday, who also located the clay pit. It was a practice in colonial Maryland to collect building materials near the site for the building months in advance. Henry Hollyday, I, did so in building "Ratcliffe Manor," and so did Matthias Hammond in building the Hammond-Harwood house. Trees had to be cut down, timbers hewn, dried, and seasoned, bricks burned, and many minor materials prepared. This took months. Those who have supported the theory that

James sent materials from abroad, point to the beautiful paneling—four feet wide and nine feet high—as certain proof. This is not based on fact, because the panelling is constructed of Maryland pine. Henry Hollyday, I, wrote his brother James, II, that all of the building materials for “Ratcliffe” were obtained on the property, except some of the interior woodwork for which he had arranged with a firm engaged in that work near Talbot Court House. This was about twenty years after the construction of “Readbourne,” but doubtless the same practices were in force. The house is typically and completely American.

Did Sarah Hollyday live in a small house built for her on the grounds, so she could better supervise the construction? Possibly, but not probably. On “Readbourne Rectified,” when it was patented to James Hollyday, there were two substantial brick homes, at the south end—“Brimmington,” the former home of the Smyths, and a smaller one formerly occupied by Captain Jacob Bailey between “Brimmington” and the mansion site. We are informed by tradition that the temporary house used was a small white (whitewashed) structure which remained in use even in the days of Mr. Richard Hollyday’s ownership, but far from the mansion. This house contained but two rooms on each of two floors, with a “lean to” kitchen. When Mrs. Hollyday left “Wye House” she took with her James and Henry Hollyday, James, Rebecca and Richard Lloyd, to say nothing of her domestics. The two bedrooms would have required a lot of stretching. When George Steuart Hollyday went to live on his farm adjoining the mansion farm, he invited his friends and relatives to come and stay with him in “the Little White Cottage.” This “Little White Cottage” was the home of one of the superintendents of “Readbourne Rectified” and is now a section of the Bowen home. The writer wonders whether the “Little White House” was not this superintendent’s house in one of the subdivisions of James’s nearly two thousand acres. We have family letters substantiating the fact that the family lived at “Readbourne” during the period 1733-1740, so they must have occupied some dwelling on the property.

James Hollyday, dying in 1747, and Sarah Covington, his wife, in 1755, the major portion of “Readbourne Rectified,” including the mansion, became the property of their elder son James, II.^{64a}

JAMES HOLLYDAY, II, THE BACHELOR

Of the children of James and Sarah Covington Hollyday the eldest was James, born at Wye House, October 30, 1722. The only definite information concerning his youth is that he moved with his family to "Readbourne Rectified" in 1732. The conviction of this author is that for a part of his education he attended the Kent Free School, forerunner of Washington College, then the outstanding school on the Eastern Shore. This impression is gained from letters of his brother Henry written from Philadelphia to his parents at "Readbourne." In letters throughout Henry's life, he used the expression, "coming down" to mean from Kent to "Readbourne," and "coming up" from Talbot to "Readbourne," so when he wrote his father he understood James was "coming down" to "Readbourne" for a holiday he probably meant coming home from school at Chestertown. It has been said James's education was gained in Philadelphia. This does not seem probable, as Henry, then living in Philadelphia, constantly sent James messages to "Readbourne." It really matters little what school he attended, so long as his education was of a superior quality, and of that there is no doubt.

We are not in clear view of the source of James, II's, legal knowledge. It has been supposed that his able father was his teacher. It is true Matthew Tilghman Ward wrote his father that he, James, I, "had full knowledge of the law," and Edward Lloyd, III, wrote imploring him to act in a matter of interest to him, telling him he was qualified by his "great knowledge of the laws of nations." This shows the estimate of James, I, by his intimates, but after all he was not a practicing lawyer with court fights to determine the soundness of his logic. What James, his son, required, even if his father taught him the philosophy of law, was its actual application; this I am convinced was gained through the guidance of Josiah George, a distinguished lawyer in Cecil County and an old friend of James's

father, who probably read law with him in the office of Thomas Bordley of Annapolis. An item—1745—in James, II's, account book at the Maryland Historical Society is for 20 pounds paid Josiah George for board "the last year I lived with him." Thomas Ringgold, in a letter dated 1756, wrote James: "Your old Cecil friends much want to see you and much your assistance, I believe; from such lawyers (as they now have) they pray deliverance." This clearly indicates that James, as a lawyer, had established a substantial clientele in Cecil before that date. Josiah George has been classed among the ablest practicing lawyers of the colony, and his legal learning favorably compared with that of Daniel Dulany, Stephen Bordley, and Michael Howard. His major practice dealt with land disputes, the field in which James Hollyday, II, was accounted at his best. It is clear that it was by no accident, social or professional, that James was the paying guest of Mr. George for several years.

James, II, returned to practice in the county of his old home, Queen Anne's, and items in his account book show that by 1748, he was enjoying a fairly extensive general practice. Besides practicing in Queen Anne's he regularly attended the courts in Talbot, Kent, Cecil, and Baltimore counties. This he kept up until the middle sixties, when he discontinued his Baltimore County visits, employing in his stead Stephen Bordley of Joppa. In 1754, he entered the Middle Temple in London and attended lectures given by England's most eminent barristers. In 1758, he returned to Maryland, and was immediately "qualified" by the Provincial Court to practice before it. It would be interesting to know whether James's stay at the Middle Temple was long enough for him to have been made a member of the "Society of the Middle Temple," considered a mark of high respect, but no record tells us.

In the trial of cases, James Hollyday, II, matched wits with lawyers whose reputations have stood the test of time. Judge Bond points out that the Provincial Court, passing on complex legal questions, frequently sought the advice of eminent lawyers and among those selected was James Hollyday, II. One can tell by his notes that he devoted much care to the preparation of his arguments. Some of these notes are queries to himself as to probable objections by the opposing counsel and the necessary

replies; others show careful land surveys and arguments to be used in settling boundary disputes. There are numbers of briefs in A. B. C. which illuminate his construction of the common laws of England and his selection of authorities in support of his contentions. Such notes carry a conviction of knowledge and logic.

This careful preparation was probably the origin of his success, which was favorably recognized. Thomas in his *Chronicles of Colonial Maryland* says, "The Vestry Act of 1702 was probably the most noted political controversy within the annals of colonial Maryland . . . [It] enlisted the most distinguished talent of the province." James was one of the participants in that controversy and, with Daniel Dulany, argued to sustain the law. Such letters and papers as were found in his files indicate that while the major portion of his practice dealt with "land law," he was not averse to arguing criminal cases and even minor questions of law in his early days. Judge Bond, in his *Court of Appeals*,⁶⁵ says the Chancellor was the highest judicial officer in the State under the Constitution of 1776/7. Article 56 of the Constitution provides, "that only a person of integrity and sound judgment in the law be appointed Chancellor." James was unanimously elected by the Legislation the first Chancellor under the first Constitution. On April 8, 1777, he sent his declination to the House of Delegates. In it he refers to his poor health and to his idea that "judging to be among the hardest and Severest Duties" for which he deemed himself "unqualified . . . as my practice in my profession has been altogether in the Courts of Law." "If I imagined . . . my attendance at Annapolis was expected, I would immediately wait upon the Government." His practice during the years became very extensive, and numbered among his clients were Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Richard Tilghman, Edward Lloyd, third and fourth, and a host of other men of social and political prominence in the Colony. His practice was not as his files show limited to Maryland; there were requests for legal advice and action from Pennsylvania, Virginia, and England. Maryland historians tell us of the importance of his services in some of the most controversial questions of colonial times. Governor Sharpe wrote Lord Baltimore, "James Hollyday is the most eminent practicing lawyer in the Province."⁶⁶

As was the custom of the time James, II, devoted a portion of his time to politics. As quoted before, the distinguished Annapolis lawyer, Stephen Bordley, said the mantle of James Hollyday, I, as a leader of the Court Party had fallen over the shoulders of his able son James, II. It is true that James, II, was a member of the Proprietary, or Court, Party for several years in the Assembly, but by 1764 his interests were with the People's, or County, Party, and by 1765 he was giving full support to its activities. This year saw the serious beginning of the fight against the restrictions and impositions of the British Government, and James was one hundred percent for liberty of action and conscience for the provincials. James Hollyday, II, and Stephen Bordley were contemporaries and came in constant contact with each other. It seems unwise, perhaps, for this author to challenge Stephen's statement of James's leadership of the Court Party. If by calling him a political leader Bordley meant that he held public office and created a following of persons interested in their own selfish purposes, it must be recorded that James was never a leader. He was interested not in office, but in service for the public good. He frequently declined high offices, and Governor Sharpe, in writing Lord Baltimore of James's declination to serve as a Councillor, said, he does it "because he thinks it might interfere with the Scheme of Life he has planned for himself, meaning I suppose a private, independent, quiet life, which he really seems fond of, and to one of his Temper, it must be the happiest, but I am for my part sorry . . . for I have a very good Opinion of both his honor and ability . . ." ⁶⁷ At infrequent intervals James advocated the election and appointment of men whom he deemed qualified for public office; for instance, Thomas Ringgold, of Kent County, an outstanding patriot. Stephen Bordley violently opposed Ringgold's election, basing his opposition on the simple fact that he was a "friend and follower" of James Hollyday, II. It was during this fight that Stephen Bordley accused James of wearing his father's mantle as leader of the Court Party.

In the files of James Hollyday, II, can be found letters from prominent men, such as Colonel Edward Lloyd, III, urging him to accept office "at the hands of your fellow countians, who are anxious for your services." He did not care for office and once

wrote Thomas Stone, the Signer of the Declaration of Independence, that his great ambition was to go to his "little home on the Eastern Shore" and forget the turmoil of politics. In 1758 he declined to succeed Edward Lloyd, III, as Treasurer of the Eastern Shore. Governor Sharpe wrote Lord Baltimore, "Lloyd is too rich" to give attention to the office and added in recommending James that he was guided by his knowledge of his "education, honor, sobriety, and . . . good security." In 1763 James was offered the Attorney Generalship because of his "character and ability"; this he declined. In 1765 Calvert wanted Governor Sharpe to persuade James to accept high office, because he had formed a definite opinion of his "honor and ability," and again the same year Lord Baltimore offered James the post of Councillor, which he declined. Of this particular appointment Mr. Anderson wrote James from London that whether he accepted or declined, to take the trouble to thank Lord Baltimore, which many had not done. If James desired to become a party leader, he certainly threw away many golden opportunities to strengthen his position.⁶⁸

In 1744, 1745, 1746 and 1747 James, II, signing himself as Junior, served as High Sheriff of Queen Anne's County. In early days the sheriff had to provide shelter for prisoners, but by James's time jails were built—his in Queenstown with an assistant sheriff in charge. James's term, so far as the records tell us, was one of usual routine. We find in the vestry minutes of St. Paul's and St. Luke's Parishes, that he laid parish levies and, by court records, he drew jurors. There was nothing in this office for a man of James's ability and temperament, but in his time it carried certain benefits not only of money but of honor and responsibility.

On September 7, 1758, Colonel Edward Lloyd, III, wrote James, II: "I hear from all quarters that the people of Queen Anne's all agree to choose you as their representative . . . I hope you will not refuse your good offices at so critical a time to your country." James had before that represented his county in the Lower House, having been elected in 1751 and serving during that year and 1752, 1753 and 1754. Judging from the records, he was seriously aware of his responsibilities as a legislator and as a member of committees to which he was appointed. It is of

some interest that his first assignment as a member of the Committee on Laws was to draft for the House an address to Lord Baltimore. After debate, it was accepted and James was commissioned to present it to the Governor with the request that he forward it to Lord Baltimore. This would suggest that James had established a reputation for clarity of expression even before entering the House.

The records for the years of his service in the Lower House disclose his participation in much important legislation, but, unfortunately, it is so scantily reported as to preclude judgment on the soundness of his logic. Perhaps if we discuss two important legislative acts we can disclose something of James's point of view.

As a member of the Church of England, but not a very active participant in its functions, he was fully aware of the laxness of its priests and of much harmful legislation sponsored by them, so he voted against a bill which had large legislative and popular support. The bill, uncalled for and vicious, was sponsored and supported by a group of clergymen of his church, and as the Church of England and Maryland politics were then bedfellows, it took a statesman to successfully resist the twain. It was in 1753 that a group of English Church clergymen brought charges, including sedition, against the Roman Catholics. Repressive legislation was introduced to stop acts of violence and the intention attributed to Catholics to cooperate with the French and Indians for the overthrow of the Maryland Colonial Government, then strongly Protestant. The charges were referred to the Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice, the chairman of which, a convert to Protestantism, was Charles, the father of Charles Carroll Barrister. The Committee returned a favorable report, which after acrimonious debate was lost by a vote of twenty-one to nineteen. Against this act James of the Church of England voted "No." It is said the report failed through cooperation of certain members of the Proprietary Party, James being one.⁶⁹

During this session James Hollyday, II, presented for his Committee on Laws a bill to reduce the number of Irish Catholic servants brought into the Province and to increase the tax upon them. This limitation and tax upon Irish servants origi-

nated in 1704 after the Anglican Church became the "established church" for the Colony through a proclamation of William III in 1692. Its intention was to limit the number of Roman Catholics in the Province, and it was made law through one of the most demagogic rabble-rousing efforts in the Colony's history. Several times the numbers were reduced and the tax increased, and it is our feeling that this amendment was a sop to public opinion after the defeat of the English clergymen's attempt to destroy Catholicism in the Province had failed.⁷⁰

Of James Hollyday, II's, return to the Assembly in 1765 the editor of the *Archives of Maryland* writes: "Two important additions to members of the Lower House were James Hollyday and Robert Goldsborough, both able lawyers . . . trained in the Temple. Although they played important parts in the Assembly of 1765 and their sympathies were doubtless with the popular People's Party, neither of them seemed to have affiliated with the aggressively partisan group."⁷¹ This session of the Assembly was one of the milestones in the march of American freedom. It dealt with portentous questions which could be correctly solved only through high minded leadership.

JAMES HOLLYDAY, II, AND THE STAMP ACT

It was in 1765 that the Stamp Act was imposed and in that year Zachariah Hood, who had been designated Stamp Agent, was burned in effigy, his house destroyed, and he himself driven out of the Colony. It, too, was the year that Massachusetts suggested a meeting of delegates from all the Colonies to protest the Stamp Act. In response to this request Colonel Edward Tilghman of Queen Anne's, William Murdock of Prince George's, and Thomas Ringgold of Kent, leaders of the People's Party, were appointed to represent Maryland at the conference. To provide the delegates with authority and the sentiments of the Lower House, a committee was appointed to draw up "instructions" for the delegates. On this Committee was James Hollyday, II, Chairman, Thomas Johnson, soon to be the first constitutional Governor of Maryland, Edmund Key, John Goldsborough, John Hammond, and John Hanson, Jr., later President of the Second Continental Congress. The "Instructions" are too long to repeat, but as they hold the germ of

coming independence and show the stand of James Hollyday, the author will give them in outline. The delegates were to go to New York, meet with delegates from the other colonies, and were to present united, loyal, and humble representation to his Majesty for relief from the intolerable burden placed on the colonists by unjustifiable taxes. They were to maintain that as Englishmen they resented any tax placed on their person or property to which they had not consented in a legislative way, either by themselves or through representatives who were freely chosen or appointed by themselves. Under the Charter of Maryland, the colonists were exempt from such taxes as those of the Stamp Act, and as citizens of Great Britain they resented taxation by a legislative body in which they were not represented. They considered themselves, as British subjects, entitled to the benefits deriving from its Constitution, were willing to remain loyal to the King but wanted him to be assured of their attitude toward the unconstitutional attempt to infringe their rights. In these instructions there was no threat of severance, no sentiment for war. This attitude James, II, held as long as it seemed feasible to avoid war through constitutional action, and not until it was clear that the British Government proposed to remain adamant did he alter his position. Letters in the Hollyday collection make plain that in that determination he received the support of his closest friends. Copies of his own letters to Signer Stone and others emphasize his dread of the effects of war upon the economy and well-being of the colonists, but he was willing to subordinate these fears when the colonists' independence was jeopardized.

When presented, the Instructions were accepted by a large affirmative vote. Among the affirmative majority were James, II, and Henry Hollyday, I—the latter a representative from Talbot County—as well as Michael Earle of Cecil, John Goldsborough of Talbot, and Robert Goldsborough, 3rd, of Dorchester, all relatives of the Hollyday family.

Sending the delegates with Instructions to New York was followed the same day, September 25, 1765, by a set of resolves drawn up by a Committee of Twelve. To this committee James Hollyday, II, and Thomas Johnson were later added. The committee was directed to "Draw up Resolves declarative of

the Constitutional Rights and Privileges of the Freemen of this Province." The resolves, when prepared, dealt with the development of personal liberty as it descended from the Magna Charta in Great Britain as it applied specifically to Maryland, a colony created through royal grant with specific rights of self-determination in questions of their government. This paper has been called, "The Maryland Declaration of Independence."⁷² Immediately following the presentation of the resolves, it is noted "Mr. James Hollyday, Mr. Hammond, and Mr. Johnson" were to bring in a bill extending all laws about to expire. James is recorded as delivering the same to the House. On September 28, the Governor asked for instructions as to the procedure if tax stamps were received between legislative sessions. A committee, of which James Hollyday was Chairman, wrote a brief reply declining to give him any advice. This left the Governor a serious personal responsibility, made most emphatic by the burning in effigy of the stamp agent, the destruction of his home, and his banishment. If the Governor accepted the stamps, he would be *persona non grata* with the Lower House; if he did not accept them, he would feel the weight of the British Government. The reply of the Lower House to his inquiry was smart politics.

It was resolved by the House to attend to no business except of a routine nature until the return of the delegates from New York, so the House adjourned until the first day of November, 1765.

The Queen Anne's representative did not return until November 13th, on which day James, II, was added to a committee which prepared a bill for the "revival of Cecil County Court." Through the death of one, and the negligence of the balance of the Judges of the Quorum, the Cecil Court had ceased to function, bringing great hardship to many persons. This bill was intended to, and did, correct a bad situation. It is assumed that James, a practitioner before the Cecil Court, was familiar with the situation and had definite ideas for its correction.

MINOR LEGISLATIVE DUTIES

James Hollyday, II, was constantly appointed to legislative committees where the service is not clear, but there was one appointment which, being closely interlocked with the civil liberties of the people, must have given him much pleasure. This bill was for the "Relief of Insolvent Debtors." In brief, the law of the Colony was that a man unable to pay his debts must be imprisoned, his estate sold, and until he could meet the costs of his trial and make up any deficiency left after the sale of his estate, he must remain in prison. It was an unjust and cruel law under which a man was deprived not only of an opportunity to pay his debts, but likewise of his personal liberty. The amended bill, as reported, placed a definite limit to the time of servitude and required a full accounting of the prisoner's estate, sometimes forgotten. The larger the debt, the longer the confinement, and the more board collected from the Colony or friends by the sheriff.

The right of the Proprietary to fines and forfeitures arising under common law was questioned, and their disposition by the Governor was demanded. To bring this question before the House, a committee was appointed to draw up a remonstrance. Of this committee, James Hollyday, II, was chairman.⁷³

James Hollyday, II, served on practically all committees dealing with various aspects of public education. One such committee urged the building of public schools in all counties, another paved the way for changes in the personnel of "Visitors" of Free Schools.

When Henry Troth petitioned the Assembly for "a main Road to the Ferry which he keeps over Choptank" river, James Hollyday, II, and John Goldsborough were appointed a committee to draft the law which resulted in the building of a road between Hunting Creek in Dorchester and Dover in Talbot, long the main road between Easton and Cambridge.

On December 9, 1765, the House appointed a committee to inquire into the fees of Clerks appointed by the Governor's Council and to make an estimate of the money received by them from the Province "under Colour of Law for support of Government" and how this money was actually applied. The Com-

mittee included among others, James Hollyday, II, and the Signer, Samuel Chase. That to James was entrusted the job of making the committee's report is made clear by the notes in his file at the Maryland Historical Society, which include a statistical review of the fees, collections, their misapplication, and his argument for changes in the law. This attempt to correct the misuse of public money, while not his crowning achievement in the session of 1765, is an effort worth recording.

During this fateful year, 1765, public meetings were held in all the counties; protest organizations of various kinds were organized, and the *Maryland Gazette* was filled with disquieting news and vehement editorials. The demand for freedom from English rule was no longer a spark but a conflagration. The colonies were entering the road which led to the Declaration of Independence. Maryland, in the forefront of that march, was led by associations of citizens calling themselves Sons of Liberty. On February 6, 1766, the Stamp Act was repealed by the British Parliament and towns and counties vied with each other in their protestations of joy and affection for their mother country. An address was prepared by the Lower House to be sent to the King. On June 5th of that year, a celebration was held in Queenstown, Queen Anne's County, at which twenty-three toasts were drunk including "The King," "Submission to British authority compatible with constitutional liberty," and "To all true hearts and sound bottoms." We are convinced James Hollyday, II, attended this auspicious and wet occasion because, among his papers, is a copy of the resolutions and a streamer badge. He had a sense of humor, so probably enjoyed the festivities. This change in attitude of the British Government brought the Assembly back to routine duties which lasted through the sessions of 1766, 1767, and 1768. In the introduction to the sixty-first volume of the *Archives of Maryland*, which deals with the Assemblies of those years, the editor makes this complimentary statement: "Nearly all of the leaders of the popular party had again been returned. [Among] the most outstanding of them," was James Hollyday, II. To still further quote the editor, Thomas Jefferson attended the session of 1766, of which he wrote: "I went into the Lower [House] sitting in an old court house . . . built in the year one [sic]. I was sur-

prised . . . to hear a great noise and hubbub. . . . The first object which struck me . . . was the figure of a little old man dressed but indifferently with a yellow queue wig on. [Colonel Robert Lloyd of Queen Anne's County, then the Speaker] . . . everything seemed to be carried without the House in general's knowing what was proposed." ⁷⁴ Jefferson's remarks appear superficial, lacking in experience of legislative bodies outside Virginia. Certainly as late as 1948 he could find its counterpart in either Senate or House of Representatives of the United States. Whether the session was a "mob" can best be attested by its membership, which included such distinguished figures, to name only a few, as Samuel Chase, John Hanson, Jr., John Goldsborough, Edward Tilghman, William Murdock, John Hall, and James Hollyday. They were the type of patriots who made Jefferson's Declaration of Independence a thing of value to mankind.

In a quiet way the spirit of independence was kept alive during the sessions of 1766, 1767 and 1768 in the Lower House. Here and there can be found reports which questioned the sincerity of the home government. There were minds among these legislators who could see as far, if they could not write so well, as Jefferson, and whose own Declaration of Independence preceded Jefferson's by eleven years.

It seems quite clear to the writer that the legislative services of James Hollyday, II, were especially utilized when there was to be composed an address or resolution of great importance. From the preserved copies of his writings it is apparent he possessed both clarity of thought and expression and that under trying circumstances he preserved a balance between duty and advantage. This must have been the impression of his contemporaries, else why were his services so frequently utilized when the House was faced with questions of serious import? When there were questions of moment before the House, his presence is always noted; when the sessions offered nothing of importance, he was excused, sometimes for days. He was a "detail man" in the practice of the law, and he was apparently bored when legislative routine involved no definite objective. In those years of his life he was a very busy man with a very large law practice and many courts to attend, but not once



HOLLYDAY FAMILY PORTRAITS

The portrait on the left is believed by the family to represent James Hollyday, II, 1722-1786, the bachelor. The costume suggests a gown like that worn in an English court of law, and accords with his known attendance at the Middle Temple 1754-1758.

The other picture, a miniature, has been thought to be of James Hollyday, I, but probably represents James Hollyday, III, 1758-1807. It was painted about 1790-1800 by James Peale (Frick Art Reference Library).



“ READBOURNE,” RIVER FRONT

ca. 1900

Photograph owned by Capt. W. D. Sharp, U. S. N.



SARAH COVINGTON, 1683—1755

WHO MARRIED (1) EDWARD LLOYD, (2) JAMES HOLLYDAY, I

By Gustavus Hesselius

Owned by Dr. James Bordley, III



“ READBOURNE,” RIVER FRONT, SHOWING WING



STOREHOUSE AT “ READBOURNE ”

when danger pointed at the liberties of his people did he fail to give up all personal advantage for their defense.

Many of the delegates to the sessions of the Lower House in 1769 and 1770 were elected in 1767 and had previously served in other sessions. Those representing Queen Anne's County were Robert Lloyd, James Hollyday, II, Edward Tilghman, and Thomas Wright.

JAMES HOLLYDAY, II, OPPOSES BRITISH TAXATION

Governor Eden, succeeding Horatio Sharpe, arrived in Annapolis on June 6, 1769, and in addressing the Assembly on November 17th delivered a message from Lord Baltimore in which he pointed out that his interests and those of the Colony were inseparable, and that only through mutual understanding could real progress be made. The Lower House replied through an address prepared by a committee headed by James Hollyday, II, and which included Matthew and Edward Tilghman and William Hayward. The message, delivered by James, which starts: "We, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Delegates of the Freemen of Maryland," is conciliatory in a sense but direct in its criticism of certain practices of Lord Baltimore which were regarded as deterrents to the advancement of the material welfare of the colonists. For instance, for the benefit of Lord Baltimore's Council and not for support of the government, fees of large proportions were levied on certain exports; this so increased expense to exporters that such materials were shipped to England via Pennsylvania, which levied no tax. This was an economic blow to Maryland which the House declared "should be abolished." The House had learned to talk back without fear of reprisal, a definite step on the road to independence.⁷⁵

During these sessions James was added to the Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice. This committee made public by advertisements in the *Maryland Gazette* that it would sit at definite times to listen to any complaints or grievances brought it by the general public; in other words, the Lower House would be the mouthpiece of the public in its demands. A smart move to make government and people one; another step forward on the road to independence.

One of the most controversial measures placed on the House calendar of 1769 was "An Act for Amending the Staple of Tobacco, and for preventing Fraude in His Majesty's Customs and for the Regulation of Officers Fees." This law, to be retired that year through limitation, had been drawn in 1763. It set a specie value on tobacco, the currency of Maryland. The price of this staple as an export commodity was subject to large fluctuations in value on the London market, to which most of it was sent. Before exportation, tobacco was placed in warehouses and against it were issued receipts, which for years were bought and sold as investments. Any bill, including taxes, could be paid by such warehouse receipts, and it was essential to place an arbitrary pound value upon tobacco as a currency, for behind it there was no sinking fund. There must have been a large slump at this time in the London tobacco market, because we find from letters of James Hollyday, II, to his nephew, James Anderson, in London, that in the future his consignments of tobacco would be smaller, as he was then collecting all his legal fees in specie and not tobacco. While it was important to amend this law for Colonial fiscal reasons, the intention of the amendments was also to reduce exorbitant fees paid to the Governor's Councillors and other appointees of Lord Baltimore and to relieve the Colony of certain fees paid the home government in the form of export and import taxes. The attitude of the Lower House was that it, as the place of origin for all taxes, was not consulted by Lord Baltimore in levying certain fees. This the House contended was by-passing their authority and was really taxation without the consent of the colony. In the session of 1769 the attempt to amend this bill was without result, but in the session of 1770 James Hollyday, II, and Charles Graham of Calvert County were added to the committee and charged with redrafting the amendments. The bitterness of the succeeding fight resulted in the House arresting a high official of Lord Baltimore's appointment who refused to divulge his fees and the proroguing of the Assembly by the Governor in order, legally, to set him free.⁷⁶

The signs of the movement toward independence were perfectly obvious in 1769; they were numerous and provocative. On June 22nd a meeting of citizens was called in Annapolis at

which "Resolutions of Non-Importation" were presented. This was a long forward step. They declared that "the subscribers seriously considering the condition of the Province and the necessity of agreeing upon measures for the non-importation of foreign [meaning English] goods, through indulgence of which many families had been ruined and private fortunes destroyed."⁷⁷ Such action at this time, the resolution states, is particularly necessary as the result of taxes imposed by the home government on many articles. All signers of this resolution were bound by honor and oath not to import any of a long list of articles—essentials as well as luxuries. They further obligated themselves not to purchase such articles in the colony and to inform on any who violated the word and spirit of the resolution, holding them ever afterwards as "Enemies to the Liberties of America" and treating them with contempt. Meetings of support in all counties were urged, with the request that four delegates from each county be chosen for a general meeting at Annapolis. High on the list of the original signers we find James Hollyday, II. The Maryland historian Scharf, says "these resolutions demonstrated the Colonists' ideas of the rights of Englishmen."⁷⁸ Perhaps, but the meaning is too plain; they cut down exports from England and thereby lowered by many thousand pounds the tax revenue of the British Government and served as a notice that the Colony would use all available means in defence of its rights. It proved a potent weapon, because it aroused in the colonies a spirit which later became manifest in armies. It was in this year that the Englishman, William Eddis, of the Land Office in Annapolis, wrote: "The colonists are ripe for any measures [for] the preservation of what they call their natural liberty . . . Our citizens . . . have caught the general contagion. It is the universal opinion here, that the mother country cannot support a contention with these settlements, if they abide steady to the letter and spirit of their associations."

Among the Hollyday papers at the Maryland Historical Society are several letters from William Anderson, son-in-law of Mrs. James Hollyday, I, a merchant banker in London, in which he warns of violations of the non-importation agreement by New York and Philadelphia. He saw a serious loss in the advantages already gained and the awkward position of the other

colonies which were living up to the agreement. He warned, "They [Pennsylvania and New York] better be brought back in line," or the agreement be rescinded. Mr. Anderson merely reflected the sentiment of a large section of the business element of England, all of whom were profiting much from colonial business and wanted it—the business—continued under arrangements satisfactory to the colonies. With all their shortcomings the non-importation agreements quickly brought the troubles of the colonies to a head. On November 28, 1773, the people of Boston staged their Tea Party, and the British Government immediately interdicted all trade with that port. Enraged by this wilfulness of a foolish Parliament, Massachusetts appealed for a renewal and stricter enforcement by all the colonies of the non-importation agreements. The response by Maryland was the election of county delegates to a Convention held on June 22, 1774, at Annapolis. Matthew Tilghman, Chairman, Thomas Johnson, Jr., Robert Goldsborough, William Paca, and Samuel Chase were chosen by the Convention to attend a general congress in Philadelphia. After their appointment and the passage of some twelve resolves, the Maryland Convention adjourned to await the return from Philadelphia of the Maryland delegates. When this Congressional delegation returned, a meeting of the Convention was called for November 21, 1774, to hear their report. So few were present the Convention adjourned until December 12th. The proceedings of the Congress being then read, a resolve was passed calling on all people in the colony to help carry into execution the association agreed upon by the Continental Congress. Each county was asked to raise by subscription a given amount for firearms and ammunition; a Committee of Correspondence with the other colonies was appointed and the Congressional delegation was enlarged by the addition of Thomas Stone and John Hall.⁸⁰

The names of the county delegates to the Maryland Conventions of 1774 and 1775, until December of the latter year, were expunged from the records and they never appeared in the journals of those meetings. As James Hollyday, II, is shown in the December, 1774, Convention as a member of the Queen Anne's delegation, it seems most probable he was a member of all previous Conventions. The Convention then had assumed

all the functions of government, displacing the Assembly. Before the meetings of the Convention in 1775 were finished, the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill had been fought. The Convention of Maryland was elected to secure peace through negotiation with the British Government and not to make Maryland a participant in war, and the Convention stuck to its instructions from the people in spite of attacks and many rebuffs by the mother country. Not until the people of Maryland changed their orders did the Convention proceed with the organization of a free State. While fighting for peace the Convention did not neglect to prepare for defense, and as it had assumed functions both executive and legislative, it was essential that it stay constantly on the job or supply an adequate substitute to function in its behalf during adjournments. So it created the Council of Safety.

JAMES HOLLYDAY, II, IN THE COUNCIL OF SAFETY

This latter body "was the permanent administrative body for all matters and measures connected with the policy of resistance within the limits provided by their constitution." A Committee of Observation for each county provided the means through which the Council's orders were executed. As distances were great and transportation difficult, the Convention divided the Council of Safety into two sections, one for the Eastern and the other for the Western Shore. The members of these two divisions were chosen from their respective shores, and only in emergencies were they called together to meet as a body. The first Council for the Eastern Shore was: Matthew Tilghman and Colonel Edward Lloyd, IV, of Talbot; Robert Goldsborough, 4th, and Colonel Henry Hooper of Dorchester; James Hollyday [II⁸¹] and John Beale Bordley of Queen Anne's; Colonel Richard Lloyd, and Thomas Smyth of Kent. This Council continuously functioned until January 17, 1776, when it was replaced by a completely new Council. Among the steps taken for defense was the creation of a "Militia Army." This was accomplished through a law embodying enlistments, ranks, promotions and other essentials for organization. This law was prepared for the Convention by a committee composed of James Hollyday, II, Thomas Johnson, and Thomas

Wright. The law, too long for repetition here, was the framework of our military defense during the entire Revolutionary War.

To organize a state for defense requires large expenditures. This was the greatest stumbling block in the preparation for war by the colonists. Colonial money was British money; colonial foreign credit was only in the British Isles. Maryland, without a coinage of its own, had for a hundred and fifty years used tobacco as money. With exports stopped this had only the fluctuating value of a commodity without a market. The Convention gave this earnest attention, as a solution was essential not only for defense but for the welfare of the people in their daily lives. "No money no credit, no credit no goods." The Convention appointed a committee headed by James Hollyday, II, to solve its riddle in finance.

Among the Hollyday papers at the Maryland Historical Society is the draft of a complete law which was probably Mr. Hollyday's original draft for the Convention.⁸² This plan was not adopted in whole by the Convention; it was amended until many of its wisest features were lost, features which probably would have prevented the rates between Maryland money and British sterling dropping as low as 600 to 1. This draft was specifically based upon the idea that the defense had been ordered by the people, and to support their agent, the Convention, all of their property should be pledged. Money, under the law which was eventually passed, was void of this protection for investors and truly had but a sentimental value which before long led to violent monetary inflation, so great indeed as to provoke serious disturbances. Among the Hollyday papers are several letters detailing the results of this situation and pointing out the consequent hardships. The Continental Congress still further complicated the monetary situation by issuing unsupported paper money which persons possessing far more valuable sterling notes were compelled to accept in exchange. The only support to the Maryland money was its acceptance by merchants, and they soon found it a losing game. The resulting inflation carried wheat to two hundred dollars a bushel, and at that it took a full wheat crop to buy a side of sole leather. James was wise when he wrote, "money printed without regard for its support is a valueless commodity."

One of the important acts of the Convention of 1775 was the creation of the "Association of Freemen of Maryland."⁸³ This was a smart move, because its charter contained an oath of allegiance to the principles upon which the Convention was based. Signing was a requirement for holding public office. The Committees of Observation circulated the Association Charter among the people, and he who failed to sign was marked as an enemy of freedom. High on the list of the original signers was James Hollyday, II, and among his papers the writer discovered his copy of the "Associations."

During all these preliminaries the Proprietary Governor, Robert Eden, remained in Annapolis undisturbed by the Convention which had superseded the Proprietary. Not until some British official letters directed to him were "found on the person of a certain Alexander Ross" did he draw the adverse attention of the Convention. Unfortunately the discovered letters were sent by General Charles Lee of the Continental forces in Virginia to Samuel Purviance, Chairman of the Baltimore Committee. Purviance, by-passing the Convention and Council of Safety, sent the letters with a denunciatory letter to the Continental Congress, where both were read. This was disturbing enough, but Purviance, having a perverted idea of duty, planned to kidnap the Governor. The end of the story was that Purviance was hauled by the Council of Safety before the Convention, where James Hollyday, II, Thomas Johnson, and Robert Goldsborough were given all the papers, told to make an investigation of the facts and report their findings and charges. Purviance, being a valuable public servant, was "only severally reprimanded." There are letters among James Hollyday's papers which appear to be the originals in the trial of Samuel Purviance. The Governor was invited to leave through a very civil and polite note, drawn and presented in person by a committee of which James Hollyday, II, was the head. The Committee prepared the Governor's passport and escorted him down the harbor of Annapolis to the British frigate, *Fowey*, and thus departed the last remnant of British control over Maryland.⁸⁴

The Maryland delegates to the Continental Congress, in the December, 1775, meeting of the Convention, explained their

awkward position in a Congress anxious to declare independence from Britain, and asked for further instructions. A committee, of which James Hollyday, II, was a member, was appointed to draft the orders of the Convention. In brief their report said:

The experience which we and our ancestors have had of the mildness and equity of the English Constitution . . . has most strongly endeared us to that form of Government . . . and makes us ardently wish for a reconciliation with the Mother Country upon terms that may insure to these Colonies an equal and permanent freedom . . . We think proper to instruct you . . . should any proposition be . . . made by the Crown . . . that may lead to . . . a reconciliation, you use your utmost endeavors to cultivate and improve it . . . taking care to secure the Colonies against the exercise of rights assumed by Parliament to tax them. . . . We further instruct you . . . not without the previous knowledge and approbation of this Convention . . . to assent to any proposition to declare these Colonies independent of the Crown of Great Britain . . . but to join with the other Colonies . . . for the common defense.⁸⁵

These sentiments are those always expressed in private and public by James Hollyday, II. He was a Britisher only so long as that meant liberty and freedom and so long as the British Constitution covered equally all subjects of the Crown.

The Convention of 1775 was merged into the Convention of 1776, and on January 12th, "Mr. Hollyday brings in a report" from his committee to defray the expense of defending the Colony, and just before that, Mr. Hollyday and Mr. Carroll of Carrollton were appointed a committee to determine what should be printed of the Journal of the Convention of 1775. Congress, despairing of a reconciliation and driven by those who wished the establishment of an independent government, decided in 1776 to act. The Maryland Congressional delegates returned to the Convention for further instructions. The Convention declined to change its instructions before reporting to the people. It therefore ordered a new election of delegates as a means of discovering the wishes of the Colony. The people voted for a complete break and the Maryland Congressional delegation was sent back unfettered. The Declaration of Independence was passed July 4, 1776, and the Convention of Mary-

land appointed a Committee to draft the first Constitution of the Maryland Free State.

James Hollyday, II, was a member of the Convention of 1776 until August, 1776, when a new election was held in Queen Anne's. The judges of the election returned Turbutt Wright, James Kent, Solomon Wright, and William Bruff. The Convention refused to seat them because of irregularities in the election. Another election was held, and in September the same men reappeared and were seated. Thus ended the brilliant legislative—in fact, political—career of James Hollyday, II, just when the Convention was “to draft a charter of rights and form a new Government.” He is credited by many historians with being a member of the Convention which drafted the first Constitution of Maryland; this is not supported by the records.

JAMES HOLLYDAY, II, RETIRES FROM POLITICAL LIFE

The author knows nothing of the facts surrounding the election which saw James Hollyday, II's, retirement, but from a close study of his legislative career, he is inclined to believe that James considered his work done and of his own volition retired. He had fought constantly against war but when the colonies decided in its favor, he had no desire to oppose the wishes of his constituents. He wrote the signer, Thomas Stone, that he might be surprised at some of his votes in the last Convention, but he preferred not to put his reasons in a letter but would rather wait for a personal talk. All he wished was to return to his little home on the Eastern Shore, but was afraid even this desire might be denied him by coming events.

When the State Constitution was adopted and Thomas Johnson was elected Governor, James Hollyday, II, was unanimously chosen the first Chancellor. He wrote that he appreciated the honor, but declined, as his health was poor and he was not fitted by training to serve as a judge.⁸⁶

On July 22, 1763, James wrote his niece, Mazey Anderson: “Now when I am puzzled for something to say in a letter, I lay my pen down and take a pinch of snuff.” If snuff were handy, in trying to select from hundreds of letters pertinent points in the home life and social activities of James Hollyday, II, the author might be tempted to follow James's example. These

letters cover nearly fifty of James's sixty-four years and are filled with interesting family affairs; from them we gather that James's social life was as full of adventure as was his political life.

JAMES HOLLYDAY, II's, PRIVATE LIFE AND CHARACTER

His home was the "Manor" and James the "Squire" for a large coterie of friends and relatives. It was to him that many came for advice and assistance. Out of the hundreds of letters, scarcely a dozen fail to mark the high respect and admiration in which James was held. If there was a family disturbance, James was the peacemaker; when a baby was born, James was notified; when difficult problems perplexed, James was appealed to for advice. He was definitely the head of his clan, and just as definitely the leader of thought for his friends.

James's trip to Europe in 1754 was a turning point in his life. Before it he was active, progressive and expansive. The voyage which took James and his mother to London was from all accounts a frightful trip, which cost the captain of the ship—a great friend of the Hollydays—his life, and undoubtedly hastened the death of James's mother. During his entire stay in England constant reports came back of his poor spirits and health. Between the lines of some of these messages one can see that he was extremely nervous about his return passage and at one time apparently was even doubtful of his life if he made the trip. He evidently commissioned Thomas Robins, then a student at Edinburgh University, to consult with "Old Dr. Carmichael" (a relative of the Maryland family of that name) because "Tommy" wrote James on October 15, 1757, "Advised with Dr. Carmichael who tells me you would recover if you rouse your spirits." The letters of his brother Henry at the time are filled with pathos; he pleads, urges, cajoles, and demands James's early return home. When James wrote requesting Henry, in event of his death on his way home, to occupy "Readbourne," Henry was overcome with grief. His lifelong devotion to James is one of the finest records in the family letters, and it takes no imagination to see his perplexity at James's change from optimism to melancholy. James, II, explained his condition to his friends as "a result of the London climate" and sought relief by constant visits to Bath (where he

boarded with "Leake, the Bookseller"), Islington, and Maryland Point.⁸⁷ The truth is he was profoundly upset nervously and developed an introspection which persisted throughout the remainder of his life and which was frequently encouraged by severe attacks of gout and malarial fever. It is quite remarkable that in spite of this handicap he was always a prodigious worker and a genial host to family and friends.

To digress a moment, perhaps extracts from another letter of Tommy Robins will be of interest to the family. Writing from the University of Edinburgh to James: "Went to see Dr. Carmichael at his home. Said he knew Collinson had advised Hanbury to send me here. Thought it a mistake . . . Says he knew my father's and mother's father and mother where he 'spent many weary days.' 'I [Dr. Carmichael] have eaten many a dirty johnny cake at "Hunry Hall" in your country where I played the double role of surgeon and merchant.' As a 'doctor or factor' he never liked to go to my grandfather's because my grandmother 'had a damned nose that could smell me out anywhere in the house while smoking tobacco'." ⁸⁸ This physician, who could not make a living in Maryland, rose to eminence as a physician of Scotland. His brother William, who came to this country, rose to distinction in Maryland and was father of "the eminent diplomatist, William Carmichael" of Revolutionary days.

James Hollyday, II, was by nature a student, and his letters indicate a clear understanding. His reading was extensive, and his library was spoken of by his contemporaries as a delightful place in which to spend a day. It was located on the second floor of "Readbourne" over what is called the Hall Room. This was a cozy spot with its panelled walls, its corner fireplace, and its shelves filled with current literature, travel, biography, plays, operas, and above all, works on the law. The little hall room under his library, as in most houses of the "Readbourne" vintage, is miscalled the office; it was really a music room. In those houses of tall ceilings, the winter nights brought a biting cold, too much in fact for the hands of a musician, so a small room with an open fire was provided. Whether James's little hall room was provided with a spinet or harpsichord, no one knows, but in the Hollyday letters there is abundant evidence

that James not only enjoyed music but played himself. Back in 1736 James's father sent him from England a "French Flute."⁸⁹ To this instrument he became greatly attached and during the remainder of his life enjoyed its music. He played not only by ear but "from music." About 1756 he added a German flute and for this instrument he accumulated many pieces. Besides the flute, he worked out his own scale for the "Banjeau," then the rude instrument of the Negro slaves, brought by them from their native habitat, Africa. He enjoyed the music of his house Negroes under the trees on the lawn at "Readbourne"; some sang while others played accompaniments on the violin and "Banjeau." James, so far as the author can discover, introduced the "Banjeau" into the "polite society of London." He sent several, one to his cousin Lady Browne, the wife of Sir William, who had a musician, "proficient on a guittar," play the "Banjeau" at entertainments given by her, and we are told of the sensation created. The "guittar" player used the scale prepared by James for the banjo. James wrote Sir William he could not understand why "so rude an instrument of music, if it could be called one" should prove so attractive, in truth he had sent it only for Mrs. Browne's amusement. When first brought over from Africa, the strings of the banjo were grass. Just what progress had been made in modernizing it by James's time, the author does not know.

One of James's greatest delights while in England (1754-1758) was his musical association with his niece "Sally" Anderson. She was apparently proficient on the spinet and accompanied James when playing the flute. As long as she lived she sent James music for his flute and kept him constantly informed of musical productions on the stages of London. He evidently took great interest in the musical education of his niece Elizabeth, the daughter of Edward Lloyd, II. To her he sent books of music and she triumphantly wrote him while he was in England that she had learned to play five pieces by note and by the time of his return she hoped to be playing "concert." While in England he apparently familiarized himself with the famous actors of the time, and when he returned to Maryland he kept up his interest by having sent him copies of the latest plays. After reading plays, he frequently wrote briefly his im-

pressions, and when Charles Chamberlaine severely criticized the players of Drury Lane and was in turn criticized by David Garrick, James had sent him the *Rosciad*, the poem in which the controversy was published. Members of his sister's (Mrs. William Anderson) family kept him constantly informed for years of new plays and operas and frequently sent him magazines containing critical reviews.⁹⁰

James Hollyday, II, loved life and the good fruits thereof. His particular fancy was a good table, for which he frequently purchased fine china, silver, and glass. His table well set was abundantly furnished with choice viands. Luxuries were as usual as necessities. The frequency and amount of wine purchased in those days seem extraordinary. James sent two hogsheads of tobacco to Mr. William Copeland of Aberdeen, Scotland, "in exchange for 2 hogsheads of claret wine (14 dozen Bottles)." He ordered on several occasions from William Anderson, as much port wine, "to be sent from England as it arrives from Oporto"⁹¹ without being touched by a cooper." On one occasion he commented that he had discontinued buying Madeira because of the increased cost and its decreased quality; still long after that letter, he had a goodly supply of Madeira from which he sent bottles of "Old Madeira" to his friend Edward Tilghman of Wye, who, in requesting the wine be sent, stipulated "without regard to its price." He was charged but a dollar a bottle.

It was customary during James Hollyday, II's, years at "Read-bourne" to make large amounts of cider. This was essential because vinegar was largely used in the making and preserving of important foods. Not only was vinegar made of cider, but large amounts of apple brandy were distilled, barrels of it each year. At every harvest it was served to the harvesters, and during the year a certain amount was used by the help, but no letter tells us who consumed the balance after the brandied fruits were finished. Cider was the beverage used in tankards. An amusing letter from Henry Hollyday, I, to James suggests that if the cider from his Chester farm is not fit to send to "Ratcliffe Manor," James can keep it for his tankard.⁹²

Such libations were the foundation of the gout suffered by practically all the men of Maryland's 18th century. Physicians

treated gout but never attacked its cause. Henry Hollyday seems to have been the only correspondent of James that realized strong wine and hard liquor were the cause of their agonies, and Henry's cure was to substitute beer.

During James Hollyday, II's era there was not the same prejudice against lotteries as exists today. Churches and public buildings were built out of such proceeds. James was a constant purchaser of tickets of the Irish and Home Lotteries, investing from £3/6 to as much as £11/6 for a ticket. On one occasion only it is recorded that he won £20. He enjoyed a game of cribbage, usually with his friend Dr. John Jackson, and in his account book there is no debit item resulting therefrom. In 1766 one of the great sporting events of early Maryland took place. It was on November 24th at the racetrack near Chestertown that the champion thoroughbred of Virginia, Yorick, met the equally famous thoroughbred of Maryland, Selim. The race was run in heats of four miles, "the best two out of three." Neither of these horses had ever been beaten and their followers were legion and their partisanship was expressed in money very strongly. Selim won, and the account book of James shows⁹³ that he was among those present with an item on the credit side. It is strange that with tracks at Annapolis, Chestertown, and Oxford, there is but one other item indicating any interest in the sport of kings by James and his family. It is true there are many items of expense in James's account "Annapolis," but unlike George Washington, he failed to identify them.

In dress James, II, was evidently very particular. In one year his account book shows five "Taylors," four shoemakers, two wig makers, and orders for knee buckles, jewelry, and silk stockings. It would seem he was abundantly supplied by Henry's wife Nancy with shirts, plain and frilled; still he had a spinning and weaving room in which cotton, linen, and wool clothes were made, and frequently it is shown that linen was turned over for shirts to his seamstress Mrs. Mollie Anne Thrift, who worked at first for James's mother, then for him for many years. When James's father died in 1747, he wrote for suitable mourning and included a green quilted vest which Mr. Anderson, to whom the order went, wrote "a green vest is not suitable and is not to be had in London."⁹⁴ Before the Revolution, he

imported the cloth for his suits, but during that period such materials were made either at "Readbourne" or "Ratcliffe Manor" and "fulled" at the mill of Edward Lloyd.

Evidently James tired of the old furniture at "Readbourne" and during 1772-3 he bought lavishly of mahogany pieces from Gomm, Son & Mallet in Clerkenwell Close and Greemans Court, Cornhill, London. In 1772 James ordered a four-poster bedstead with mahogany pillars and carved bases and capitals with the necessary curtains, etc., window laths and brackets (Venetian blinds), curtains to match the bed, flock mattresses, six mahogany chairs with ogee backs, ten splat back mahogany side chairs for the dining room; with hollow seats covered with black Spanish leather, two arm-chairs to match, a set of large mahogany dining tables, and a fine mahogany sideboard table with plain feet.

This was followed by orders for a gentleman's dressing table and many other pieces, always of mahogany. The author is familiar with the arm-chairs of the dining room set, his wife, the daughter of Richard Hollyday, possessing one. He is also familiar with the beautiful gentleman's dressing table, the so-called "Beau Brummel," in the style of Thomas Chippendale. This is now the property of James Hollyday, the fifth. There was in the hall at "Readbourne" and of the period of the other pieces of English construction, a long Chippendale sofa of very graceful curves. This is now the property of Dr. Murray Hollyday. Misses Clara and Elizabeth Hollyday have three Chippendale splat back occasional chairs and a pair and a single of American make, all of the period of the other mahogany pieces. We must not fail to mention a beautiful set of window cornices which were used in the old parlor. They were of enamel and gold decorated on the ends with arrow-heads and surmounted in the center with exquisitely carved eagles. They were of American make and were probably carved for James Hollyday, II, in the 1780's.

In 1773 James Hollyday, II, sent a large order to Gorn. As the bill does not itemize the pieces, there is no means of identifying them, but the material and workmanship were so unsatisfactory that James wrote Gorn he was "a rascal" for sending him inferior pieces.⁹⁵ After which he apparently confined his

purchases to American made furniture, at least one piece of which was made by John Shaw of Annapolis—a chair.

Among James Hollyday's papers at the Maryland Historical Society are many attractive bill-heads showing his purchases of furnishings, linens, etc.

Before James Hollyday, II, acquired "Readbourne" it must have been amply furnished, as it was always filled with family guests. Only one piece of this old furniture—Sarah Covington's dressing glass, a Queen Anne piece—has been discovered; this was given by Mr. Richard Hollyday to his sister Mrs. Bordley. James probably distributed among his Negro families the "old" when he refurnished with the "new." Just where much of James's "new" has gone is a question. Some of it was removed by Susanna, the wife of the third James, when she left "Readbourne" for Hagerstown. Some of these pieces she later carried to the home of her son George Steuart Hollyday, and the balance she sold in Hagerstown to avoid transportation costs. We find letters from William Hollyday in Western Maryland to his mother in Chestertown thanking her for some of this furniture for his own home. We know from letters of both Richard Tilghman Hollyday and his brother William that they disposed of most of their furniture to raise needed funds.⁹⁶

There was much other furniture in "Readbourne" during the ownership of James, III, and his son Henry, but so far nothing has been discovered to suggest that any of this was made for the old house, and from wills, inventories, and accounts it is clear that much of it came to "Readbourne" through inheritance.

The "Readbourne" silver, like the furniture, was divided into many parts and distributed among the children of Henry Hollyday, the first, of "Ratcliffe Manor," and what remained in the homestead was later divided among the children of James, the son of Henry. The portion of silver remaining in the home for Henry, the son of James, III, who was the next owner, was sufficient to show that silver was in abundance during the time of the bachelor James. Most of it was of English make, but a handsome service was supplied by the Philadelphia silversmith Joseph Lownes. This was too late for James, II, and was probably a purchase by his nephew James, III. There still remains

in the family a cruet stand of the time of James, II, of silver and cut glass, now owned by Dr. Murray Hollyday. James, II's, English silver was purchased from G. & W. Gines, who were probably "factors," as they are not registered among the silver-smiths of England. He bought the bulk of both his silver and china after his mother's death and while still in London during 1756 and 1757. The author understands that much of the "Readbourne" china is still in the possession of the family, but is acquainted with only a tea set of Worcester of the period of the second James. James, II, purchased much of his china from Elizabeth Baker & Company, Lombard Street, London. He apparently did not patronize the glass makers of the colonies, as we find large orders on English merchants for decanters, wine and water glasses, dishes, and ornaments. Some he ordered plain, some decorated, and some cut. Of this precious but easily destroyed ware, the author has no further information than the cruet stand with cut glass bottles and a pair of beautiful Bristol cut glass bowls.

During James's busy days in courts and legislative halls, he was very picky about his wigs, which he generally purchased from a Mr. Crawford of London. From him he ordered "brown half cut Bob," "brown currelled" and preferred those "with plain temples and a strap and buckle behind." In one letter he calls Crawford a "rascal" ⁹⁷ and tells him, "the wigs sent last year were hardly up to your standard."

James Hollyday, II, patronized the "picture makers" and had his portrait "drawn" on at least three occasions. In 1752 he paid John Hesselius for a portrait which was probably hung in "Wye House." In 1756 Robert Lloyd wrote James in London that he had "been at Colonel [Edward] Lloyd's and Little Anny with us. Going to the far end she cried out in rapture, there is Jimmy Hollyday." In 1761 in a letter from his niece Sally Anderson, it is deplored that the portrait sent them should have been lost at the time Captain Fanning's ship was captured by the French and taken to the West Indies. Sally implores another, and her mother promises in return to send the portraits of Sally and her sisters Marion and Rebecca. Whether James accepted the challenge is not disclosed by later letters.

One of the most amusing of James Hollyday, II's, letters was to Mr. James Tilghman in Philadelphia, dated August 22, 1763. "Disqualified by Gout from riding horse back makes me want a Chaise. I trouble you with some directions for the maker: to go on springs as neat and light as consistent with strength; an Oak Box, with a lid, a lock and key under the seat. Painted a stone colour with a beading of gilt around it; my Arms on the back and the crest on each side; lined with cloth of dark green color; the bridle reins worsted for the hands. Please return the Arms." James was very careful about his "Arms." When in London he had some silver marked with the Hollyday arms. He subsequently requested William Anderson to order more silver similarly marked, and when it arrived there was an error in the marking which brought sharp criticism from James and a lengthy apology from William. When James ordered from London the stone for his father's grave, as told elsewhere, his right to the arms had to be verified, and when sent in 1752, Mr. Anderson assured him the Arms were correct.⁹⁸

James Hollyday, II, was a rich man. After the death of his mother in 1755, Henry, I, wrote him, "there is no necessity of your staying longer [in London for study]. You can now live where you please without the fatigue of business."⁹⁹ A year or two later Sally Anderson wrote James: "Captain [John] Montgomerie says there is nothing wanting at the Manour but a wife, that you manage very well and have enough to manage with."¹⁰⁰ Besides his inheritance James enjoyed a large income from his practice of law. In 1781 Henry, I, wrote him, "Your income is three times as great as mine, and with no family to support, it seems even greater." With all of his relatives, he was very generous, especially with his brother Henry and his sons, also with his sister Rebecca Anderson and her children, especially after the death of Mr. Anderson. There is no evidence that he profited from land speculation or other interests besides his law practice and his "Readbourne" estate. He owned no land but "Readbourne," except a lot in Chestertown and one in Havre de Grace. Just how much he left will never be known because, at his request, no inventory of his estate was ever ordered by the Orphans' Court, nor was there ever a regular administration on his estate. His will,¹⁰¹ written in 1763 and probated in 1786,

gives no insight into his wealth. With the exception of a few legacies in money, his entire estate was left to his brother, Henry, I, who thus became the only individual ever to own "Readbourne Rectified" with all its additions.

When James Hollyday, II, left London in 1758 we are informed by Sally Anderson that, "Molly Trotman broke the vinegar bottle accidentally the moment you went away, which they look upon as a token of luck to you. It happened again on the 18th of May, which puts us in great hopes you were safe at home" [which he was]. There were many such well wishers for James, both in and out of his family, and he left the Hollydays a heritage which is theirs to cherish.

James Hollyday, II, had a well organized household which was presided over by a white housekeeper, who as an extra duty had charge of the weaving room and mended the clothes of the "family." His "butler and keeper of his keys" was Saunders, who after receiving his freedom continued the responsibilities of the dining-room and cellar. A colored boy Jim was the shoemaker of his establishment, both for the "inside" and "outside family." Henry, I, having lost his shoemaker through accidental drowning, requested the loan of Jim and suggested that, as he would have to bring no tools, he should with an early start be able to walk to "Ratcliffe" before dark (about thirty-three miles). Another Jim was the handy man who was put in charge of the house and grounds. "Readbourne" was then divided into three farms, two under superintendents, and the home farm James kept under his own supervision. William, colored, was another house man, and his particular value to James was his ability to play a fiddle and lead his servants in song. He was freed, and for a time was lost but eventually returned and continued his song role. James's "Quarters" were on the farm he bought from Browne, part of "Macklinborough," and about a mile from the mansion. Just how many slaves he owned is not known, but as Henry with about the same acreage owned sixty, it is probable James owned as many.

In 1779 James Hollyday, II, wrote his old friend Thomas Dockery, who had migrated to North Carolina, "I have left the wrangling of the Bar and am a plain Farmer." In this he was partially correct. He never again appeared in court, but he

accepted his brother Henry's suggestion and gave many an "opinion to a friend." Whether he received remuneration for such advice cannot be told, as his law ledger of the period is lost.

James Hollyday, II, was a constant victim of malaria. He kept on hand a stock of cinchona bark, which when crushed to a powder and taken would not only have cured but prevented his attacks. In common with most people of his period, he had little faith in this "Jesuit Powder made from the bark of the fever bark tree" as a cure for fever. This was tragic, because the disease lowered his vitality and eventually destroyed his life. It is true that physicians did not encourage the use of the bark. They preferred bleeding and purging, which for a man of James Hollyday's constitution was but straw added to the fire. In a letter to Thomas Ringgold, Michael Earle wrote that five physicians had nearly killed him [James] in an attack of fever, and his life was saved by the persistence of the sixth doctor in stuffing him with the bark. Even this advice sent by Mr. Ringgold to James went unheeded. It seems certain that for years James was fighting a losing fight, and that he was aware it was essential for him to conserve his strength. The author feels confident that his apparent lack of enthusiasm for public life was primarily based on his attacks of this dreadful disease. In 1785 he suffered a severe attack of remittent malaria; in 1786 he died from the effects of a similar attack and was buried in the graveyard of the home he always loved.¹⁰²

JAMES, II'S, SAILOR FRIEND

Before closing the life of James Hollyday, II, it seems fitting to say a word concerning Captain John Montgomery. He was the son of Peter Montgomerie, a native of France, who was naturalized in Maryland in 1727. Peter was one of a small group of Frenchmen who came to Maryland the year before and settled as planters in Charles County. John, one of three sons, became a mariner and soon a master. He first was master of ships for James Buchanan, whose ships Captain William Anderson also sailed. After William Anderson "left the sea" to open a commission banking house in London, Captain Montgomerie became one of the masters of his ships. For Mr. Ander-

son he labored until Mr. Anderson's death in 1771; he then sailed ships for Anderson's son, James, until his failure in business in 1772. A few years later he was invited by James Hollyday to live with him at "Readbourne," where he resided until James's death. James left him a yearly stipend.

The Captain had a daughter Nancy, whose status is not clear but who spent much time at "Readbourne" and "Ratcliffe" and traveled with the daughters of Henry Hollyday, I, and their cousin Harriet Rebecca Anderson, who also for years was the guest of her Uncle James.

The Captain, judging from his letters, was full of fun and wit and an ideal companion for the introspective James. He was a welcome guest in the homes of the friends and relatives of James, and with no responsibilities to curb his wit must have been an enjoyable companion. He was as full of gossip as the sea of fish, and his comments on marriages and even deaths are well worth reading. His devotion to James and Henry made him a constant carrier of confidential communications between them, and his common sense was of material help to both. This brief mention of the Captain is given space, because he was truly a part of James Hollyday's life at "Readbourne" for many years and one of his devoted friends and admirers.¹⁰³

VI

HENRY HOLLYDAY, I, BUILDER OF “RATCLIFFE MANOR”

We now come to the consideration of Henry, the younger son of James and Sarah Covington Hollyday, who was born March 9, 1725, at “Wye House,” the home of his parents. Henry was a colorful figure, more so probably than any other member of his clan. He was totally unlike his brother James. Much of this difference can be traced to early training. James, by nature a student, was given every advantage to develop his inclinations, while Henry left school and was apprenticed to a merchant, Mr. Allen, in Philadelphia when only fourteen. Henry, even during his apprentice days, appreciated the difference in his opportunities and wrote his parents his reactions. The tradition that it was the heritage of the eldest son to be educated and trained to head the house was always a factor in the training of children in the 18th century, and Henry's position merely the outcome of this injustice. In these more enlightened days it seems harsh treatment, and even then it was a handicap.

As Henry Hollyday, I, grew up he was seriously short of money. To gain elective office he had to possess a “freehold”—a permanent home. This Henry was unable to do until after his mother's death in 1755, when he came into the inheritance left him by his father. In the 18th century the holding of political office was a great advantage in the progress of young men and of distinct economic and social advantage to older men. If a farmer, you were just a farmer; if a tradesman, just a tradesman; if you wished the association of important men you had to have funds and hold public office. In later life Henry held several political offices and was even recommended by Governor Horatio Sharpe to Lord Baltimore as a Councillor, but he never rose to the heights politically of his far wealthier and better educated brother. His relatives used persuasion without avail to induce his mother to assume a more liberal attitude toward him.

The author wishes to emphasize this handicap because Henry, I, even as a youth, possessed great self-reliance, an abundance of determination, realized his own capacity, and had keen appreciation of his rights. He was devoted to his parents and always addressed them with the greatest deference but could never understand why his requests were never granted. Above all in his letters from Philadelphia during 1739, 1740, and 1741, he pleaded for information as to his term of apprenticeship. He was willing to stay as long as they thought it wise, but he wanted to know how long he must expect to stay. If his parents gave him the information no record has been discovered, which leaves us in the dark as to how long Henry remained in Philadelphia. While there he suffered a severe illness of many weeks, which reduced "my legs to but a third of their usual size." During all that illness, not a member of his family visited him. His illness he attributed to a bad cold contracted as the result of the family's failure to send him the money requested for a warm "great coat." As a matter of fact, his sister Rebecca had sent him a trunk in which to return her wedding clothes. In the trunk she had placed a package of money for him and four wedding rings to be given to four of her young lady friends, as souvenirs of her wedding. He assumed the money was a present from her, not to be spent on a great coat but fun.

To show the determination of the youth, one instance will suffice: Reduced by illness and hardly able to stand without support and feeling the need for a change and more comforts, he wrote requesting his father to send him a horse which the postman from Chestertown had agreed to lead as far as New Castle. His purpose was to go to New Castle by boat and from there ride horseback to "Readbourne." This was his only possibility of getting home. We are in the dark as to the arrival of the horse, but fortunately the journey never materialized, as Henry had just recovered from a serious illness and was far too weak for such a journey.

There is something very pathetic about this lonely boy in a strange place, sick and unattended. It is difficult to understand, for Philadelphia was not too far from "Readbourne" for a pleasure excursion. Even his letters from home were not conducive of much happiness. The author has one before him from

his mother recounting the deaths of Henry's friends since he left home, including his little sweetheart, and the letter ends: "I have been so hard pressed getting your sister ready to get married and so upset by her going to London that I have had no time for other business"—meaning her long delay in answering Henry's letters.¹⁰⁴

Our knowledge of Henry, I, after he left Philadelphia is a blank until King George's War. In 1745, the British forces, mostly provincials, captured Louisburg on Cape Breton Island from the French. Anticipating an attempt by the French for its recapture, King George ordered the colonies to supply an army for its defense. In response Maryland in 1746 organized three companies which were to make Albany their first objective. One of these companies, commanded by Captain Dudley Crofts, shows Henry Hollyday as sergeant. As our subject was the only one bearing that name, at the time in Maryland, he must have been the sergeant. According to the commander-in-chief's report, discovered by Mrs. Hester Dorsey Richardson,¹⁰⁵ he was unaware who among the Maryland contingent really marched, as he had only the list which had been prepared and sent him from Maryland of the organization of the troops and no report of those who actually marched. It seems doubtful that Henry was one of those who encamped at Albany, October 22, 1746, because in that same month we find the following record in the archives of Talbot County: "Came before me [Edward Lloyd] one of his Lordships Hon. Council, Henry Hollyday and qualified himself as Deputy Naval Officer, Deputy Collector and Deputy Receiver of Six pence per month of Seamens Wages of the Port of Oxford."¹⁰⁶ He held this office until November 17, 1747, when he was succeeded by Thomas Chamberlaine, who was sworn in by Edward Lloyd "Naval Officer of the Port of Oxford and Treasurer of the Eastern Shore."

Oxford was a particularly busy port, and the Deputy Naval Officer received ten percentum of the fees and taxes. This gave Henry some relief from his financial stringency. One of the requirements of the office was that the Deputy should live in or near Oxford, and as "Readbourne" was many miles away, it seems reasonable to suppose Henry, I, at that time lived in Talbot County. It is interesting that the next year Henry married a very attractive girl living not far from Oxford, Anna

Maria Robins, a woman for whom this author has formed a profound respect.

On October 24, 1747, Henry, I, succeeded his brother James as High Sheriff of Queen Anne's County.¹⁰⁷ The *Commission Book* lists his appointments to this office as from 1747 through 1750 and from October 2 to 26, 1751. For Henry this office was lucrative and helpful but merely a routine affair, the harmony of which was unbroken until Stephen Bordley, then Attorney General, took up the cudgels against Henry, accusing him of lax business methods and holding back fees to which the Attorney General was entitled. This attack was founded upon the fact that both James, II, and Henry Hollyday were members of the then dominant political faction, the Court Party, while Stephen Bordley was the leader and spokesman of the People's Party. Unfortunately Henry's sheriff's ledger is lost, so we are in the dark as to the validity of the attack, but certainly Bordley's attack was not in any way detrimental to Henry's political progress because in the same year, 1752, Daniel Dulany, then Commissary General, appointed him to a very responsible office, Deputy Commissary General for Talbot County. After the death of Mr. Dulany in 1753 his successor, Benjamin Tasker, reappointed Henry in 1753, 1754 and 1755. Among the records of the Commissary General's office we found no adverse criticism and some praise for Henry. The functions of a Deputy Commissary General correspond with our present Orphans' Court. He was in charge of estates of deceased persons, had to sanction the work of executors and trustees, and transmit reports to the Commissary General. The office carried large and serious responsibilities.

In Maryland from 1751 to 1771 there was a commission, "Receivers of the Quit Rents," which looked after the financial affairs of Frederick, Lord Baltimore. Under it was an agent for each Shore to collect quit rents, a form of ground rent under which most of the land was granted by Lord Baltimore. The Receivers of the Quit Rents appointed for each county a "Farmer of the Quit Rents" whose duty it was to collect all rents from land owners. Each was given a book in which was recorded the land, the owner, and the amount of rent, and it was the Farmer's duty to register not only his collections but all changes in ownership, subdivisions of property, failures, and

forfeitures of land. The Farmers were given every legal right to collect, and well they might have been, because without good excuse their surety bonds were liable for the entire amount set down in the books by the Receivers. This was a great responsibility, requiring much time and action, if the Farmer was not to lose out in spite of his ten percentum. Henry Hollyday, I, was appointed "Farmer" for Talbot in 1755 and we know from his will that many years after the termination of his office, there were still quit rents unpaid and uncollectible.

Henry Hollyday, I, occupied another office for which the author has discovered no explanation. He was a member of the "Standing Committee" of Talbot County. In those days, one would suspect, it related in some way to elections, and as Henry and his associates on the "Standing Committee" were charged by Edward Lloyd, the fourth, with attempting to control elections in Talbot, we suspect it was a position of local appointment to arrange the details of elections. The author has found similar committees in other counties—Kent and Queen Anne's—but never an explanation. Edward Lloyd's criticism apparently resulted from his defeat for the legislation.

In 1764 Henry Hollyday, I, was elected a Burgess from Talbot County and served in the Lower House until 1766, when he declined re-election. This was a disturbed time in Maryland, a result of the Stamp Act, and the Governor put off from time to time calling the Assembly, fearing some radical action against the British Government. In the late summer of 1765, he was forced by an aroused public opinion to issue the great state papers of Maryland. A committee was appointed call. It was in this session that the House issued what has been called by the Maryland historian J. Thomas Scharf, one of the "to draw up resolves declaratory of the constitutional rights and privileges of the freemen of the province." "When these resolves were laid before the House their dignified tone and the unanimity with which they were adopted form one of the proudest pages of Maryland's history." ¹⁰⁸

Henry Hollyday, I, was a member of this Committee and cast his vote for the adoption of its report. The author quotes some of these resolves, as they conform to Henry's position during the trying days of the Revolution. He was a party to the formula-

tion of these resolves, and no persuasion ever prevailed to make him change his mind that they expressed his convictions.

I. Resolved, unanimously, That the first adventurers and Settlers of the province of Maryland brought with them and transmitted to their posterity . . . all the liberties, privileges, franchises and immunities, that at any time have been held, enjoyed and possessed, by the people of Great Britain.

II. That it was granted by Magna Charta . . . and confirmed by the Bill of Rights, that the subject should not be compelled to contribute to any tax, tollage, aid or other like charges not set by common consent by Parliament.

. . .

VII. That his Majesty's liege people of this ancient province, have always enjoyed the right of being governed by laws to which they themselves have consented, in the articles of taxes and internal polity; and that the same hath never been forfeited, or any other way yielded up, but hath been constantly recognized by the King and people of Great Britain.

VIII. . . . that the laying, imposing, levying or collecting, any tax on or from the inhabitants of Maryland, under color of any other authority, is unconstitutional and a direct violation of the rights of the freemen of this province.

The meaning of these resolves is clear, and they reflected the opinion of the most thoughtful minds of the Colony. They were protests against the violation of the constitutional rights of British subjects and against the King's attempt to destroy the charter of Maryland. Maryland prepared to resist by reorganizing its militia. Service on this committee was the high point of Henry's political career. It is true he served on other committees, but his activities on them were of routine nature and require no report to his family.

HENRY HOLLYDAY, I, A NONJUROR

During the Revolution which followed in a few years, Henry was classified as a "Nonjuror." As you may recall in the discussion of the activities of James Hollyday, II, an "Association of Freemen" was formed in Annapolis, primarily, the author feels, to determine the stand which would be taken by indi-

viduals if the Assembly resisted encroachments upon the constitutional rights and privileges of the colonists of Maryland. Copies of the constitution of the "Association" were sent to the counties to be signed by the freeholders and others, and it was made clear that those failing to subscribe their names would be held as enemies of the Maryland Government. Henry Hollyday, I, standing on his constitutional rights as a British subject and as a participant in the rights of the Maryland charter, declined to become an "Associator." Not only did he withhold his name from the Association, but he likewise declined to swear allegiance to the *de facto* government of Maryland. As Henry was never guilty of an overt act against the Maryland government, he was never regarded as a Tory. To use his own statement, he had "always lived under a constitutional government, and proposed to continue so to do." The educated class of citizens of Maryland in a large majority were determined to resist every encroachment upon their rights but wished their differences with England settled by constitutional means. I think their attitude was no better expressed than in a letter from Michael Earle, II, to Thomas Ringgold, II, when the latter was a delegate to the Convention of 1776:

Better to hold the Olive Branch in one hand and a Sword in the other when seeking a new Accommodation with England. America must not be made the Battle ground for the Powers of Europe—Remember the fate of Poland—Better to negotiate now than after the loss of 50,000 lives—But always remember Our Rights and Our Liberty.¹⁰⁹

Most of the men of the social and financial class to which Michael Earle and Henry Hollyday belonged became Associators, because they preferred to relieve themselves of any imputation that they were disloyal to Maryland's government, but there were a number who stood the slings and arrows of scorn rather than desert the political system under which they had lived and their colony had prospered. It must have been an extremely hard choice, one which took far more courage to resist than to string along with the majority, and in Henry's case even more difficult than ordinarily because his brother, the apple of his eye, was not only an Associator but one of the prime movers in preparations for the defense of the Colony

against British aggression. On the authority of a letter from Joseph Earle of Kent County to James Hollyday, II,¹¹⁰ it was not until Tom Paine's *Common Sense*, of 1776, was circulated among those doubtful of the advantages of independence that there was any material change in the attitude of most of Henry's friends. Earle confessed it had always been his firm conviction that a constitutional settlement was far preferable, but Tom Paine had convinced him, against his will, "that separation was essential, if the liberty of the people was to be preserved." In that letter he warned that any man had a right to his belief, and that the Convention should protect him in that right. It is to the everlasting glory of Maryland that when an attempt was later made by individuals in Talbot County to form an association to select judges to determine who were loyal and to mete out what the mob considered adequate punishment for disloyalty, it was squelched by the Council of Safety. Oswald Tilghman in his article, "The Revolution in Talbot," has this to say of the men who declined to sign the articles of the Association:

. . . we know that some of the most intelligent men and those having the largest interests at stake and whose love for their native country could not be doubted, opposed if not openly and actively, at least without concealment and quietly, those violent measures which resulted in the separation of the colonies and the mother country. It is a matter of record that up to the time of the Declaration of Independence and even after, there were gentlemen in this county in every way entitled to the confidence of their fellow citizens who regarded a severance of the ties which bound the colony of Maryland to the Government of Great Britain as ill advised, precipitous, and possibly disastrous to the liberties, the prosperity, and the happiness of that colony. If they were mistaken, it was an honest error, which some now think does not impeach even their judgment, much less their sincerity.¹¹¹

The government of Maryland was not fair to those who failed in the initial stages to join the Association. It closed the door to any later recognition by the individual of his "error." Any man in the heat of a revolutionary movement could take a stand which in the future he might regret, but under legislative ruling, he could never receive forgiveness.

The author does not know whether Henry Hollyday, I, ever regretted his initial stand, and from his letters, the contrary seems a fact, but evidence is found that after a constitutional government was established and the fighting started, his heart and soul were one hundred per cent for victory. A letter to James Hollyday, II, from Robert Goldsborough, a Representative in the Lower House of the Legislature in 1778, makes it appear probable that James made inquiry as to the status of nonjurors, possibly with the idea of a change of status for Henry. The author is convinced the descendants of Henry Hollyday will be interested to know what Mr. Goldsborough wrote:

There were, during the course of the session, applications from more than two hundred nonjurors praying they might now be permitted to take the oath and stand in *statu quo*. Various were the reasons set forth for not having taken it in time. Scruples of conscience, misconception of the nature of the obligation imposed by it, misinformation from others, and anathemas thundered out by Romish priests against such as should take it. But none of these was thought worthy of our attention; but our leaders said that as these people have given us evidence of their inimicality, we are determined to make them feel the weight of our offended zeal. We even went so far as to assert that these nonjurors are the men who have involved us in the present war, and that they would even now rejoice at the total subjugation of America. Our leaders seem to think that if the nonjurors behave themselves well in the future, and will, at the conclusion of the war, come with their petitions in their hands to the bar of the house and pray relief, they will, most of them, find grace and favor; but till the end of the war, all applications will be in vain . . .¹¹²

This was surely the logic of revolution and not that of a government established to insure liberty of thought and conscience.

When Samuel Chase was appealed to on the floor of the Assembly to reduce the number of vehicles to be taken from the nonjurors, he is reported to have replied, "We should increase the assessment and having these fat sheep in the pen, we propose to shear them." And shear them they did with exorbitant assessments on their lands; with taxes and treble taxes; by confiscation of their clothing, their horses and carts,

their beef cattle and their cows; and by taking their wheat and corn on certificates good only for taxes. Henry Hollyday, I's, farm in Queen Anne's valued at £2,800 was taxed nearly £500; "Ratcliffe" valued at £8,000 was taxed at £1,500. On the land of the nonjurors there was a treble tax, which in some years was collected twice. Henry, with a family of never less than ten or twelve and seventy slaves, was so reduced, he wrote his brother, that he had "not a single shilling with which to buy supplies for my family, which is nearly naked and whose body linens are mended and quilted; with no shoes and a side of leather worth a season's wheat crop, they are barefooted; except for the help of my daughter and her husband, many a morning I would have no butter or milk for my family."¹¹³ The remarkable part of this whole tragic business is that he never cried out in wrath, certainly never committed it to paper, and he warned others not to follow his example. There were occasions when he freely expressed his opinion of certain individuals, and these opinions usually found support among his relatives and friends. Samuel Chase was cordially hated, and Henry never lost an opportunity to criticize him to James, II. He held him responsible for most of his troubles; still he was opposed to any attack upon him by his friends in government. He wrote James that the attempt of General Cadwalader and Major James Lloyd to unseat Chase was a grave mistake, and he was amused at the "lampooning" given the General. Chase he considered the leader of the party of the "Wild Men" and General Cadwalader, in the absence of Thomas Johnson, the leader of the "Conservatives." For his nephew, Edward Lloyd, 4th, whom he said "had much of the Wild Men in his make up," he had no use; Henry always regretted that Matthew Tilghman, who frequently stayed with him on his way from Annapolis to his home on Bay Side, had not taken a different route. He explained his dislike for Matthew upon personal and not political differences, but we wonder!

The last letter by Henry Hollyday, I, in the Hollyday collection at the Maryland Historical Society was to his eldest son James, III, confirming the gift of his Uncle James's law library that he might have sufficient property to qualify as a candidate for the Legislature from Queen Anne's County. This is a clear indication of the change in his sentiments toward the new

government. During the year 1788, the same son was a delegate from Queen Anne's to the convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States, in fact was one of the stalwarts who, in spite of intense opposition—some from the “Wild Men”—placed Maryland on the roll of honor.¹¹⁴

HENRY HOLLYDAY, I, THE FARMER

Henry Hollyday, I, was a farmer by inclination. Just where he made his first venture we cannot positively say, but probably on the land of his wife. Her father, George Robins, III, is always associated with “Peach Blossom,” but not until after his father's death in 1721 did her father occupy this handsome estate. Before that, he lived on the portion of “Tilghman's Fortune” which he subsequently (1742) left his daughter Anna Maria, the future wife of Henry Hollyday, I. While there exists no positive statement in the letters of Henry, I, and James Hollyday, I, that Henry occupied this home of Mr. Robins in the years immediately following his marriage, the inference drawn from various statements makes it appear probable. This farm contained about 900 acres and was ideally located. Judging from Henry's letters and his account book, his farming venture was a success from the start. It was started on a gift of seven slaves, £200 sterling and £100 currency from his mother.

In the years following his mother's death Henry Hollyday, I, became a large landed proprietor. Just before his marriage she had given him her portion of “Hemsleys Brittainia,” 150 acres, near the Tuckahoe River in Talbot. On this property he built a “log house 20 × 20 out of my forest” for his tenant farmer, never occupying the land himself. By his father's will and at his mother's death, he inherited the south end of “Readbourne Rectified”—called “Brimmington”—to which he always referred as “Chester.” This farm contained something over 400 acres. Besides, he inherited at the north end of “Readbourne Rectified,” on Island Creek, a farm of 137 acres purchased by his father in 1737, which Henry always called “my quarters.” He acquired another farm of 120 acres from David Register in 1755. This was part of “Turners Plains Addition” lying in Tuckahoe Neck in Queen Anne's County. It is interesting that this farm in 1741 belonged to Samuel Bartlett from whom

Henry later acquired the portion of "Ratcliffe Manor" on which he built his home. For "Turners Plains" he paid £54 current money and 2,000 pounds of tobacco. This farm Henry also rented to a tenant farmer.

After the death of his wife's mother, then Mrs. William Tilghman, in 1771, there was a division among her daughters of her estate, that of her deceased son Thomas, and that of her deceased daughter Elizabeth. This land totalled 3,418 acres and included in whole or in part "Turners Point," "Graves," "Jobs Content," "Cooks Hope," "First Hazard," "Desire," part of "Steuart's Desire Addition," "Jennings Hope," "Buckingham," "Sisters Lott," "Providence," "Hatfield" and "Hatfield Addition," 347 acres of "Hur Dur Lloyd," and 100 acres of "Canterbury." The share of Henry's wife was something over 800 acres.¹¹⁵

In 1755 through a deed from his wife, with and by the consent of her mother and sisters, Henry Hollyday, I, acquired his wife's inheritance of all the land left her on Tred Avon River by her father, in which he guaranteed the ownership of this land to the children of Anna Maria by him. Much has been written concerning this property, which he called "Ratcliffe Manor," but the author proposes to give a rather detailed description, correcting errors and adding a bit of unpublished material.

On August 25, 1659, there was granted to Captain Robert Morris a tract of land, called by him "Ratcliffe Mannour," of 800 acres "on the west side of Third Haven Creek." This land joined on the northwest a tract of land granted Captain Samuel Tilghman in the same year of 1,000 acres, called by him "Tilghman's Fortune." On the south of Morris's "Ratcliffe" and originally a part thereof was "Turkey Point," purchased in 1713 by Robert Hopkins. In the early years of Maryland there were four types of "mannours": lands held by Lord Baltimore for the homes of his family; lands held by Baltimore for future development; lands owned by friends of the Proprietary to whom were granted courts of Leet and Baron; and lands which were called "mannours" without apparent reason. Robert Morris's "Ratcliffe Manor" carried the right of Courts Leet and Baron. He held the land but a short time when he sold it to James Waas (1667), who had it surveyed for 920 acres.

Waas sold the entire tract to Samuel Bartlett, who in 1713 sold 329 acres to Robert Hopkins and later left the remainder to his three sons, Thomas, John and Samuel.

In a deed recorded in the Land Office of Talbot County, Hollyday's "Ratcliffe Manor" is thus described: "A portion of "Tilghman's Fortune" conveyed by John Stanton and Susannah his wife to George Robins, 75 acres; another part of the same tract conveyed by Ralph Homes and Frances, his wife, to George Robins, 45 acres; also all that part of a tract called "Ratcliffe Mannour" conveyed by John Bartlett and Mary, his wife, 50 acres; and all that part of the same tract conveyed by Thomas Bartlett and Margaret, his wife, 100 acres; and "Discovery" in Talbot from Francis Armstrong, 60 acres; "Turkey Park" from Robert Hopkins, 329 acres, patented 1713, all the lands of George Robins." To this should have been added 50 acres of "Ratcliffe Manor," purchased by George Robins in 1741 from Thomas Bartlett, Jr., and 100 acres of "Ratcliffe Manor," purchased in 1752 from Samuel Bartlett and Rachel, his wife, by Henry Hollyday, I. Of the original Captain Morris's "Ratcliffe Manor" Henry Hollyday owned 629 acres. The 100 acres secured from Thomas Bartlett and the 100 acres secured from Samuel Bartlett lie on either side of Cool Spring Cove, and it was upon this land Henry built his home, starting work in the spring of 1757.¹¹⁶

THE BUILDING OF "RATCLIFFE MANOR"

Henry, I, had not sufficient means to build his lovely home until after his mother's death, at which time he wrote his brother in London, under date of September 30, 1755, that he had started making brick and gathering other materials and expected to build in the spring of 1756. He requested him to select and send a builder from London. On November 4, 1756, he again wrote James: "Your boy, Hector . . . down here since spring bearing off brick. Will have him make one more kiln early in the spring. Mr. Goldsborough [William] loaned me a boy for that purpose last year. I expect to start building in the spring" (1757). He added that he had given the contract for his boards and shingles. It is definite that the major portion of the house was constructed of materials on the farm. Unfortu-

nately, he wrote nothing about the beautiful paneling, but as there were sources for such material in Talbot County and the paneling is of Maryland pine, it can be presumed this too was of local construction. The first letter addressed from "Ratcliffe Manor," bearing date of 1762, was from Henry to his brother James; we can from this be reasonably certain the new house was then occupied.

The designer of the house is unknown but, the late Thomas T. Waaerman, outstanding student of colonial architecture, suggests that a French architect in this country at the time used features similar to some found in the construction of "Ratcliffe."¹¹⁷ We do know that Henry requested James to send him a joiner from England, but in a subsequent letter countermanded the request, "without the joiner is already on his way." Whether he ever arrived is not revealed in any communication. As 200,000 bricks had been made before the request was sent for a builder, it seems probable Henry was conversant with the plans he eventually used. Another straw which points that way is that during 1755 he ordered his household furnishings from London. He evidently had knowledge of the rooms, windows, and general arrangement. He was too systematic to order anything indiscriminately.

The beauty of the gardens of "Ratcliffe" was a not infrequent source of comment by contemporaries of Henry Hollyday, I. Mrs. Hollyday's mother, then Mrs. William Goldsborough, was an old friend of Peter Collinson, the noted botanist of London and frequently asked his advice about her garden at "Peach Blossom" and received from him many plants and flowers. From her devotion to Henry she probably sought Collinson's advice in the planting of the "Ratcliffe" gardens. To strengthen this suggestion, Henry's father, James, I, was a long time friend of Collinson's and penned in his diary a remark that Collinson was the best man to consult with in regard "to flowers and other fancy things." Henry himself corresponded with, and sent rare insects to, Collinson but no mention is made in the correspondence of flowers. Collinson wrote of his high regard for Henry's father. It is clear from Collinson's correspondence with Mrs. Goldsborough that he possessed a plan of her garden.

Henry Hollyday, I's "inside" family eventually reached eleven, not including his white nurse, weavers, and spinners; his "outside" family consisted of from sixty to seventy slaves. During the Revolutionary period Henry's farms had to supply the great bulk of the requirements of family and slaves. He ventured into fields not now usual on the Eastern Shore; raising his own cotton and wool, he had his spinners and weavers turn out his own fabrics; grew flax to make the wicks for thousands of candles each year; grew hemp for rope, bagging, and slaves' clothes; raised corn and wheat not only as a money crop, but to grind or have ground into the flour used on his table. Besides, he raised cattle, hogs, and sheep for meats. Before the Revolution the money crop of his farms was tobacco, but when the non-importation and non-exportation laws were passed and the English markets were closed, its chief value was as an instrument for barter. This resulted in his substituting as a money crop what was then called white wheat, in contradistinction to the usual brown wheat of England. The growing of this wheat was so successful in Talbot and Queen Anne's counties that it demanded excellent prices as seed wheat for other communities.

It was necessary for Henry Hollyday, I, to make shoes for his regiment of people and, for that purpose, he employed Isaac, a "servant." Unfortunately, this Negro was drowned trying to cross Miles River on the ice in 1780, after which he borrowed his brother's shoemaker, Jim. During the Revolution his cattle were taken to feed the armies, and he could produce no leather and "it costs a whole wheat crop to buy a side of leather," so his family wore out their shoes and, except for the thoughtfulness of his brother James, II, would probably have remained shoeless for the duration of the war. It was the same with clothes. When his sheep were taken he had to appeal to his brother for wool. Cotton he raised at "Ratcliffe" and "Readbourne." He was no "gentleman farmer" but a provider for the needs of some eighty persons, and except for the help of his wife, he could never have succeeded. She was truly his partner in adversity as well as in prosperity. She turned his raw products into essential articles, and her spinning wheels, looms, kettles, and fire place were forever making what the family needed. As long as the supply of raw materials kept up,

no one wanted for essentials. Not only did this good woman make all the family's cloth and clothes, but she found time to make James Hollyday, the bachelor's "plain and frilled shirts," sheeting, pillow and bolster cases; she produced linings for his coats and vests and provided him with pickles of every variety, even walnuts. Nancy [Henry I's wife] inquired through Henry if James wished bolster cases. "Nancy got the idea of bolster cases from our mother, none of our friends use them, but they save a lot of sheeting." Food on "Ratcliffe Manor" had to be preserved in summer and fall for winter and spring. This alone was a large order, for eighty persons had to be supplied three meals a day. There were no cold storage plants or even ice houses in those days, so everything had to be preserved with salt, vinegar, or sugar. Of the latter Henry wrote James during the Revolution, "It has been months since the last disappeared from my home."¹¹⁸

One item of his food essentials for a year was four thousand pounds of pork. This had always been preserved until the Revolution with salt imported from England. The British Government for years had prohibited the manufacture of salt in the colonies to create a monopoly for British exporters. After the cessation of its importation, the colonists were in a sad plight. Henry built his own "factory" which consisted of a small battery of metal vessels each with a water capacity of twenty to twenty-five gallons. These vessels were filled with river water—"which is very good except when it rains"—and fired with burning logs. The fires had to keep the water boiling until it was completely evaporated, otherwise the process was a failure. This required the constant attention—day and night—of two slaves and a white supervisor, who had to cut and haul the wood and tend the fires. Henry used from two to four bushels of salt a month. His factory, after he learned the knack, supplied not only his own requirements but also those of his brother and some friends. In preparing his salt, he used first the "Edinburgh" and later the "Liverpool" method, as he thought the latter produced better table salt, in fact "the equal of the best imported."

Beside salting down meat, large quantities were smoked with hickory chips and even larger quantities preserved in brine and

vinegar, the latter from the apple orchards of "Ratcliffe" and "Readbourne."

In spite of the great task with which Henry was loaded, his kind heart never permitted him to turn away a friend, nor prevented his sharing what he had with others less fortunate. In spite of the fact that he was driven to despair by his own responsibilities, during the great epidemic of smallpox in 1777, he opened his heart and his hospitality to his friends. In his letters of that period, we have an excellent description of smallpox and inoculation for its prevention. Such inoculation was an ancient Chinese practice which, working west, was introduced into England from Turkey during the first years of the 18th century. While it was sporadically tried in Maryland, it received no considerable support until the epidemic of 1777, and even then by a majority of the medical fraternity it was looked upon as a dangerous experiment.

Henry, among other citizens of Talbot, invited Dr. Nicholas Way of Wilmington, a graduate of the first class in medicine of the Philadelphia College of 1768, to come to Talbot County and inoculate "those who had a mind to." As it was impossible for Dr. Way to visit the homes of all candidates, Henry Hollyday turned one of his tobacco barns into a smallpox hospital for his friends and relatives, and night and day he watched over his charges, counting the pustules as they appeared, watching for the appearance of fever, suggesting exercises, diversions, and diet. "After two days the eruption makes its appearance, first on the face, preceded by fever"; for children, he found after the first stage they "did better," if they were "sent about their regular play outdoors."

As smallpox from inoculation differs in no way from what Henry called "natural small pox," one can see that with the dozens of cases in and around "Ratcliffe" in 1777, it was a dangerous place in which to live; but kind fate was with Henry's hospital, and while persons in other localities died, Henry lost not a case. The only thing which saddened him was Dr. Way's fee of two shillings for vaccinating slaves, "which could have been avoided if the local doctors had not let him have a monopoly." Dr. Way was truly a superman, inoculating thousands in a few weeks, "but he would not inoculate more than he could per-

sonally care for.”¹¹⁹ Inoculation differs essentially from the later vaccination. The former was the transplanting of human smallpox from a mild case, while the latter was the transference of cow pox which is relatively harmless to man.

Another instance of Henry's kindness: Negro Ben, slave of Elizabeth Oldham of Talbot County, stole a stock and stock buckle from the store-house of Edward Lloyd, III, and Henry Hollyday, I, December 11, 1761. This Negro was tried, found guilty, and ordered executed. Henry circulated a petition requesting a pardon by the Governor, which was granted. Except for Henry's thoughtful sympathy, Negro Ben would have been executed for an offense now punished with a few days in jail. A review of this case brings to light the possibility that Henry was engaged in some mercantile enterprise with Edward Lloyd, or why the storehouse for goods? Neither the Lloyd nor Hollyday papers reveal any mercantile enterprise of Henry's, but as Edward Lloyd was interested in the firm of Richard Lloyd & Company, perhaps Henry was for a time their factor in Talbot County. In the "account book" of Edward Lloyd's executors, there is an account of debits and credits between Colonel Lloyd and Henry Hollyday, but the account is not itemized, therefore not helpful.¹²⁰

Henry Hollyday, I, was one of the Visitors of Talbot Free School before, during, and after 1764. The school, in 1764, was said to be "the most popular school in the province," and had accumulated a small endowment, land, and all necessary buildings. That year it was decided by the Visitors to hold a lottery to clear the school of debt and "for making repairs to the buildings of the school and some additions there to the masters convenience . . . the lottery to raise the sum of £360 . . ." It is not stated whether the lottery was ever drawn, but Oswald Tilghman in his *Talbot County*¹²¹ thinks it likely. Henry had a personal interest in the progress and welfare of this school, which was but a short distance from "Ratcliffe Manor," because it was the starting point in the education of his children. At times his children were boarders but most of the time only day scholars. The Talbot School was burned in 1784 and was not rebuilt. Its assets were turned over to Washington College, which started operations in 1782. Henry, as a nonjuror, was

not permitted to hold public office after 1776; and as the Visitors of all Free Schools were political appointees, doubtless he was excluded before the school gave up its assets.

Henry Hollyday, I, was interested in most of the local organizations and as "Ratcliffe Manor" was in St. Michael's Parish, it was in that parish church that Henry and his family worshipped. The church was on the road from Bay Side to Talbot Court House, now Easton, and "near seven miles from "Ratcliffe Manor." On April 23, 1753, he was elected a vestryman of the parish, holding office in 1754, 1755 and until May, 1756, and was reelected for 1768, 1769 and 1770. He was a participant in the functions of the parish during his official life, but during the Revolution, when he could not hold office as a vestryman, it seems clear that his activities greatly lessened and for months at a time he did not attend church services, in fact, seldom left his estate.¹²²

ANNA MARIA ROBINS HOLLYDAY

Henry Hollyday, I, a fine Christian gentleman in every sense, selected as his consort Anna Maria Robins. They were married in St. Peter's Parish, not as the church records report, in 1749, but on December 9, 1748. That the church record is in error is proved by the will of Henry's mother written March 4, 1749, in which she leaves her daughter-in-law Anna Maria Hollyday a mourning ring. The year 1748 is confirmed also by a letter from William Anderson to Mrs. Hollyday, May 13, 1749, in which he states he had heard "Brother Henry was married to Nancy Robins last December." We assume that while the year was incorrectly recorded, the day of the month was probably correct. Anna Maria was the daughter of George and Henrietta Maria Tilghman Robins.¹²³

The children of Henry and Anna Maria Robins Hollyday were: Henrietta Maria, born December 5, 1750; Sarah, January 29, 1753; Anna Maria, December 9, 1756; Henry (the only information concerning him is an item in his father's account book calling him "my first son, now deceased"); James, November 1, 1758; Thomas, October 2, 1760; Rebecca, December 5, 1762; Elizabeth, August 7, 1768; a second Henry, September 11, 1771; Margaret, May 12, 1774.

Henrietta married Samuel Chamberlaine; Sarah, Henry Nicols; Anna Maria, George Gale; James, Susan Steuart Tilghman; Thomas remained single; Rebecca m. Nicholas Hammond; Elizabeth remained single; Henry, II, Ann Carmichael; Margaret m. Littleton Gale.¹²⁴

The birthplaces of Henry's first children are doubtful. He was Sheriff of Queen Anne's County at the time of the birth of Henrietta, and it is presumed he lived in the county at the time; he later lived in Talbot on his wife's property, and, we assume, in the home first occupied by his wife's father, George Robins, when the next four were born. We know from his letters the last three children were born in his new house on "Ratcliffe Manor." The daughters married men who rose to distinction, and the two sons, James and Henry, married into distinguished Maryland families. The son, Thomas, was one of Henry's greatest sorrows, because when quite young he developed an "evil temper" which his father could not satisfy himself was the result of a progressive mental disturbance. He consulted many physicians whose opinions he never quotes in his letters. Only toward the last of Henry, I's, life did he fully realize the serious foundation of Thomas's troubles, and by his will appointed two trustees to see that the inheritance left Thomas by his will should be ample for his needs, and this inheritance was so fixed that at Thomas's death it should revert to his brother James. Thomas went through school and even entered Washington College, but his nervousness became so profound that Henry wrote James it would be better for him to give up and come home; after that Henry kept him occupied with small duties. The home left him by his father was that portion of "Readbourne" originally called "Brimmington"; there he lived until his death in 1823.¹²⁵

Before proceeding further with Henry Hollyday, I, it seems fitting at this point we tell something of the family of Henry's wife, the Robinses.

VII

THE ROBINS FAMILY

A number of Robinses besides the ancestors of the Hollydays lived in Maryland, on both the Eastern and Western Shores, during the 17th century, and at least some of them were distant relatives of the Talbot County family, but it is our purpose to consider only those who played a part in the life of the Hollydays.

Our Robins story starts with George Robins, I, of Banbury, Cambridgeshire, England, who was born in 1574 and died in 1644. Among his children were two sons: Thomas, I, born in 1601 and died in 1648, and George, II, the Hollyday ancestor, born in 1605. Thomas was married, first, to Mary Halhead, who was born in 1612 and died in 1648; second, to Mary Eyre. His only children were those of Mary Halhead, three sons: George, born 1634, died 1676 or 1677; John, born 1637, died 1698, married probably before going to Talbot and had a son John, who married a Margaret and died in 1711; Thomas, II, born in 1640, visited Maryland in 1672 and came to live in Talbot in 1677. He was married twice, first, to Mary Allison; second to a lady, unknown to the author, in 1667. Mary Allison Robins had one child, a son Thomas, III, born in 1659, who came, at a date unknown, to Maryland and married Jane Stanley, the daughter of John Stanley of Talbot. He returned to London (where he died in 1711) and there raised his family of three daughters: Carolina, who married Thomas Pratt of Killingsworth, County Warwick, and had sons John and Timothy; Jane, who married a Mr. Martin of East Leming and had a daughter Jane; Dorothy, who married a Mr. French and had two children, James and Dorothy. It should be mentioned here that after Thomas Robins, II, came to live in Talbot, his cousin Thomas, also a Hollyday ancestor, the son of George and Margaret Howes Robins, was frequently referred to incorrectly in county and colonial records as Thomas Robins, Jr. So far as

this writer knows, Thomas, the son of Thomas, held no public office in Maryland.

Anna Maria's ancestor was George, III, the grandson of George of Banbury. He was born in 1635 and moved to live in Buckinghamshire, where he married a lady unknown and had two children who were living when he wrote his will in 1694. Their names were John and Jane, the latter of whom married Edmund Chibsey of Buckinghamshire.

George's sister, Elizabeth, apparently younger, lived in Buckinghamshire and married a Mr. Freeze. About her life nothing has been found except that when George, III, came to Maryland he left his children in her care and in his will she is a beneficiary. Under a compact of adventure with two London cousins, Thomas and John Robins, George, III, sailed for Maryland and landed in Talbot County in 1671, where he married Margaret Howes, the widow of Nicholas Goldsborough and daughter of Abraham Howes of England.¹²⁶

George and Margaret's children were Thomas, III, George, IV, William, Lambert, and Mary. The ancestor of Anna Maria Hollyday was Thomas, III, born in 1672 and died in 1721. He was married twice, first to Susannah Vaughan in 1696 and second in 1704, to Elizabeth, widow of William Allen and daughter of John Stanley, one time Justice of Talbot County, whose home, "Chance," in Baileys Neck adjoined Thomas's home on Peach Blossom Creek, "the Easternmost Branch of 3rd Haven Creek." By Susannah Vaughan he had a son George, IV, born October 21, 1697, the ancestor of Anna Maria Hollyday. By Elizabeth his children were Thomas, II, born October 11, 1705, died May 11, 1718; William and John, twins born December 22, 1707; Elizabeth, born April 20, 1710, died October 2, 1746, married William, the son of Robert and Elizabeth Greenbury Goldsborough and had children Greenbury, Henrietta Maria, William, and Elizabeth H. (from her tombstone at "Ashby" which was originally at "Peach Blossom" and marked the graves of mother and children); Lambert, born January 17, 1712, died May 4, 1718; Stanley, born April 2, 1715, died November 17, 1742, married Sarah, the daughter of Nicholas and Sarah Goldsborough, and had one child, Stanley. The father Stanley's gravestone, removed from "Peach Blossom," is at "Ashby."¹²⁷

THE VAUGHAN FAMILY

It seems pertinent to say something of Susannah Vaughan, the mother of George Robins, III. She was the daughter of Thomas and Susannah Vaughan and the grandchild of Captain Robert Vaughan. Her mother was probably the daughter of John Beard of Talbot by whose will Susannah's daughters are made beneficiaries and whose son Thomas is made residuary legatee. We are told by the editor of the *Maryland Archives* that Susannah Vaughan's father, Thomas, was the son of Captain Robert Vaughan, one time Commander of the Isle of Kent in Maryland. To Robert's ancestry we have but two clues: some silver marked with the Vaughan arms left by Susannah's son George Robins, and the name of Captain Robert Vaughan's home plantation on Langfords Bay in Kent County, "Reuardean," spelled in the grant "Ruerden."¹²⁸

Mr. Walker of the College of Arms in London has discovered two families of Vaughans who used the arms found on the Robins silver: One of these lived at "Reuardean," Gloucestershire, England. The chief of this clan was Roger Vaughan of Clyro, County Radnor, who descended from the Vaughans of Hergest and Bewardine. Roger's son, Baynham of "Reuardean," married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Guilford. On their pedigree but two sons are listed, Thomas and John. The only tie to this family so far discovered is the name of Captain Vaughan's home plantation and the arms. The second family who used the same arms was that of Walter Vaughan of Golden Grove, the son of John and Katharine Morgan Vaughan. The family of Walter Vaughan was large and it has been impossible to trace them all. His eldest son was Sir John Vaughan, first Earl of Carbery; his second son was Sir William Vaughan of County Carmarthen. On the pedigree of the latter there is but one son, John. Sir William, born in 1577, was a close friend of Sir George Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore and like Sir George, in 1616, he acquired a large tract of land on the south coast of Newfoundland, which he called Cambriol. In 1625 this venture proved too heavy a financial load, and he sold some of the land, but gave the major portion to Sir George Calvert, to whom he also dedicated some of the poems in his *Cambrensiūm Caroleia*.

Robert Vaughan could well have been a friend of Sir George Calvert's family, because he came in the *Ark* and *Dove* expedition to Maryland, or, very shortly thereafter; when Sir George Calvert's son, George, decided to leave Maryland for Virginia he had a will drawn of which Robert Vaughan was one of the witnesses; Robert was constantly shown favors and given political advancement by Governor Leonard Calvert, the son of Sir George Calvert, and to him Cecilius Calvert, second Lord Baltimore, entrusted many offices. Nothing more conclusive has been discovered of the relationship of Captain Robert and Sir William Vaughan. Captain Robert Vaughan was always a staunch supporter of the rights of the Proprietary. In 1637 he was appointed Commander of Palmer's Island at the mouth of the Susquehanna River, a trading post given William Claiborne by the Susquehannock Indians. Vaughan took the island and disposed of all the effects of Claiborne. In the same year, 1637, he was made High Constable of a hundred just established on the west side of St. George's River (now St. Mary's River). Briefly his commission reads: "Cecilius, Lord Proprietor to our trusty Robert Vaughan of St. George Hundred Sergeant of the trained band . . . it is thought fit to erect into a hundred by the name of St. Georges Hundred . . . and reposing a special trust in your diligence and provident circumspection . . . have appointed you highe Constable."¹²⁹ In 1638, he was a Burgess from this hundred, and then moving to St. Clement's Hundred in 1640, he represented its inhabitants as Burgess; he moved from St. Mary's to Kent Island and represented Kent Island as a Burgess in 1642, 1650, and 1662. He was a member of the Council, 1648-50. As a Burgess, he was appointed on a committee to protect the liberties of the people, and in 1642, he introduced a resolution: "Robert Vaughan in the name of the rest desired the House might be separated and the Burgesses to be by themselves and to have a negative."¹³⁰ This was the first step in changing the government then dominated by the executive into a government of the people. The resolution was repudiated at the time by Governor Leonard Calvert, but in 1650 the plan proposed was enacted into law.

In 1642 Robert was appointed, with Richard Thompson, Commissioner of Kent Island and held the first county court on the Eastern Shore. In 1647 he received the following com-

mission: “. . . reposing a special trust and confidence in the fidelity and prudence of Robert Vaughan, Gent. . . . doe constitute and ordain and appoint the said Robert Vaughan to be Chief and Commander . . . of all the Militia of the Ile of Kent . . . and authorize the said Robert Vaughan and [others] . . . the major portion of them the said Robert Vaughan be always one to hear, try and judge according to the laws” (April 18, 1647).¹³¹ On November 11, 1648, Vaughan’s Commission as Commander was revoked by Governor Thomas Greene, who had been appointed Governor by Leonard Calvert on his death bed. On August 17, 1648, Cecilius, Lord Proprietor, had personally renewed the appointment of Vaughan about whom he wrote, “We have found you very faithful and well deserving of us upon the Occasion and insurrection and Rebellion in our said Province of Md Begun and fomented by that Notorious and ungrateful Villain, Richard Ingle . . .”¹³² This must have acted as a stimulus to Governor Greene, because when Vaughan appeared at St. Mary’s and apologized to the Governor, he was promptly reappointed. In 1652 he declined to carry out the mandates of the Parliamentary Commission which had supplanted the Baltimores in the government of Maryland. This was resented by Governor Richard Bennett of Virginia, the head of the Commission, and Governor Stone revoked for a second time Vaughan’s commission as Commander of Kent Island.¹³³ In 1650 Edward Lloyd, Commander of Anne Arundel County, and Robert Vaughan, Commander of Isle of Kent, were given authority by Governor Stone “to Grant Warrants for land . . . in their several counties . . . [but two years later he wrote:] I am given to understand” that the transmitting of warrants for land to the Secretary’s office was “somewhat neglected.” They were both removed. On June 14, 1661, Vaughan was appointed of the Quorum on a Peace Commission for Kent County in which position he served until his death, late in 1667,¹³⁴ certainly before January 22, 1668 (on which date “Mary Vaughan, relict of Captain Robert Vaughan, appears in a suit to recover a debt due the Captain”).

It seems quite clear this gentleman possessed ability, integrity, perseverance and if we visualize him properly, as he shook his fists at the court and called the clerks “opprobrious names,” that he enjoyed a spirit of independence.

His wife, Mary, a widow in 1667-8, married Thomas Ingram, High Sheriff of Kent, in 1669 and was again a widow in 1671; again she ventured, this time marrying Jeremiah Eaton of Baltimore County, who left her a widow in 1675-6. She was living in 1686, as is attested by Major James Ringgold's will.¹³⁵

The children of Robert and Mary Vaughan were Thomas, who was old enough in 1660 to receive a grant of land in his own right; Mary, who married first, Edward Burton in 1672, and second, Major James Ringgold in 1674; William, who was not of age in 1669 when the will of his stepfather, Thomas Ingram, was written; Charles, born in 1654.

By Edward Burton, Mary had a daughter Rebecca, and by Major Ringgold, she had William, John, James, and Charles. Major Ringgold by his will probated in 1686 left James, apparently his eldest son, less than his other children, because "he will be the residuary heir to the estate of his grandfather, Robert Vaughan." This could but mean that all of Robert Vaughan's sons were dead. James, although the son of Robert's daughter, was the oldest living male of his descendants. Mary Ringgold was ancestress of many of the prominent Ringgolds of Kent.

William Vaughan married Elizabeth ———, who later became the wife ¹³⁶ of Thomas Cooper and then of Richard Jones; when the latter died in 1684 he left two young children, a boy and a girl, who survived him but a short time. He left his daughter "Parsons Point." In his will he requested Major Ringgold to be guardian of his children and to bury him near his father. Just where this was has not been discovered. William was left handsome legacies by two of his mother's husbands, Ingram and Jeremiah Eaton. Of Charles we know very little except his birthday and the fact that he lived on one of his father's plantations "Kimbolton" on Langfords Bay in Kent. He died intestate in 1684, and Cornelia Vaughan, whom we assume to have been his wife, requested the court that she be entered as administrator.

The size of the estate of Robert Vaughan we have made no attempt to estimate. The inventory of his personal property was interesting in but two items, his library valued at three pounds and his silver at two.¹³⁷ His early home on Kent Island

was possibly "Parsons Point," which we know he purchased shortly after he removed from St. Mary's. When he moved to the mainland it was to "Reuardean" on Langfords Bay. (In Vol. I, p. 60 Talbot Land Records, we find the place was sold in 1668.)

To get back to Thomas, the husband of Susannah Vaughan, mother of George Robins, III. He was the second Clerk of the County Court of Talbot, 1663-66, then High Sheriff from 1666-68, Coroner in 1670, and again High Sheriff in 1679. He was an extensive land speculator but apparently profited little. In one of his ventures, he tried to persuade Llewellen, then Secretary of the Land Office, to by-pass certain regulations to circumvent Vincent Lowe, who was taking a portion, as was said, of each "new discovery." The particular land was in Cecil County and comprised somewhere between five and ten thousand acres. Vaughan was carried before the Court for this act and was found guilty, but only admonished. He was in a great many land suits, the expense of which must have been large. Some he won and some he lost. As he died intestate, and no full accounting of his estate has been discovered, it probably was not very large. On August 15, 1671, he was sued by William Smith for twelve days' service by Mrs. Smith at the birth of his child, whose name is not there given.

The first home of Thomas and Susannah Vaughan was "Blessland" in Talbot County, which was patented to him and Richard Gurling in 1664 for 500 acres. In 1667 he sold and moved to another plantation. By a strange coincidence, Thomas and his brothers, William and Charles, all died in the year 1684. Thomas's wife Susannah Vaughan we know little about after her husband's death. The statement made to the County Court by Thomas Robins, Sr., indicates that she was living at the home of her daughter Susannah Robins in 1684. She died intestate in 1699, and Thomas Robins, II, had the Court accept a nuncupative will drawn from sworn statements of those with whom she had discussed the final disposition of her property. By this will Thomas Robins, III, her son-in-law, received her estate with the exception of two small legacies, one of some cattle to her son Thomas Vaughan, and the other a featherbed to her daughter Jane Curtis. There is no mention of her

daughter Susannah, who also died in 1699, which makes it appear probable she was already dead—May 30, 1699. The inventory of her personal property is small and contains no items of especial interest. As Thomas Vaughan and his wife died intestate, it is assumed that their son Thomas received the bulk of their real estate as no settlements of their estate have been discovered.

THE ROBINESSES COME TO MARYLAND

It will, we trust, be of some interest to the Hollyday family to know why the Robinsesses came to Maryland. In 1670 George Robins, II, the first Maryland ancestor, and his cousins, Thomas and John Robins, all then living in England, made a "Compact of Adventure." George was to come to Maryland and John to go to Virginia on exploratory trips to discover wealth. Thomas, the financier, was to stay at home and attend to his business until a satisfactory find was reported. John was unsuccessful in locating wealth in Virginia, but George, who came to Maryland in 1671, was more successful in locating a "good prospect," and Thomas joined him the same year. To them Job Nutt, a merchant of London, assigned a grant made him for a tract of 1,000 acres in 1658 and confirmed by patent in 1664 to 1,000 acres in what is now Bailey's Neck on Peach Blossom Creek and called "Job's Content." In the deed Thomas Robins, is described as a "Mercer in the Parish of St. Mary Lee Bow, London," George as "of Buckingham, England." The land was divided in a "Deed of Lease and Release," 300 acres to George and 700 acres to the "Heir of Thomas Robins of St. Mary Lee Bow in London." After the transactions were completed, Thomas returned to London and George, III, was given supervision over the whole property. For six years George apparently invested the profits in buildings, land developments, stock and servants. He built his home and most of the service buildings on Thomas's land. Besides giving George supervision over the land, Thomas established him as a merchant, sending both goods and money from London. In 1677 Thomas of St. Mary's decided to come to Maryland to live. When he arrived he found that George had greatly prospered, principally on Thomas's capital and profits. The situation was so tangled that the service of an "arbitration commission" was demanded. Before

this ¹³⁸ body was laid, in writing, the Robins "adventure," the purchase of "Job's Content," its developments and profits, servants purchased and buildings erected. Besides the farm, there were stocks of merchandise sent George, I, by Thomas to supply him as a merchant, which Lord Baltimore wrote "he was for a long time."

In the settlement the arbitrators found that against the capital expenditures of Thomas Robins must be reckoned the six years of guidance and work by George. As George had never received permission to build his home on Thomas's portion of "Job's Content," it was decreed that George be given two months in which to vacate, and as an offset was awarded 291 acres of the original tract, "north of the Eastern Branch of Tred Avon" on which to build a new home, was given all the growing crops, all of the servants and half of the stock. The award of the Commission was ratified by the county court, and after the necessary articles were signed, the partnership was dissolved. The testimony and award covers many pages, but nowhere was the honor of George questioned; in fact, the settlement was accepted in good humor by both parties and produced not a ripple in the close relationship of the two families. In the testimony, it was shown that Thomas and John were brothers, and there was another brother, George, "who recently died." George, I, the partner and the Hollyday ancestor, was their cousin and had come from Buckingham in 1671. Thomas stated that he was a mercer "in the Parish of St. Marys Lee Bow," London, and had recently come to Talbot with the intention of making it his home. Thomas's brother John, then living in Talbot, was a witness.

Thomas Robins, I, became one of the outstanding citizens of the county in the last quarter of the 17th century. He represented his county for some years in the House of Burgesses, was a Justice of the Quorum, a vestryman of St. Peter's Parish, one of the Commissioners for establishing the town and port of Oxford, and served in many other public capacities. During his entire life in Talbot—he died in 1700—he and his cousin Thomas, of George, appear to have been inseparable companions. Thomas, I, died intestate, and his property was inherited by his son Thomas, II, of London.

George Robins, I, was a successful businessman. Trading in

land on an extensive scale, he profited handsomely. If a long series of court trials is any indication, he was of a pugnacious disposition. Such trials involved not only land disputes but personal encounters. In one he was accused of having his servants, in the "dead of evening," slaughter his neighbor's hogs for his consumption. This trial consumed much time and many pages in the records of the county court. The judgment of the court was that George was the victim of a conspiracy organized by a Mr. Emery to blacken his name in revenge for certain abuses showered on him by George.¹³⁹ To the author the most interesting of George's court experiences was a suit instituted against him by Ed Williams. George rented land from Robert Turner on which he wished to plant corn and for one year to have the use of all the buildings except the home. In the suit (1673) it is stated that Ed Williams claimed he held a deed for the land from Turner, and proceeded to tear down the fence, drive in his cattle and thus destroy Robins's corn crop. Turner denied Williams's claim of a contract of sale and for a long time the county court was filled with suits and counter-suits until it was finally decided Williams must pay damages and costs.¹⁴⁰

THE "PEACH BLOSSOM" TRACT

The tract of land under dispute was called by Henry Mitchell, who patented it in 1663, "Peach Blossom," but, believing it an overlay patent on "Jennings Hope" he abandoned the tract. In 1670 Robert Turner had the land resurveyed and, finding it not an overlay, paid the back quit rent and was awarded a patent. When he died the land was divided between his two sons, and neither leaving male heirs, it was escheated to Lord Baltimore and a patent issued to Thomas, the son of George Robins. It was upon this land the home of the Robinses, called "Peach Blossom," was built, probably by Thomas Robins, I, who had sold his home on "Job's Content" before 1700.

There is an interesting tradition which has received much publicity, which tells us that the Robins home was called "Peach Blossom" by the neighbors as the result of the blooming of peach trees sent by Peter Collinson the eminent English botanist, to the elder George Robins, I. It happens that Peter Collinson was born the year George Robins, I, died, 1694. It

is true, however, that Collinson sent Mrs. William Goldsborough, the widow of George Robins, I, peachstones which were planted on the home plantation and did mature and bloom in the 1760's, ninety-seven years after the plantation was called "Peach Blossom" by Henry Mitchell. The will of George Robins, II, makes it clear that his home plantation was some distance from "Job's Content." There are two deeds recorded in the Talbot Land Records (Vol. 113, pp. 305, 306)¹⁴¹ showing that Thomas Robins, of George, I, sold his portion—391 acres—of "Job's Content" to his cousin Thomas Robins, I, before the latter's death in 1700. The whole tract of 1,000 acres passed "by inheritance" to Thomas, II, son of Thomas Robins, I, of London and then at his death in 1711 "by inheritance" to Thomas, II's, three daughters, Carolina Pratt, Jane Martin, and Dorothy French. In 1724 Carolina and Jane gave a power of attorney to George Robins, II, to appoint two trustees to dispose of their 666 acres. For that purpose James Hollyday and Michael Howard of Talbot were appointed. In 1726 they sold the 666 acres to George Robins, II, for which a deed is recorded. In an old Quit Rent book now at "Myrtle Grove" (the oldest item of which is 1751) it is stated that the sale was not ratified by the heirs until shortly before George Robins, II's, death in 1742. The other third of "Job's Content" belonging to Dorothy French was still in her possession in 1726 when her sisters' deed was recorded in the land records. When she sold it has not been discovered but George, II, did purchase it, because the 1,000 acres are included in the inventory of his real estate and that of his son and heir Thomas, II, and were finally disposed of in the distribution of the property of George's widow in 1771.¹⁴²

Another fact which conclusively shows that George Robins's "Peach Blossom" home was not on "Job's Content" is the fact that "Job's Content" was north of a branch of Tred Avon Creek while south of that branch is the "Peach Blossom" land patented in 1663 by Henry Mitchell, and the home is described as south of the branch. The house lay well back from Peach Blossom Creek and up to a few years ago its walls were standing and from it a small section of its beautiful interior woodwork, undamaged, and a beautiful mantel were salvaged by a descendant.¹⁴³ Even more beautiful than the house

were the gardens, suggested and supplied in part by Peter Collinson. The graveyard has disappeared and its remaining gravestones, five in all, were gathered up by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Henry of "Myrtle Grove" and placed in the old Goldsborough graveyard at "Ashby." The stones formerly marked the graves of George Robins, III; his widow, Henrietta Maria Tilghman; Henrietta's second husband William Goldsborough; Stanley, the son of Thomas and Elizabeth Robins; and Elizabeth Robins, the first wife of William Goldsborough. George Robins, III's, stone is marked with the lovely coat of arms of his family. Sic Transit Gloria!

George Robins, I, was apparently not much interested in politics, he held but three offices: County coroner in 1674, Justice between 1678 and 1685, and Commissioner for "King's Creek Town" and "Major Courseys Fork," 1686. From 1677 until his death in 1694, George lived with his wife Margaret Howes, on the portion of "Job's Content" awarded him by the arbitrators. By his will, written and probated in 1694, he left a life interest in his home plantation to his wife, to go at her death to his eldest son Thomas; to his son George, II, he left "Buckingham," 450 acres; to his son William, "Robins Range," 300 acres; to his son Lambert, "Robins Grange and Grauling" in Dorchester County; to Mary, an education. At twenty-one George, II, William, and Lambert were to have frame homes built on their farms, twenty feet square. To his Maryland children, he left all of his Maryland estate, and to his English children, John and Jane, all of his English estate and whatever he would inherit from his mother, then living.¹⁴⁴

THOMAS ROBINS, II, THE HOLLYDAY ANCESTOR

Thomas, the Hollyday ancestor and the eldest son of George and Margaret Howes Robins, is described in Tilghman's *Talbot County* as a man of outstanding ability and prominence. He started his political career at the age of twenty-five, when he was appointed a Justice on a Peace Commission for Talbot in 1697. He remained a Justice until 1701, when he was elevated to a Judgeship "of the Quorum." This position he occupied until his death in 1721. His associates on the bench included such eminent men as Edward Lloyd, II, who a short time later, as President of the Council, became Governor of the Colony,

and Mr. Richard Tilghman, who like Governor Lloyd, became a member of the Council.¹⁴⁵

The County Court during Thomas, II's, judgeship sat in the Court House at York, on Skipton Creek, built in 1694. In 1707, when Queen Anne's County was erected from Talbot, the court house was too far from the center of population of Talbot, so the Court sat in Oxford. The selection of Oxford was made by a commission appointed by the Justices, "Robert Grundy, John Dawson, and Thomas Robins, together with Thomas Smithson, Chief Justice of the Provincial Court, John Hawkins, also a member of the Provincial Court, and Robert Goldsborough, Attorney for the Queen." We are told in Tilghman's *Talbot County* that at the last meeting at York, in the old court house, a commission from Queen Anne was read appointing the following gentlemen justices for the county: "Matthew Tilghman Ward, Robert Ungle, Thomas Emerson, Thomas Robins, [II,] James Lloyd, John Dawson, Foster Turbutt, John Bullen, and Vincent Hemsley, of whom the first six named . . . constituted a Court of Oyer and Terminer, and the four first named were of the Quorum."¹⁴⁶ These then were the first justices of Talbot County after Queen Anne's County was erected. Talbot Court met in Oxford only until 1710, when it removed "to meet near Pitts Bridge" (now Easton but for three-quarters of a century known as "Talbot County Court House"). The court house was erected on land of Philip Armstrong, and the commission in charge of its erection was headed by Mr. Thomas Robins, II. The court house at Easton is still on the same land which was a part of "London Derry."

After the Protestant Revolution in England, by royal decree, all of the laws of Maryland were repealed (1692). Under the original laws Oxford had been created a town (1684) but with the repeal and enactment of new laws (1694) the formality had to be repeated. A commission was appointed for that purpose of which Thomas Robins, I, and, II, were members. By order the name of Oxford was changed to Williamstadt—a bow to William, III—and with its boundaries greatly extended it was declared the Port of Entry for the Eastern Shore for all vessels in foreign trade. When the legal formalities were completed for its new erection, the town was laid out in lots, "Mr. Thomas Robins, II, was appointed to prepare the tickets from

1 to 40 and superintend the drawing of the lots." Again by an Act of 1706 a commission was appointed "for laying out the town of Oxford anew," and on this Commission was Thomas Robins, II. The Queen did not assent to the proposed changes, and the Act became null and void.¹⁴⁷

From 1708 to 1717, Thomas Robins, II, represented Talbot County in the Assembly. From the Assembly records it appears that Thomas was an active participant in its functions. It is impossible from the records to point to specific abilities of legislators, so we must judge of their importance by the assignments given them, and on that basis, Thomas was well thought of by his associates. Thomas was a member of the Assembly when Maryland was a royal province and when the Crown returned it to the Baltimores, all the laws passed during the reign of Queen Anne were reviewed and essential alterations made. Thomas was a member of the Committee of Laws of the Lower House, and it became his duty to report most of the new laws and changes in the old laws for enactment by the Lower House. If his participation in the consideration of the changes was as active as the records indicate, he rendered a great service to the Colony. He was on other committees appointed for various purposes and was present with few exceptions every day of the legislative sessions for which he was elected to represent Talbot County. As a legislator, he helped pass laws which as a judge he was called upon to enforce. With him this dual role seems to have worked out well. His intimate knowledge of the law leads us to believe he was a lawyer as were other members of his family, but there is no record which establishes this as a fact. Apparently he was in the best sense only a gentleman farmer with a flair for public service, and as such he was a wise counsellor for his county and province.¹⁴⁸

Mr. Thomas Robins, II, served not only in political offices but was an active member of St. Peter's Parish. When the original church was built at Whitemarsh in St. Peter's Parish in Talbot is not definitely known, but that it long antedated the 18th century seems clear. This was the church attended by the Robinses, as is attested by the earliest records found. George, II, the son of George and younger brother of Thomas, was a member of the vestry in 1696.

In 1714 at the time the lines of St. Peter's Parish were surveyed and definitely established, Thomas Robins, II, was the "principle man" on the Vestry, in other words, chairman. The church at that time was described as very old and in need of repairs, but it was not rebuilt until some twelve years later. Its sad remains lie near the new highway between Easton and Cambridge; Christ Church, its successor as parish church, is in Easton.

It was in old Whitemarsh Church that all of Thomas Robins's children were baptized. It was in the rebuilt church that Thomas's grandchildren were baptized. Following Thomas, his son George Robins, III, became a vestryman, and in the old churchyard are buried relatives and friends, but, sad to relate, their tombstones have disappeared.¹⁴⁹

Thomas Robins, II, married in 1696 Susannah Vaughan and by her had one child, a son named for his grandfather, George Robins, III, born October 21, 1697. Of this son's early life, we know little, except that he was sent to London to be educated and "learn business." How long he was abroad and where he studied is revealed in none of the family letters. We do know, however, that some of his youthful companions in England became men of distinguished careers and remained his life-long friends. Among his extant letters there is a most interesting one from Peter Collinson. It appears that George Robins, III, ordered some goods in 1721 from Collinson, who was a very successful Quaker merchant as well as a distinguished botanist. After the arrival of the goods, George wrote protesting the costs. Collinson rebuked him very severely, inferring that the suggestion was an insult to his honesty and remarking that such protests were a bad habit George had formed and of which he should rid himself. After this rebuke, he continued in a friendly vein, reminding George of their long friendship and referring to the good times they had enjoyed as young men, especially "a long sea trip." In writing of some of their mutual friends, Collinson said: "We all continue to enjoy the pleasures of single life. I wish thee Like Happiness, but I am not asking thee to vow Celibacy."¹⁵⁰ Even if he had, George probably would have rejected the suggestion. He was as active socially and politically as was his father. In 1726 he was appointed a justice of the County Court on which he constantly served

until his death, first as a justice and later as a member of the Quorum. During the time he was on the bench, the court met at "Talbot County Court House near Pitts Bridge."

In 1727 Robert Ungle, one of the most able representatives in the colonial Assembly, died, and a special election was held to fill his place as representative for Talbot County. George Robins, III, was chosen. He served his county from that time until 1731. From the session of 1729 Mr. Robins was excused to take a trip to Great Britain. The reason for this trip is nowhere revealed, but as he was a man of "power, influence and wealth," it was probably a business trip. He was out of Maryland during the session of 1730, but served again in the Assembly in 1731, which ended his legislative career.

THE ROBINS-HOLLYDAY UNION

On April 22, 1731, George Robins, III, married Henrietta Maria, the daughter of the second Richard and Anna Maria (Lloyd) Tilghman of the "Hermitage," Queen Anne's County. This estimable lady was born August 18, 1707. Their children were: Anna Maria, born March 13, 1732, who married Henry Hollyday, I, on December 9, 1748, of whom later; Margaret, born April 20, 1734; Henrietta Maria, born March 16, 1736; Susannah, born June 10, 1738; Thomas, born August 9, 1740; and Elizabeth, born October 17, 1742.¹⁵¹

THE HAYWARD FAMILY

On November 29, 1760, Margaret Robins married William Hayward of Somerset County. This gentleman was a lawyer of repute and was appointed a judge of the Quorum of his County Court on June 8, 1763, and served for several years; in 1771, he was appointed "a magistrate" of the Provincial Court and served until 1776; on June 3rd of that year, he was elected the first judge of the Admiralty Court under the new State government, a post he held but a short time. In 1777, he was appointed Chief Judge of the General Court. Mr. Hayward was for a number of years prior to 1770 a member of the Lower House from Somerset. On September 15th of that year the sheriff of the county was ordered to hold an election "for the Lower House in the stead of William Hayward, who has been removed to the Upper House." He, therefore, became "a

member of the Governor's Council." He served as a member of the Council until it was abolished by the establishment of the Convention. He was not only a man of ability but a courtly gentleman. Matthew Tilghman, in a letter to his daughter, Mrs. Charles Carroll, then in England (1771) tells her of a visit he made to the races in Oxford: "Our ladies gazed, but except a very few did not approach William Hayward. John Dickinson, Henry Hollyday, [I,] and W. Thomas had the pleasure of entertaining the grandees" [Governor Eden and his wife]. Tilghman, in his *Talbot County*, speaking of the courtly manners of the gentlemen of Hayward's period and how they were copied by their servants, tells us that a contest was once held to determine the "best gentleman." Those entered were: "Robert Henry Goldsborough, Dr. Tristram Thomas, and Israel Carroll, Negro body servant of Colonel William Hayward. There were those who chose the last." References to Israel's gentlemanly qualities are found in the letters of Hayward's brother-in-law, Henry Hollyday, I.¹⁵²

The author has been unable to locate Mr. Hayward's home in Somerset. There is as much uncertainty when he removed to Talbot County. His mother-in-law in a letter to Peter Collinson, dated 1765, tells him that none of her children "live over seven miles" from her home at "Peach Blossom." If that statement is correct, William Hayward, living in Talbot, was representing Somerset in the Assembly. It was in 1771 his seat in the Lower House was ordered filled by the Sheriff of Somerset County. When he did move to Talbot it was to occupy a home adjoining "Peach Blossom" called at first "Third Haven Hall," later "Locust Grove." This house was left to his son George Robins Hayward and sold in 1863 by his grandson, Thomas Smyth Hayward to Mr. Frank Johnston, who married Anna, the daughter of Matthew Tilghman Goldsborough of "Ellenborough," which place it adjoined. The children of William and Margaret Robins Hayward were: Henrietta Maria Hayward, born October 19, 1761, died on October 23rd of the same year; Sarah, born August 15, 1763, died October 8, 1764; George Robins Hayward, born September 16, 1767, died 1811; Thomas Robins Hayward, born October 8, 1771, died 1838. George and Thomas married sisters, Margaret and Mary Smyth, daughters of Thomas Smyth, mer-

chant of Chestertown. William Hayward and his wife were members of St. Peter's Parish, and the church records show he died in 1791 and his wife, Margaret, in 1808.¹⁵³

THE CHAMBERLAINE FAMILY

The third daughter of George and Henrietta Maria Robins was Henrietta Maria, who was born March 16, 1736, married in 1757 James Lloyd Chamberlaine (born in 1732) the son of the first Samuel Chamberlaine of "Plain Dealing" and his wife, Henrietta Maria, the daughter of James and Ann Grundy Lloyd of Hope. James Lloyd Chamberlaine has been written about so extensively by Dr. S. A. Harrison¹⁵⁴ and John Bozman Kerr¹⁵⁵ it seems a work of supererogation to more than briefly outline his career. He was High Sheriff of Talbot from 1659 to 1661; "Receiver for the Alienation Fees of the Lord Proprietary for the Eastern Shore"; a member of the Assembly—Lower House—from 1771 to 1775. In 1775 he was a member of the Committee of Observation for Talbot under the Convention; was elected a member of the Convention in December, 1775, and by that Convention chosen Brigadier General of the Upper District of the Eastern Shore. In 1776 he was of a commission of four to stimulate enlistments in the army and to visit the military camps in New York and New Jersey and offer bounties to those who would remain in the army after the expiration of their enlistments and to help in the reorganization of both companies and battalions. In 1780 he was again elected to represent Talbot in the Lower House. He was a man of large wealth, not alone through the inheritance of his wife, but from his own commercial enterprises. When he died he left in excess of half a million dollars. Before his marriage he said he lived with his father at "Plain Dealing," and after his marriage he moved to Wye. From letters of Henry Holiday, I, it is inferred he lived on a plantation on the Wye River, but where? Later letters show that Henry Holiday's family used to visit him by boat, certainly not on the Wye, and in 1765, according to his mother-in-law, he was located "within seven miles of "Peach Blossom." It is probable that after the death of his brother Thomas in 1764, he moved back to "Plain Dealing," which was within the distance related

by Mrs. Robins-Goldsborough. After the death of his wife's mother, then Mrs. William Goldsborough, and at her request, James Lloyd Chamberlaine and his wife were awarded "Peach Blossom" in the distribution of her property and for the balance of their lives occupied the house. They had but one child, Robins, who was the apple of his grandmother's eye. She had painted by Charles Willson Peale a portrait for each daughter, and in all of them Robins is pictured with her. To quote from Dr. Harrison's sketch of the life of James Lloyd Chamberlaine: "He had one son, Mr. Robins Chamberlaine, who is remembered in this County for having wasted a splendid patrimony by the most reckless extravagance, and for having made the fortune of those who had the settlement of his vast estate."¹⁵⁶

Susannah Robins, the namesake of her grandmother, Susannah Vaughan Robins, was the fourth child of George and Henrietta Maria Robins. She was born June 10, 1738, was married in 1761 to Thomas Chamberlaine, born 1731, the eldest son of Samuel and Henrietta Maria Lloyd Chamberlaine and brother of James Lloyd Chamberlaine, who married Susannah's sister, Henrietta Maria.

"Colonel Thomas," as Mr. Chamberlaine was called, was associated in business with his father in Oxford and was very successful as a merchant and importer. In 1747 he succeeded Henry Hollyday, I, as Deputy Naval Officer of the Port of Oxford. His commission was unusual in that he was appointed when only eighteen; the commission, however, also named his father to act in his place if necessary, and both gave security bonds. It appears that Samuel, his father, was a busy man and his time much employed between Annapolis and Oxford, and Thomas was to act in his absence. How this youth could assume such a responsible office is not plain, but his reports to the Assembly testify he was not only appointed but assumed the responsibility and was paid for his work. How long he had the collectorship is doubtful, but after his death and as late as 1768, his father was the accredited Deputy Naval Officer.¹⁵⁷

Thomas Chamberlaine and his wife lived with his father at "Plain Dealing." They had but one child, a son Thomas, who was educated primarily in the Talbot Free School and later in England. He entered the Temple, and when he re-

turned it was as a qualified lawyer. During the time he was away his grandfather, Samuel Chamberlaine, died leaving him a substantial fortune, including "Plain Dealing." On his return he determined to enter business and not practice law, and formed the mercantile firm of Nicols, Kerr, and Chamberlaine, operating a store in Easton. He died when only twenty-four and left his estate to his half-brother, Lloyd Nicols, by whom in a few years it was squandered. Seven years after the death of Thomas Chamberlaine, Sr., his widow, Susannah, married Robert Lloyd Nicols, son of Jeremiah and Deborah Lloyd Nicols, and grandson of Rev. Henry Nicols of St. Michael's Parish. Mr. John Bozman Kerr, in his *Chamberlaine Book* tells of a tradition in connection with his marriage which is factually as secure as most traditions: When Thomas Chamberlaine died, his grief-stricken wife had him buried in the graveyard at "Plain Dealing" so she could see his grave from her bedroom window. For seven long years she spent her time looking on the resting place of her departed lover, then one day a gallant knight rode between her window and the grave, their eyes met and sorrow was transformed into love, and they soon married and went to live at his home "Fairley," Kent County.¹⁵⁸ The Nicolses perhaps went to "Fairley," but they certainly remained there but a short time, because Robert Lloyd Nicols was a major in the Fourth Battalion of Talbot County and was classed as a Talbot Countian.¹⁵⁹ When his stepson Thomas Chamberlaine returned from England with the expectation of practicing law, it was Mr. Nicols who suggested the firm of Nicols, Kerr, and Chamberlaine, composed of Robert Lloyd Nicols, David Kerr, and Thomas Chamberlaine, Jr. This store, opened in 1789, was the first general merchandise store in Easton. Mr. Nicols continued to operate the business after the death of Thomas Chamberlaine. As much as can be discerned from reading between lines in old letters, it seems fairly clear that Nicols occupied the home of Mrs. Nicols at "Plain Dealing."

Robert Lloyd Nicols and Susannah Robins Chamberlaine, his wife, had a son Lloyd who married Susan Gulley, and two daughters, Henrietta Maria, who married Robert Henry Goldsborough of "Myrtle Grove," and Susannah, who married the Hon. William Bond Martin, Chief Judge, Fourth Judicial

Circuit of Maryland, who was killed in a duel with a Mr. Carr of Virginia.

THE YOUNG THOMAS ROBINS

The only son of George and Henrietta Maria Robins was Thomas, born in 1740 and named for his father. We know from his mother's letters his education started under a private tutor and continued at Talbot Free School. When he was fourteen, he was sent under a specific provision in his father's will to Mr. John Hanbury, merchant in London, who was to direct his advanced education. He attended at first, "Brumbury," a school near London and when seventeen—1757—went to Edinburgh to be under the guidance of "old Dr. Carmichael" in the University. We further know from his own letters that he stayed in Edinburgh for several years and returned for study in London. Mr. Kerr tells us in his *Chamberlaine Book* that he graduated in medicine. The author can find no confirmatory evidence of this in any of the family letters. We were informed by the secretary that while in the University his studies were mathematics, philosophy, and the classics. It seems possible that his sponsorship at the University by Dr. Carmichael led to the impression he studied medicine. The Doctor was an old friend of Thomas Robins's family.

Thomas's letters to his friends and family are bright, full of humor and common sense, but he did not live long to enjoy the benefit of his studies. In the *Maryland Gazette* of December 10, 1762, we find the following: "On Sunday 29 after ten days illness, died at Peach Blossom in Talbot County, greatly regretted by all his acquaintances Mr. Thomas Robins in 22nd year of his age, a young Gentleman who but lately returned from Great Britain to his Native County and entered into possession of an affluent estate." He left to his sisters over three thousand acres of Talbot County land including such well-known places as "Turner's Point," "Graves," a part of "Canterbury," all of "Job's Content," "Cook's Hope," and "Buckingham."

We have now to record but one child of George and Henrietta Maria Robins, Elizabeth, born 1742, who died before 1764. We know she was unmarried and lived with her mother at "Peach Blossom" and is written of as if she died as a girl.

As related above, after the death of George Robins in 1742, his widow, Henrietta Maria Robins, in 1747 married William, son of Robert and Elizabeth Greenbury Goldsborough of "Ashby." Mr. Goldsborough, a lawyer, rose to great distinction, serving on the bench of the Provincial Court 1754-1756; Commission of Assize for Court of Oyer and Terminer, 1754, for the Eastern Shore; took his seat as Councillor on March 11, 1755 and served until his death in 1760. We have already pointed out that Elizabeth Robins, a half-sister of George, married this William Goldsborough and had several children, none of whom reached maturity. Their home was in Island Creek Neck in Talbot. As we are concerned with him only because he married Henrietta Maria Tilghman Robins, it seems unnecessary to pursue him further, except to say that after his marriage to Mrs. Robins he lived on and did much for "Peach Blossom" and was highly respected by the Robins family.¹⁶⁰

Before leaving the Robins family we wish to trace Vaughan silver with the coat of arms left by George Robins at his death in 1742 (Inventory and Accounts, Talbot Co.) to the Hollyday family. As the pieces bear dates of 1727 and 1728, they could not have descended from George's mother, Susannah Vaughan, who died in 1699. They were probably wedding gifts from the Vaughan family to George when he visited England just before his wedding. They are not in the inventory of George's widow and as they appear among the inheritances of James Hollyday, third, she must have presented them to him, her eldest grandson, before her death. They were given by James's widow, Susan Steuart Tilghman Hollyday, to her son Henry, III, "as your part of your father's silver" in 1848. Henry left them among his other pieces to be chosen by lot by his three daughters. Sarah Gertrude, later Mrs. Nathaniel Chew, drew the candlesticks and snuffer with stand. There was also a paten similarly marked which was not listed among Henry, III's, silver. There is no evidence as to how this became his property and later the property of his son Henry, IV, of Easton. It is probable that it was awarded one of Henry Hollyday's brothers in the division of their father James's silver. It has been disclosed by the letters of two of these brothers that they sold their silver. Perhaps their brother Henry, III, bought the paten to keep it in the family.¹⁶¹

VIII

HENRIETTA MARIA HOLLYDAY AND HER HUSBAND, SAMUEL CHAMBERLAINE

This brings us to the conclusion of the Robins family and to further consideration of the family of Henry Hollyday, I, of "Ratcliffe."

His eldest daughter, Henrietta Maria, married in 1772 Samuel Chamberlaine, son of Samuel and Henrietta Maria Lloyd Chamberlaine of "Plain Dealing." When nineteen years of age—1769—she had moved to her grandmother's farm on Island Creek and lived there until after her grandmother's death. This lady established a reputation as an individualist and strict disciplinarian. When her husband built their home, "Bonfield," near Oxford, she had it erected on an artificial hill constructed by slave labor. There is a tradition this hill was built by hand without mechanical aid and under the watchful eyes of the wife. Their home was of wooden construction and very large, exteriorly not attractive, "but its lofty ceilings, broad staircase and hall from which you enter the parlors was wainscoated and finished in a style of great elegance." "A vaulted room beneath the house with windows secured by iron gratings and doors of extraordinary thickness" has given birth to another sinister tradition, that it was a prison used by Henrietta for her disobedient slaves. In Tilghman's *History of Talbot County*, Dr. Harrison points out, it was a dark cool room used for hanging fresh meats. The author has seen similar rooms in old houses, notably the one at "Whitehall" in Anne Arundel County around which clings a similar tradition. Dr. Harrison says, "The view from the second floor shows Oxford in front with its beautiful harbor, on the side the Choptank at its meeting with the Tred Avon stretching down to Sharps Island, and in the rear the landlocked Boone Creek." ¹⁶² This was not, however, the gay place it was intended

to be. Finished in 1773, it was soon surrounded by the haze of war. Samuel Chamberlaine, II, like his father-in-law, Henry Hollyday, I, was a non-juror, and as such, he too suffered the slings and arrows of a mistaken adventure. Unlike his father-in-law, he was not influenced by much previous service to Lord Baltimore and his government, his only public office having been that of Deputy Naval Officer of Oxford which he had inherited through his father's infirmities. He was opposed to separation from Great Britain, because he had lived under its constitution, prospered, and enjoyed his liberties. Unlike Henry Hollyday, I, who primarily registered his protest against Parliamentary taxation, Mr. Chamberlaine is not recorded as ever taking such a stand. When war was inevitable, he sought the seclusion of his house and stayed there. In his devotion to the British Government and church he could be called a fanatic. When the Revolution was terminated, Mr. Chamberlaine became absorbed in religious controversies, both public and private. He attacked the Quakers and the rapidly rising Methodist Church, against both of which he wrote long diatribes in the local paper. He was in a sense excused by his intimates on the ground of his loyalty to the English Church, of which he was a constant attendant and supporter. Indeed, those interested in biography owe him a debt of gratitude for the careful way in which he inscribed the births, marriages, and deaths on the vestry books of his church, St. Peter's in Talbot. He was one of the moving spirits in the building of the new parish church in Easton.

After 1781 "we find him [Samuel Chamberlaine] taking part as a private citizen in public affairs and even holding offices of much responsibility under the new government." He was appointed a member of the "Commission of the Tax." The function of this board was to "raise supplies for the Soldiery," and to review county assessments and collections. He remained on the board until 1803. In 1793 he was made one of the "Trustees of the Poor," and in 1800 a Judge of Elections. These offices make it plain that his war stand was forgiven, if not forgotten. When his political disabilities were at an end, he was elected a vestryman—1787—of St. Peter's Parish and was one of those instrumental in the organization of the Protestant Episcopal Church. When Bishop Claggett made his first visit

to St. Peter's in 1793 he and his whole family were confirmed.¹⁶³ Mr. Chamberlaine died May 30, 1811, and his wife January 9, 1832. After Mr. Chamberlaine's death, his wife joined her son, Henry at his home in Cecil. Their children were: Anna Maria, born March 31, 1774, married John Goldsborough, Jr., January 25, 1797, and died January 26, 1839; Henrietta Maria, born June 25, 1776, and died May 12, 1804; Marion, born May 1, 1778, and died October 14, 1807; Sarah Hollyday, born March 1, 1781, married John Leeds Kerr, April 8, 1801, and died April 1, 1820; Harriet Rebecca, born January 26, 1783, married Levin Gale of Cecil County, April 8, 1813; James Lloyd, born August 30, 1785, married Anna Maria Hammond, May 14, 1818, died 1844; Henry, born October 13, 1787, married Henrietta Gale of Cecil, June, 1811; Samuel, born May 22, 1790, married Ariana Worthington Davis in 1814 and died June 26, 1828; Richard Lloyd, born June 17, 1792, died July 21, 1831.¹⁶⁴

James Lloyd Chamberlaine inherited "Bonfield"; Henry settled at Richmond Hill, Cecil County; Samuel in Island Creek Neck, Talbot, and it was his son, Dr. Joseph Chamberlaine of Easton who carried to a safe refuge the Chamberlaine and Hollyday portraits of "Plain Dealing" and "Bonfield."

The education of James Lloyd Chamberlaine, the eldest son, was carefully planned. He had an excellent tutor and then went to Princeton, where it was supposed he would prepare for his eventual entry into the ministry, but he loved life and its foibles, played the violin with understanding, married his cousin, raised a large and fine family, and never was inducted into the ministry.¹⁶⁵

The second child of Henry and Anna Maria Hollyday was Sarah, who married Henry Nicols. When Sarah was a young girl, she and Henry plighted their troth, and when they were old enough to be married, so the story goes, he came back to claim her hand. Parental objections, based on his inability to support a wife, thwarted their marriage. Henry wrote his uncle in London of his disappointment and was invited to visit him, which he did, and he so impressed his uncle that he left him a considerable fortune. Coming back to Maryland, he built the beautiful estate, "Darley," near Baltimore and then again sought the hand of Sarah. This time Sarah refused him, telling him that if she could not marry him when he was

poor, she would not accept him when he was rich. Going back to Baltimore, in due course he married Rebecca Smith, and when she died in 1810, he went again to see Sarah, who consented and was married to him "on her sixtieth birthday."¹⁶⁶

Anna Maria, the third child of Henry and Anna Maria Robins Hollyday, married George Gale. In letters from Henry to his brother, James Hollyday, one can trace the courtship of this pair, and it is amusing to see how much Mr. Hollyday approved and with what coyness he wrote his brother about transpiring events. The wedding took place without the presence of James Hollyday, who was ill; in fact, he was not apprised of the date until the knot was tied, fearing he would attempt the trip to "Ratcliffe."

THE GALE FAMILY

Major George Gale, the ancestor of Anna Maria's husband and pioneer of the Gale family in Somerset County, was born in Kent County, England, in 1670 and came to Maryland from London in 1690 and died in 1712. He settled on Great Monie Creek in Somerset and called his home farm "Tuscalum." He married twice. His first wife, Mildred Warner Washington, daughter of Colonel Augustine Warner of "Warner Hall," Gloucester County, Virginia, was the widow of Lawrence Washington, grandfather of General George Washington.¹⁶⁷ This lady soon after their wedding made a trip to London to visit her husband's brother, Matthias, a merchant in London and there died. Shortly after her death, George Gale married Elizabeth Denwood, the daughter of Levin Denwood, 2nd, and his wife, Priscilla. Elizabeth was niece of Rebecca Denwood, who married Nehemiah Covington, the father of Sarah Covington Lloyd Hollyday. Elizabeth was one of the most active workers among the Quakers of the Monie Meeting which was established by her father, Levin Denwood and her uncle Nehemiah Covington. She was known far and wide as "Betty Gale" and much beloved by the people of her county. Major George Gale was a member of the Church of England, but history records not a ripple in his and his Quaker wife's happiness and admiration one for the other. George was appointed on the Peace Commission for his county and served up to the time of his death as a Justice.

George and Elizabeth Gale had the following children: Levin, who married Leah Littleton; Matthias, who married Margaret Gordon of Virginia; George, who in his will, 1768-1772, left his home place, "Addition," to his nephew, Levin; John Gale, who moved to Kent County in 1718 and had a son, John.¹⁶⁸

The Maryland forebears of George Gale, who married Anna Maria Hollyday, were George and Elizabeth Denwood Gale, Matthias and Margaret Gordon Gale, and Levin Gale who married his cousin, Leah Littleton Gale, daughter of his uncle, Levin, and of Leah Littleton Gale. The Gale family devoted much time to public service; the elder George was a Justice and Indian Commissioner; his son George was both a Justice of his County and Chief Justice of the Provincial Court; his son Levin, for some years represented his county in the Lower House, was elevated to the Council and was Chief Justice of the Provincial Court; his son Matthias, the Hollyday ancestor, was a Major in the militia, as was his father, and for at least two years a Justice of Somerset; Levin Gale, the son of Matthias and father of George, the husband of Anna Maria Hollyday,¹⁶⁹ was a member of the Lower House from 1756, through 1761.

By the will of his uncle, George Gale, II, Levin, the son of Matthias, was left his homestead, "Addition." The author has been unable to locate this property or to discover whether it was ever occupied as a home by Levin. It was a large estate, some eleven hundred acres, 500 acres of which were reserved under the will for John, the son of John Gale. George, a frequent visitor to "Ratcliffe," is noted in family letters as going to "his father's home in Somerset," but the name of the home is never mentioned. When George and Anna Maria Hollyday were first married they lived at his father's home until after the birth of their first two children. He then rented a house and lived for a short time in Baltimore, then moved to Cecil County. It is said in two sketches of his family that before moving to Cecil he built his home, "Brookland," about three miles from Perryville. This is incorrect as he purchased "Perry Point," a short distance from Perryville in Cecil County, where the Susquehanna River empties into the Bay. There he lived until 1800, when he sold the place to John Stump, progenitor of the well known family of that name. This was an ancient grant, 1658, to John Bateman. "Brookland," where he is said

to have lived, he neither built nor owned; it was purchased in 1798 by Harriet Rebecca Anderson, daughter of William Anderson of London, Mrs. Gale's first cousin, and she and George Gale's daughter, Sarah, lived there until Miss Anderson died in 1823, when she left the place to the single daughters of George Gale. A chapel, St. Luke's, was built on the property by her relatives as a memorial to Miss Anderson. Actually George and Anna Maria Gale, after leaving "Perry Point" in 1800 lived on a part of "Susquehanna," purchased in 1796 from John Ryan. In Hollyday and Earle letters this home is always referred to as "Susquehanna." We have been able to locate but one "Susquehanna" in Cecil County, the grant of 32,000 acres to George Talbot, which land was escheated when Talbot murdered Christopher Rousby, and in 1720 was subdivided by the Proprietary and sold. Mr. Gale's home was on a part of this grant, but whether in the old home of George Talbot, the writer does not know. His family was living at "Susquehanna" as late as 1825 or 1826, or it should be said letters were addressed to them at "Susquehanna" as late as 1825. John Bozman Kerr in his notes on the Chamberlaine family supports the author's conclusions that Miss Anderson owned and left "Brookland" to her cousins after the death of George Gale. Mr. Kerr was a near relative.¹⁷⁰

George Gale was a very progressive man and rose to an enviable position in the councils of his State. He was appointed by the State Electoral College one of the state senators for the Eastern Shore in 1786 and 1787, was one of three of a Senate committee to prepare directions for the Maryland Commissioners who met similar Commissioners from Virginia at Mt. Vernon to arrange a "Commercial Compact," a plan for interstate business which proved of great value to the Convention which drafted the United States Constitution. In 1788 the State Senate proceeded with the election of Maryland's first United States senators. There were but four names balloted upon: John Henry and George Gale of the Eastern Shore, and Charles Carroll and Uriah Forrest of the Western Shore. Each Shore was entitled to one Senator, and George lost to Mr. Henry by a single vote. He then ran for the House of Representatives and was elected one of those to represent Maryland in the first Congress under the Constitution held in New York

1789. In 1796 he was again chosen by the Electoral College a State Senator. He purchased the site of Fort McHenry for the United States Government.¹⁷¹

The Gales and Hollydays, we learn in a letter of 1750 from Matthias Gale in London, were "old acquaintances and friends."

George Gale died on January 2, 1815. His and Anna Maria's children were: Levin, born April 24, 1784, died December 18, 1834; George, Anna Maria, Leah, Sarah, Henrietta Maria, George Anna, and Harriet. Levin married Harriet Rebecca Chamberlaine, his cousin; George married Anna Maria Dove, daughter of the Hon. John Dove of Somerset and lived at "Newstead"; George Anna married Cornelius McLean of Baltimore; Henrietta married her cousin, Henry Chamberlaine. There are some interesting letters from the children of George Gale among the Hollyday papers at the Maryland Historical Society.

OTHER CHILDREN OF HENRY AND ANNA MARIA HOLLYDAY

The first son and fourth child of Henry and Anna Maria Robins Hollyday, Henry, died as a young child.

The first son to live to maturity was James, the fifth child. Of him more will be said further along.

The sixth child was Thomas, who never married and died in 1823 at his home "Walnut Neck" ("Brimmington," and now "Eversley") at the southern end of "Readbourne Rectified."

HAMMOND FAMILY

George Gale's seventh child, Rebecca, married in 1792 Nicholas Hammond of Talbot County, who was born in 1758 and died in 1830. His father came to Philadelphia from the Isle of Jersey, England, in 1730 and married a widow, Mrs. Eyncoop, in 1732, she the granddaughter of Mary Dyer, a Quaker martyr who was hanged on Boston Common. The father, Nicholas, returned to his home on the Island of Jersey, and his wife dying, he was married to a Miss Lampriere. When his son, Nicholas, was fourteen he was sent to Philadelphia "to be educated in the law." He married his cousin Sarah George of Philadelphia in 1780 and removed to Cambridge,

Maryland. She died childless in 1787. He moved to Easton in 1789 and there successfully conducted a large legal practice. In 1796 he was chosen by the Electoral College one of the Eastern Shore Senators, an office he held until 1800. In 1798 he became one of the original incorporators of the Easton Academy and its first Secretary. In 1805 when the Farmers Bank of Maryland opened a branch in Easton Mr. Hammond was chosen President and served until his death in 1830. He was an active Mason, Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge. His home, "St. Aubins," was erected in 1808 on land he bought as parcels between 1792-1808. It lies about a mile north of Easton. It became the inheritance of his son, Dr. Nicholas Hammond and was held by his heirs until 1871 when it was purchased by Sarah Hughlett, the wife of Henry Hollyday, IV, whose son, Colonel Henry Hollyday, inherited it at the death of his parents. Mr. Hammond was buried at "Ratcliffe Manor."

The children of Nicholas and Rebecca Hollyday Hammond were Dr. Nicholas Hammond, who married, 1803, Ann Caroline, daughter of Howes and Mary McC. Goldsborough; Anna Maria, who married her cousin James Lloyd Chamberlaine of "Bonfield"; and Rebecca Hollyday, who became the wife of the Rev. Robert William Goldsborough.¹⁷²

The eighth child of Henry and Anna Maria Robins Hollyday, Elizabeth, died unmarried.

The ninth child was a second Henry Hammond, born September 11, 1771, died March 20, 1850. He was married in 1798 to Ann Carmichael, daughter of Richard Bennett Carmichael of "Bennett's Choice" and his wife, Catherine Murray.

CARMICHAEL FAMILY

Before continuing with Henry Hollyday and his wife, Ann Carmichael, we wish to give some facts concerning Ann Carmichael's ancestors. Her grandfather, William Carmichael and his brother, Dr. Walter Carmichael, came to Maryland from Scotland. Through the will of William Sweatnam we discover Dr. Walter in Maryland in 1719; he was left a mourning ring in the will of Carpenter Lillingston of Queen Anne's County in 1724; he and Daniel Dulany were the executors of the will of Michael Howard of Talbot, 1737. On December

10, 1723, he rented from Otho Coursey a part of "My Lord's Gift," not including the home, for a period of ten years. There he lived with his brother William for several years. In 1732 he was appointed on the Peace Commission for Queen Anne's County. His commission was not renewed; it is possible, however, that he served for a period longer than a year, as no new commission was appointed for several years. The last Maryland record in which he was found was 1737. In a letter of 1744 from Dr. Charles Carroll to his London factor, James Buchanan, he asks to have his "best respects" passed on to Dr. Walter. He was again lost until 1756 when some letters of Thomas Robins, then studying at the University of Edinburgh, tell us he was sent to the university to be under the guidance of "Old Doctor Carmichael." The letters of Thomas Robins in the Hollyday Collection at the Historical Society are most amusing and show the doctor as a rare individual. The doctor's comments on the way he lived in Maryland ending with the tragic statement that he found it a "Hungary Hall," that in spite of adding merchandising to medicine, he had a hard time making ends meet. Of Tommy Robins's grandmother, he said he disliked to visit her home because "she had an infernal nose which could smell out tobacco smoke anywhere in the house." The author would judge from his friends that his standing was high in Queen Anne's, Talbot and Kent counties.

It seems clear from the letters of Thomas Robins that Dr. Carmichael was connected with the University of Edinburgh, but an examination of the university records by Mr. James C. Corson, Deputy Librarian, failed to reveal any formal appointment. He died before 1769 and left his entire estate to his sister Ann, of Edinburgh, to revert after her death to his brother William. It was of sufficient size to require William to make material alterations in his own will.

Ann Carmichael Hollyday's grandfather, William Carmichael, according to a memorial ring discovered by Dr. Christopher Johnston, was born in Edinburgh in 1692. Of his early life we know nothing and our first intimation of his presence in Maryland was found as a witness to the will of Ernault Hawkins of Queen Anne's County in 1729. In the same year he was appointed by the Vestry of St. Paul's Parish (of Queen Anne's

County) a "Counter of Tobacco Plants" for the district bounded by Chester River and the road between Queenstown and Chester Mill, extending from Corsica Creek (now River) to Reeds Creek. This appointment he declined. He moved from St. Paul's to St. Luke's Parish by 1737, because on March 28th of that year his eldest child, Walter, was baptized in the church of that parish. His home in this parish was a farm on the Chester River about two or three miles above the Chestertown bridge which he called "Round Top." Whether he moved there as his first home after leaving St. Paul's Parish is not known. In 1737 he was appointed on a jury of condemnation to decide upon the site for St. Andrew's Chapel (built by Hollyday and Ellis) in the present Sudlersville district. After the chapel was completed, he was paid for the glass, lead, and solder used in its construction. This suggests he was engaged in mercantile business, but as no item appears in either the tax or court records of a mercantile enterprise run by him, possibly he was only a purchaser for the vestry.

William Carmichael was interested in the county militia and was captain of a company in the northern section. He was a justice on the Peace Commission of 1737-1738 and 1756-1766. He was of the Quorum from 1762-1766. He was a member of St. Luke's Church, and acquired by assignment from Dr. Richard Porter, Jr., pew No. 36 in 1750. In 1767 he moved to the farm of his second wife, "Bennett's Choice," and in the same year purchased the pew of Thomas Wilkinson in Wye Chapel. "Bennett's Choice" remained a Carmichael homestead for several generations.

William Carmichael was married twice; his first wife was Elizabeth, whose maiden name has not been discovered. By family tradition she was Elizabeth Holt. This is incorrect, as Elizabeth, the daughter of Rev. Arthur Holt, the only Elizabeth Holt discovered, married on May 3, 1738, James Williamson. The basis of the tradition was probably the marriage of his daughter Margaret Carmichael to Arthur Holt, Jr.

Elizabeth's children were: Walter, who was baptized in St. Luke's Church on March 22, 1737; by his father's will, 1769, he inherited the home farm. This must have been "Round Top," as "Bennett's Choice," where he was then living was by inheritance from his mother the property of Walter's half

brother, Richard Bennett Carmichael. Of Walter nothing has been discovered, except in the will of his half sister Ann, where he is shown to have had a daughter Frances. The next child of William and Elizabeth Carmichael was William, an outstanding diplomatist about whom more will be told later. The third child was James, a "ships captain," who married Selitia, the widow of a Mr. Kirby and the daughter of Arthur and Jacquelin Emory. He died in 1778, without issue. The next child was Margaret, whose age is given on her tombstone at "Round Top" as twenty-six in 1767. She married Arthur, the son of the Rev. Arthur and Rebecca Holt (rector of St. Luke's Parish). She had two daughters, Elizabeth and Rebecca, who were young children when her father's will was written and probated in 1769. Elizabeth died before 1773. The fifth child of William and Elizabeth Carmichael was Elizabeth, who married Samuel Thompson, and according to the will of her sister Ann, written January 10, 1787, her children were Elizabeth, who married Thomas Harris, and Margaret and Ann, neither married at the time. The sixth child of William and Elizabeth Carmichael was Catharine, who was married before 1769 to John Brown of Ripley and had two children, a girl, who died as an infant, and a son who, as a youth while running with a knife, fell upon it and was killed.

Dr. Christopher Johnston tells us that William Carmichael took as his second wife Ann Brooke in about 1750. Ann, born 1712, was the daughter of Roger and Elizabeth Hutchins Brooke and granddaughter of Roger and Dorothy Neale Brooke (daughter of Captain James and Ann Gill Neale of Charles County). She was also the cousin of Richard Bennett, in whose home she was living when he died October 11, 1749. She was left by Mr. Bennett a very substantial estate, including 200 acres of "Bennett's Choice," "Stagwell," 506 acres, both in Morgan's Creek ("Back Wye" River).

The children of William and Ann Brooke Carmichael were: Richard Bennett Carmichael, whom we will discuss later; Elizabeth Brooke, who was under age when her father died in 1769, married John Lambert Wilmer of Kent (born June 8, 1747) and whose children were: Ann, John Lambert, Elizabeth, Mary, Margaret, and Francis; Ann never married, and her will written in 1787 was probated in 1791.¹⁷³

To go back to William, the son of William and Elizabeth Carmichael. The year of his birth is nowhere recorded but was probably 1738 or 1739, as his elder brother was born in 1737. John Adams, the second President, who knew him well, wrote in his diary that he was well educated. The source of his early education must have been a tutor, because there was no school in the neighborhood of his home, "Round Top." The author was informed by Mr. James C. Corson, Deputy Librarian of Edinburgh University, that William attended the class of Robert Hunter, Professor of Greek in the session of 1759-60, and the class of John Stevenson, Professor of Logic and Metaphysics, in the session of 1760-1761. He married first the daughter of Rev. James Sterling, rector of St. Paul's, Kent County, and his wife, Rebecca Holt Sterling, widow of Rev. Arthur Holt, rector of St. Luke's, Queen Anne's County. They had no children, and Mrs. Carmichael died a few years after her wedding. In 1773 he received his patrimony and shortly after sailed for England "for a gay Time." He was caught in England by the Revolutionary War and escaped to France in 1776 where he became a kind of roving secretary to the Continental Commission sent to Paris to secure the support of the French Government in our struggle against Great Britain. In that year, 1776, he was sent by the Commission to intercede with the Emperor of Germany, Frederick the Great, to sign a treaty with the Continental government. He was cordially received and civilly treated, but the Emperor's "fear of Great Britain prevented a happy consummation" of his objective. About this time the Commission become discouraged by the vacillation of the French and decided it was imperative to communicate its failure to Congress. William Carmichael was chosen to carry the dispatches. These documents were prepared by Arthur Lee of the Commission. In 1777-78 Mr. Carmichael arrived in Boston and later delivered the papers to Congress. The failure of the Commission greatly disturbed Congress and William Carmichael prepared a written statement on his ideas of the causes of the failure. He excoriated Arthur Lee and blamed the trouble on his unpopularity with the French government. His communication made a marked impression upon Congress and especially upon Thomas Jefferson, but it brought down on his head a shower of abuse by Arthur Lee which

John Adams, in Paris, did not support; in fact, it is quite clear from the latter's diary that he looked upon Carmichael as a man of superior intellect and judgment. We also find in this diary that Adams received a letter from Elbridge Gerry notifying him of his appointment to negotiate a treaty with Great Britain and of the appointment of John Jay to negotiate a treaty with Spain and of Carmichael's appointment as the latter's secretary (September 2, 1779). As there was a question whether Spain would receive Jay, Carmichael was sent ahead to sound out the Spanish court. His mission was unsuccessful, and Jay proceeded to Cadiz, arriving on January 22, 1780. Unfortunately, Jay and Carmichael were not congenial, so the latter made several unsuccessful attempts to be transferred to Paris. Mr. Adams noted that John Jay left Spain after failing to conclude a treaty and joined him in Paris in 1782. Carmichael was left as chargé d'affaires. Mr. Adams adds that Carmichael was later made Minister to Spain, but this is not supported by the State Department, Thomas Jefferson, George Washington in his *Diary*, or Chief Justice Marshall in his *Life of Washington*. In 1783 Carmichael wrote Livingston that he was making progress in his treaty negotiations and that he had been entertained by the King and his family. Still, as late as 1791 Spain had not signed the treaty, and broken in health and discouraged, Carmichael requested he be given permission to return home. This permission was refused by Jefferson, who in 1792 sent William Short, secretary to the legation in Paris, to join him in a final effort to convince the Spanish of the desirability of the treaty. Jefferson considered it imperative as being the only means of opening navigation of the Mississippi River for the transportation of our citizens and goods which had been denied us. Carmichael and Short labored unsuccessfully until 1795, at which time Carmichael was given permission to return, which unfortunately he was never able to do, as his failing health resulted in his death just before he was to sail. He was buried in Madrid "just opposite the Roman Catholic cemetery."

Maryland was the only colony with a balance in the Bank of England at the beginning of the Revolution, and it was anxious to utilize the money. The Maryland Monetary Commission maintained by the colony in London was drawn upon

for the money but refused to accept the draft. The Legislature then appointed a new Monetary Commission to devise ways and means of obtaining the money. Unlike the old Commission which was entirely English, the new Commission consisted entirely of Marylanders, and the chairman named was William Carmichael. While declining this responsibility as an interference with his Spanish mission, he urged the Legislature as a means of reprisal to seize and sell all British property in Maryland, which was worth several times the deposit in the Bank of England.

While Lafayette was in Maryland in 1824 he was officially invited to visit Queen Anne's County. In sending his regrets, he wrote: "It is my eager and affectionate wish to visit the Eastern Shore of this State. I anticipate the pleasure there to recognize several of my companions in arms, and among the relations of my departed friends to find the honored widow of a dear brother in General Washington's family, Colonel [Tench] Tilghman, as well as the daughter of my friend [William] Carmichael, who first received the secret vows of my engagement in the American cause, the least suspicion of which by the French or British Government it was at the time momentous for me to prevent."¹⁷⁴ By some historians Carmichael is credited with Lafayette's coming to America. While living in Spain, Carmichael married Antonia Raynon and by her had a daughter, Alphonsa. After his death, his wife, bringing her daughter, came to plead with Congress to pay the salary of her husband which he had never received. She was successful. We are told that she and her daughter went to live in Chestertown. To this the Carmichael family do not subscribe. The tradition is that she returned to Spain, and Alphonsa was sent to join her relatives in Queen Anne's, where she stayed until her marriage to James Blake, "a young Irishman," when she removed to Kent County and there died in 1841, without issue.

So far as the Hollydays of "Readbourne" and "Ratcliffe Manor" are concerned, the most important of the children of William and Anna Brooke Carmichael was their ancestor, Richard Bennett Carmichael, who was born January 20, 1752, and died February 13, 1824. When his father died he was placed under the guardianship of his half brother Walter, and as his accounts show inherited through his mother 900 acres of land:

“Bennett’s Choice,” “Stagwell,” and “Stagwell Addition” (the last really purchased by his father and not a part of Ann Brooke Carmichael’s inheritance from Richard Bennett). He was from 1785 for several years a justice for Queen Anne’ County and in 1780 was commissioned by the Maryland Council captain in the 20th Battalion of the Queen Anne’s County Militia; he was succeeded in 1781 by Henry Coursey. There appears no evidence his military activities ever carried him out of his home county. In 1779 when the Legislature granted the right for the election of parish vestry, he became a vestryman of St. Paul’s Parish, Queen Anne’s County, and as late as 1793, he and his family of five occupied Pew No. 2 in the church. He was much interested in the future of the Church of England in America, and in 1789 became a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention which framed the General Constitution of the Episcopal Church in America.

His vocation was farming, at which we understand he was progressive and very successful. He added land to his inheritance and was apparently quite capable in its management. His home was the one established by his father shortly before his death, “Bennett’s Choice,” to which he added over a hundred acres to the original two hundred left his mother by Mr. Richard Bennett.¹⁷⁵

MURRAY FAMILY

On March 6, 1774, William Carmichael married Katharine (born February 27, 1749, died October 5, 1785), the daughter of Dr. William and Ann Smith Murray of Chestertown. Their children were: William, born January 27, 1775, died November, 1853, married Sarah Downes; Ann, born June 30, 1776, died February 25, 1861, married the second Henry Hollyday of “Ratcliffe Manor”; Katharine, born March 14, 1778, died September 5, 1845; Richard Bennett, born December 1, 1779, died November 25, 1780; Elizabeth, born March 15, 1781, died September 2, 1846; Sarah, born September 9, 1785, died September 12, 1846.

Before proceeding with the family of the second Henry and Ann Carmichael Hollyday, the author feels it fitting to say something of the family of Mr. Carmichael’s wife, Katharine Murray. In Maryland, in the early years of 1700, there were

three families of Murrays. The earliest was in Baltimore County whose pioneer, James, in 1694 patented 617 acres which he named "Atholl," which for generations has been the home of the family. This was not James Murray's first venture in real estate, for in 1690, he surveyed and patented "Murray's Point" on the Patapsco River. His last patent was in 1704.

The second family of Murrays was that of Dorchester County, the William Vans Murrays. The head of this house was Dr. William, born 1692, died 1759, the son of William and Mary Vans Murray. The first official notice of his presence in Maryland was as a witness to the will of Captain Richard Smart of Dorchester County in 1727. Tradition tells us that he was the youngest of seventeen children of William, the Earl of Tullibardine of Perthshire, Scotland. In 1715 when a dispute arose as to whether George I or James Edward, the son of James II, should succeed to the throne of Scotland, it is recorded the Earl supported the latter, and as a result, his family found it expedient to leave Scotland for refuge in France. The error in this story is that William, the Earl of Tullibardine, who escaped to France, was never married. In fact, William, the Earl, returned to England where he was captured and confined in the Tower of London until his death in 1756. His younger brother, James, remained loyal to George I, and Parliament stripped William of all his titles and bestowed them on James.

Mr. William B. Marye told the author of some interesting facts which apparently connect the Vans Murrays with Tullibardine. Shortly before his death, Dr. William Vans Murray put together several adjoining tracts and called the farm "Tullibardine." Dr. William Murray possessed a seal and a book plate with the arms of the Tullibardine Murrays. He was the pioneer of his family in Maryland, and it seems logical that he should have known his immediate ancestors. The father of William, the Earl of Tullibardine of 1715, had several sons, and it is probable he was a descendant of one of them.¹⁷⁶

The Murrays of Chestertown, Kent County, present a fairly clear picture. The emigrant was Dr. William Murray, born in Scotland in 1708, died in Chestertown, Kent County, in 1769. In 1799, Commodore Alexander Murray, son of Dr. William, wrote his son Magnus: "I shall go no further back than my

grandfather on my father's side . . . he was of Scotch descent and respectable as to birth . . . he was an active adherent of the Pretender in the Rebellion of 1715 . . . had to fly his country:—found asylum on the Island of Barbados where he lived for several years with considerable reputation. He left two sons and a daughter, the second Alexander, who was a merchant and died early, the daughter, Mrs. Calder. My father brought her here when they were both young . . .”

To quote from a letter written by Miss Mary Ann Caroline Murray, the granddaughter of Dr. William of Chestertown and daughter of his son, Dr. William of Woodstock, West River, to her cousin Mrs. Mason of Analostan Island: “All my father knows is his grandfather was banished to Barbados on account of taking part in the Rebellion of 1715:—it was said he was a son of the Marquis of Tullibardine (of that my father is uncertain). Our grandfather [Dr. William of Chestertown] with his mother and sister came to this country . . . the sister married Mr. Calder. The brother returned to England and married into a noble family, and his friends never again heard from him. Our grandfather said his arms were the same borne by the Viscounts Stormont.” To again quote, this time from a letter of Miss Elizabeth Murray author of *A Hundred Years Ago*: “Dr. [William] Murray was born in Scotland in 1708 and raised in Barbados. He came to Maryland in 1735. When in Scotland, his son Dr. James Murray of Annapolis was entertained and aided by the Duke of Atholl and his family, and the widow of the former Duke sent him a remembrance ring as a token of relationship.” Mrs. Clapham Gibson Murray compiled from her Murray ancestral papers a most interesting family tree in which it is noted: “James, a son of the Marquis of Tullibardine, emigrated to the Barbadoes with his wife, Sarah Thomas. They had a son, [Dr.] William, who married Ann Smith, the daughter of James and Ann Hynson Smith of Kent County.” The author wishes to thank Mr. and Mrs. Clapham Murray of Baltimore for permission to quote from these letters which are a part of their extensive collection of Murray papers.

On or about 1716 a Dr. James Murray came to Maryland from Barbados; he bought land from the Nanticoke Indians in Somerset. This Indian reservation was erected through a

treaty in 1684, revised in 1699. A provision of the treaty was that the Nanticokes could not dispose of any of their reservation to the English, and if they had already done so and it was not paid for, the Government would eject the purchasers. Under this treaty in 1722 the Indians asked for the removal of Dr. James Murray. He was warranted by the Sheriff to appear before the Assembly and show cause why he should not vacate the land he had purchased six years before; so far as the records show he never appeared for examination. As this was not an uncommon trick of the Indians to recover land they had sold and had been paid for, it is possible they were merely trying blackmail on the Doctor. We next hear of Dr. James as a taxpayer in Kent County for the year 1723 (old Debt Book of Kent County). He is never subsequently found in Maryland records. The author feels it is possible this Dr. James Murray who emigrated to Maryland from the Barbados in 1716 was the father of Dr. William Murray of Chestertown and being dispossessed of his land, went back to Barbados to join his family and practice medicine. We know from the St. James' Parish records of Barbados that an Alexander Murray went from Scotland to Barbados in 1670. He had a son James, who died on September 7, 1679, and another son James, born in 1680. We also find in the British shipping records that a Dr. James Murray was given permission to sail for Maryland in 1716 from Barbados. The similarity in names led the author to suspect that Dr. James was the son of Alexander and the father of Dr. William whose brother was Alexander and who named his eldest son James and one of his younger, Alexander. Dr. James Murray who migrated to Somerset County signed a congratulatory message to George I in 1716 on his assumption of the throne, certainly not the act of a Jacobite.¹⁷⁷

It is interesting that the pioneer Murray of Baltimore County named his home plantation "Atholl," the Cambridge pioneer named his plantation "Tullibardine," and Dr. William Murray of Chestertown claimed descent from the "Viscounts of Stormont." These three families must have had a common ancestor shortly before coming to Maryland. In explanation: John Murray was the first Earl of Athol—1630. He died in 1643, and his son, John was the second Earl and first Marquis of Athol (1631-1703). In 1670 he became Earl of Tullibardine

by the death of his cousin, James Murray. His son John Murray (1660-1724) succeeded to his offices and was created the first Duke of Atholl. His brother James opposed the crowning of William III of England and supported James Francis Edward (the Pretender), son of James II. In spite of that he was permitted to succeed his father, in 1703, as Marquis of Atholl and later as Duke and Marquis of Tullibardine. In the Rebellion of 1715, three of his sons joined the opposition, but he supported George I. His son, John was killed in battle, and John's brother, William succeeded as Marquis of Tullibardine. James, the brother of William, became Duke of Atholl, and when William affiliated with the Jacobites his titles were given by Parliament to James.¹⁷⁸

During the reign of James, IV, of Scotland, David Murray, of the same family, had been instrumental in effecting a treaty with England through which James IV, of Scotland married Margaret, daughter of Henry, VII, of England, which paved the road of the Stuarts to the throne of England. When James, VI, of Scotland became James, I, of England, he made Edward Murray, the son of David, the fifth Viscount of Stormont. His grandson, James (1690-1728) became involved in certain plots and joined the Stuarts in exile. In 1721 he was created the Earl of Dunbar by James Edward, the Pretender.

The Earls, Dukes and Viscounts of Atholl, Tullibardine and Stormont were of the one family of Murrays and it is clear that none of the heads of these families were out of Europe during 1715-16. While their descendants were separated in Europe, it is pleasant to note that in Maryland the families of the Murrays of Cambridge and Chestertown were again united by the marriage of Dr. James, the son of Dr. William, of Chestertown, and Sarah Ennalls Maynadier, the granddaughter of Dr. William, of Cambridge, and it is of interest to the Hollyday descendants of Dr. Murray, of Chestertown, that their great aunt, Eleanor Hill Hollyday, widow of Colonel Leonard Hollyday, became the second wife of Dr. William Vans Murray of Cambridge.¹⁷⁹

Commodore Alexander Murray wrote that his father, Dr. William Murray, of Chestertown, lived up to his income, kept an open house, and when he died his assets about equalled his debts. He also wrote that when Dr. Murray died all of his

children were well educated except himself, the youngest living, then but thirteen years of age. His mother had to shoulder a great responsibility but was eminently successful. From 1750 to 1754 Dr. William Murray was a justice in Kent County.

The first child of Dr. William and Ann Smith Murray was Dr. James Murray of Annapolis (1741-1819). At fourteen (1755) he went to Edinburgh to complete his education, returning a graduate physician in 1769. He married Sarah Ennalls, the daughter of the Rev. Daniel (second) and Mary Murray Maynadier (married May 11, 1746). Sarah was then the widow of John Rider. Their children were: Daniel (of Elkridge), married Mary Dorsey; James, married Charlotte Ratcliffe; Sally Scott, married Governor Edward Lloyd; Anne, married General John Mason of Virginia; Sarah Catharine, married Richard Rush of Philadelphia.¹⁸⁰

The second child of Dr. William and Ann Smith Murray was Elizabeth (1743-1840), who married John Thompson of Chestertown; their third child was Ann (1745-1808); fourth child, Sarah (1747-1824); fifth child, Katharine (1749-1785), who married Richard Bennett Carmichael; sixth child, Dr. William, Jr. (1752-1842), who married Harriet Woodward, widow of James Brice of Annapolis and daughter of John Hesselius (the portrait painter); their children were Mary Ann Caroline; William Henry, married Isabella Marie Sterling; Alexander John, married, first a Miss Addison and had a daughter, Elizabeth; married, second, Mary Clapham of Baltimore (daughter of Jonas and Catharine Cooke Clapham); their children: Clapham, William Henry, Mary Ann, Caroline, and Alexander.

The seventh child of Dr. William and Ann Smith Murray was Commodore Alexander Murray, (1754-1821), who was in command of the *Montezuma* and *Constellation* during the Tripolitan War. He married Mary, the daughter of Magnus Miller, and had a son, Magnus. Dr. Murray's eighth and last child was Mary, born January 7, 1757 and died May 23, 1760.¹⁸¹

IX

HENRY HOLLYDAY, II, OF “ RATCLIFFE MANOR ”

This brings us back to Henry Hollyday, II, of Ratcliffe Manor and his wife, Ann Carmichael. At his father's death in 1789, Henry, II, inherited “ Ratcliffe ” with the proviso that it was to remain his mother's home so long as she cared to stay there. At the time he was but eighteen, and while his mother lived with him until her death in 1806, he gained full control of the property when he reached his majority. He was a student and repeatedly wrote his brother, James, and later his nephew, Henry Hollyday, III, of Readbourne, telling them he was looking forward to an afternoon in their library. He graduated from Princeton in 1798, practiced law in Easton, and was appointed to the Levy Court. He was a staunch Federalist in politics and as such was chosen in 1818 one of the senators to represent the Eastern Shore in the Legislature. His real love was agriculture, at which he was most successful and through which he amassed a very comfortable fortune. When in 1805 the first Agricultural Society was organized in Easton, he was one of those attending the organization meeting, and when its constitution was adopted, he was elected one of the Standing Committee. The purpose of the Society was to promote “ Agriculture and Rural Economy.” It was sufficiently successful to encourage the formation of the Maryland Agricultural Society in 1822. The governing body of this latter organization was composed of twelve trustees for the Eastern Shore and twelve for the Western Shore. Henry was elected one of those for the Eastern Shore. This society was in active existence for nearly a century. When there was fear of war and the militia of Talbot County was reorganized in 1799, Henry was appointed a lieutenant, and when the War of 1812 started, he was appointed Paymaster of the Eastern Shore Militia. He was one of the most highly respected men of his time in Maryland, and with the young men of his acquaintance he was a boon com-

panion on hunting and fishing trips. By his will, probated in 1850, it can be seen that his land holdings were very extensive as were his other investments. Among his farms was "Kinnersley" in Queen Anne's County. This lovely home was built by Mr. Richard Ireland Jones, who married Susannah Tilghman, the daughter of Edward and Julianna Tilghman. "Kinnersley" was inherited by Arthur Tilghman Jones, the only child of Richard and Susannah Jones, who married Anna Maria Chew Hollyday, the daughter of James, III, of "Readbourne." Mr. Arthur Jones lived at "Swans Point," and his family never occupied "Kinnersley." It was sold to Henry Hollyday, I, of "Ratcliffe," who held a substantial mortgage. When Mrs. James Hollyday, III, gave up "Readbourne," before going to Chestertown, she occupied "Kinnersley" for several months. Mr. Henry Hollyday, II, left the farm to his daughters.

By Henry Hollyday, II's will "Ratcliffe Manor" was divided into three parts with first choice to his eldest son Richard Carmichael Hollyday; second to his son Thos. Robins Hollyday; third to son William Murray Hollyday. The farm chosen by Richard Carmichael Hollyday was "the old house farm" which yet retains the name "Ratcliffe"; Thomas Robins Hollyday called his portion of "Ratcliffe" "Lee Haven" (named for his fiancée); this was originally a part of "Tilghman's Fortune" and lies west of the manor house; the farm of William Murray Hollyday, called "Glenwood" was originally "Turkey Point" and lies to the east of the manor house. Henry, ever thoughtful of his family, provided for gravestones for his father, sister Elizabeth, and "my oldest daughter and son [both died early in life] and to daughter, Sarah Elizabeth, recently dead." ¹⁸²

As has already been pointed out, Henry Hollyday, II, married in 1798, the year of his graduation from Princeton, Ann Carmichael (born June 1776, died 1861), the daughter of Richard Bennett and Katharine Murray Carmichael (daughter of Dr. William and Ann Smith Murray of Chestertown). By her he had the following children: Anna Maria, born 1800, died 1804; Catharine Ann, born 1803, died unmarried 1878; Henry James, born 1804, died 1820; Anna Maria, born 1805, died 1855, married her first cousin, Henry Hollyday, III, of "Readbourne"; Sarah Elizabeth, born 1809, died unmarried 1849; Richard Carmichael Hollyday, I, born Oct. 1, 1810, died Jan.

18, 1885, married in 1858 Marietta Fauntleroy Powell, daughter of Humphrey Brooke Powell of Middleburg, Virginia; Henrietta Maria, born 1812, died unmarried in 1890; Thomas Robins, born 1814, died unmarried in 1881; Elizabeth Margaret, born 1815, died 1885, married, 1835, Judge Richard Bennett Carmichael of "Bellevue" (born in Centreville 1807, died 1884); William Murray, born 1818, died 1880, married, 1852, Louisa Powell, sister of his brother Richard's wife (born 1829, died 1914); Rebecca Harriet, born 1821, died unmarried in 1907.¹⁸³

The first son of Henry and Ann Carmichael Hollyday to reach maturity was Richard Carmichael Hollyday, I. This gentleman inherited, and lived his life in, the old house at "Ratcliffe Manor." He was educated at the Easton Academy, "where he learned Latin and Greek and acquired a taste for the classics which continued through life." At seventeen he entered Princeton, graduating in 1827. After returning home, he spent a year in the study of history and literature. He then studied in the office of John Leeds Kerr in Easton, and at the end of two years was admitted to practice, 1833. Moving to Cumberland, he practiced for a short time, then removed to Elkton where he practiced until his father's death in 1850, when he returned to "Ratcliffe Manor." He was Secretary of State of Maryland under the following Governors: Philip Francis Thomas, Oden Bowie, William Pinkney Whyte, James B. Groome, John Lee Carroll and Robert M. McLane. In 1884, his health failing, he resigned. His legal practice in Easton was particularly devoted to estate law, for which he was well equipped. When he was living in Elkton, he was twice elected to represent Cecil County in the legislature and was appointed by Governor P. F. Thomas, Clerk of the Cecil Court. He was a Jeffersonian in politics, believing profoundly in States' Rights. Dr. Harrison, who knew him intimately, wrote in the *History of Talbot County*: "He had no imagination to run away with his judgment and no prejudices which barred his mind against candid consideration." "The friends he had and their adoption tried he grappled them to his soul with hooks of steel."¹⁸⁴ He married on Nov. 25, 1858, Marietta F. Powell and by her had three children; Richard Carmichael Hollyday, II, Ann Holmes Hollyday, born 1861, died 1864, and Marietta Powell Hollyday. The son, Richard Carmichael Hollyday, II, born March

18, 1859, entered the United States Navy and rose to the rank of Rear Admiral. He married Mary Holton King, April 28, 1894, and had children: Richard Carmichael Hollyday, III, born 1895, and Beardslie King Hollyday, born 1896. Richard Carmichael Hollyday, III, married Minna Elizabeth Blair of Montgomery County, Maryland. Their children were: Edith Draper Blair Hollyday, b. 1924, Minna Blair Hollyday, b. 1925, Richard Carmichael Hollyday, b. 1927, and James Hollyday, b. 1929.

Beardslie King Hollyday married 1922 Catherine Adelia Mumford and had children: Oren King Hollyday, born at Deposit, N. Y., June 30, 1923; Frederic Blackmar Munford Hollyday, born Easton, Maryland, March 25, 1928; Felicity Catherine Hollyday, born Easton, Maryland, October 22, 1929, died Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1954, and Beardslie King Hollyday, Jr., born St. Michaels, Maryland, December 25, 1935.

Marietta Powell Hollyday, daughter of Richard and Marietta Powell Hollyday, born 1867, married on October 25, 1887, William Percy Semple of Louisville, Kentucky. It is said she was a very beautiful woman. Their children were: Richard Hollyday Semple, born Aug. 12, 1888, and Cornelia Semple, born 1893, died Mar. 1929, married 1924 Alexander Britton Browne, of Washington, D. C.

Some years after the death of the first Richard Carmichael Hollyday in 1885, his widow, Marietta Powell, married United States Senator, Charles Hopper Gibson. They occupied "Ratcliffe Manor" until the death of Senator Gibson in 1902, and in 1903 the old home was sold to A. A. Hathaway of Wisconsin and later changed ownership several times. Marietta Powell Hollyday Gibson died in 1914.

The eighth child of Henry and Ann Carmichael was Thomas Robins Hollyday. This gentleman, who remained single, lived at his home "Lee Haven." He was incapacitated by a form of arthritis which required the use of a wheel chair. It is said while he suffered he was always of a cheerful disposition and never permitted his affliction to trouble his family and friends. He ran his farm, having a carriage fashioned to hold his wheel chair. He never engaged in politics or business.

The ninth child of Henry and Ann Carmichael Hollyday, Elizabeth Margaret, married, 1835, her cousin, Judge Richard

Bennett Carmichael. This distinguished man and able jurist was the son of William and Sarah Downs Carmichael and grandson of Richard Bennett and Catharine Murray Carmichael. Chief Justice Roger Brooke Taney, in his autobiography says that he and William Carmichael studied law and roomed together in Annapolis. William was an excellent student and developed into one of the outstanding lawyers of Maryland. As he grew older he decided to give up law and devote his entire time to supervising his extensive landed estate. Judge Taney was a cousin of Mr. Carmichael through his grandmother, Ann Brooke Carmichael.¹⁸⁵

Secretary Seward, in the Cabinet of President Lincoln, said he could touch a bell and order the arrest of any man in the United States, and no power other than the President could release him. Judge Richard B. Carmichael did not accept this dictum. As a Constitutionalist, he believed the poorest man in his cottage could defy all violators of his constitutional rights, either in peace or war, and in the fall election of 1861, when soldiers were sent into his election district to intimidate voters, he called on the Grand Jury to indict offending parties. The offenders were immediately removed by the United States Government. The Judge, at the next court held in Easton, repeated his advice to the Grand Jury. This time he was pulled from the bench by a group of Union officers and soldiers and beaten into insensibility. He was imprisoned in Fort McHenry for six weeks and then carried to Fort Lafayette and finally to Fort Delaware and kept there until ordered released by President Lincoln. This disgraceful episode would probably have greatly disturbed the Judge's distinguished kinsman, William Carmichael, whom Lafayette credited with bringing him to America to help in the fight for liberty. The Judge fought with his fists when attacked in his court and later demanded of the President the charge upon which he was arrested and confined. No charge was ever placed against him, and he was eventually discharged from custody. No other episode of the Civil War caused as much bitterness on the Eastern Shore, and it has been handed down from generation to generation. As a lawyer, this gentleman stood at the top of his profession in the circuit in which he practiced—Talbot, Queen Anne's, Kent, and Caroline Counties. When old Wye Church was separated

from St. Paul's Parish and the Parish of Wye was erected as a new Parish in 1860, Judge Carmichael and his grandson Richard Bennett Carmichael, were among those present at the ceremony.¹⁸⁶

The children of Judge Richard B. and Elizabeth Margaret Hollyday Carmichael were: Richard Bennett, born 1836, died unmarried 1918; William, born 1838, married in 1869 Harriet Powell, of Virginia, died 1908; Nancy Murray, born 1841, married in 1861 Charles Henry Tilghman, of "Tilghman's; Elizabeth Hollyday, born 1844, married in 1874 Julian Murray Spencer, died 1928; Sarah Downs, born 1851, married George Davidson in 1884, died 1921; Katherine Virginia, born 1853, married in 1875 Edward Tilghman Paca, died 1910; Fannie, born 1856, married in 1882 Henry Brougham Paca, died 1943.

The tenth child of Henry and Ann Carmichael Hollyday was William Murray Hollyday. Like his brother, Thomas Robins Hollyday, he was a farmer, devoting himself to the care of his estate, "Glenwood." He married Louisa Powell of Virginia. This lady was well known to the author when she was in advanced life. She was charming, an excellent conversationalist, well read, and lovely to look upon. After the death of her husband, she lived for several years at "Readbourne," supervising the education of the younger members of Mr. Richard Hollyday, IV's, family. She spent her declining years in Easton. She died in 1914 at the age of eighty-five.

The children of William Murray and Louisa Powell Hollyday were (I) Anna (called Nancy), born 1852, died 1900, married Francis Markland Clarke; (II) William Murray, born 1853, died 1864; (III) Catherine Rosalie, born 1857, died 1934, married in 1882 James Branch Bocock, died 1894; (IV) Humphrey Brooke Powell, born 1859, died 1925, married Sophia Tilghman of "Grosses"; (V) Virginia, born 1864, died 1930, married in 1884 Levin Hicks Campbell; (VI) Thomas Robins, born 1866, died 1907, married and died in Oklahoma; (VII) James Carmichael (called Judge), born 1873, died unmarried in 1942.

The children of Catherine Rosalie and James Branch Bocock were (1) James Branch Bocock, Jr., born Nov. 10, 1884, died May 24, 194—, married Aug. 10, 1910, June Lyndon; (2) William Hollyday Bocock, born 1886, died 1955, married 1910

Anna Fauntleroy, whose only child was Elizabeth Fauntleroy, born 1912, who married Cecil Conover in 1934.

The children of James Branch Bocock, Jr., and June Lyndon were (a) James Branch Bocock, III, born 1914, married 1941 Shiela Elise White, born 1915, (b) Mary Maclin Bocock, born 1920, who married in 1941 Albert Joseph Guerard, b. 1914.

The children of James Branch Bocock, III, and Shiela Elise White were (a) James Branch Bocock, IV, born 1944; (b) Sandra Elise Bocock, born 1946; (c) William Hollyday Bocock, born 1949; (d) John Darling Bocock, born 1950.

The children of Mary Maclin Bocock and Albert Joseph Guerard were (a) Catherine Collot Guerard, Mary Maclin Guerard, and Lucy Lundie Guerard, born 1947-1953.

The children of Virginia Hollyday and Levin Hicks Campbell were (a) Louisa Hollyday Campbell, born 188—, married Feb. 12, 1918, Walter Doyle Sharp, born Dec. 26, 1880; (b) Levin Hicks Campbell, Jr., born Nov. 23, 1886, married Feb. 4, 1913, Lucile Meredith Woods, born 1890, (c) Worthington Campbell, born June 18, 1890, married June 1, 1920, Louise Steele Hooper, born 1894.

The only child of Louisa Hollyday Campbell and Walter Doyle Sharp was Willoughby Sharp, born Aug. 25, 1924, married April 19, 1952, Nancy Leith Patterson, born 1927.

The only child of Levin Hicks Campbell, Jr., and Lucile Meredith Woods, was Virginia Hollyday Campbell, born 1917, married Feb. 20, 1943, George Francis Fox, III.

The children of Worthington Campbell and Louise Steele Hooper, were (a) Worthington Campbell, Jr. born July 14, 1922, married June 26, 1954, Dorothy Byron Lane, (b) Levin Hicks Campbell, III, born Jan. 2, 1927, married June 1, 1957, Eleanor Saltonstall Lewis.

The children of Willoughby Sharp and Nancy Leith Patterson, were (a) William Willoughby Sharp, born Feb. 4, 1953, (b) Louisa Hollyday Sharp, born 1955, (c) Alexander Leith Sharp, born 1958.

The children of Virginia Hollyday Campbell and George Francis Fox, III, were Lee Campbell Fox, born 1946, (b) John Eshenauer Fox, 1951, (c) Virginia Hollyday Fox, born 1954.

Levin Hicks Campbell, Jr., was graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy in 1909. Shortly thereafter he resigned his commission and transferred to the U. S. Army. His service at several U. S. arsenals was recognized as outstanding and resulted in his appointment as Chief of Ordnance in 1942 and his promotion to the rank of Lieutenant General in 1945. At his retirement in 1946 he became executive vice president of the International Harvester Company in Chicago where he remained for six years. After moving to Annapolis, Md., he accepted the position of chairman of the board of the Automotive Safety Foundation, with headquarters in Washington, D. C., and continued in this capacity for six years. He also served on the boards of directors of several large corporations. His home in Annapolis is one of the old colonial houses. He was the recipient of a number of decorations from the United States and foreign governments.

Worthington Campbell at the time of his retirement was the senior member of one of the most prominent patent law firms in New York City, representing a number of the largest corporations in the United States. At one time he was president of the Patent Law Association of New York City. After his retirement he moved from Short Hills, N.J., to Chestnut Hills, Mass.

Worthington Campbell, Jr., after graduating from Harvard University, was commissioned in the U. S. Navy. After the war he entered the Episcopal seminary at Alexandria, Va. He served for several years in the chaplain's corps of the Navy and is now attached to the headquarters of the Episcopal Church in New York City.

Levin Hicks Campbell, III, was graduated from Harvard University and the Harvard Law School. He served in the Army during the Korean War and is now associated with a prominent law firm in Boston, Mass. Issue of Mr. Campbell and his wife are Eleanor Saltonstall Campbell, born September 26, 1957, and Levin Hicks Campbell, IV, born July 17, 1961.

The eleventh child of Henry and Ann Carmichael Hollyday was Rebecca Harriet, who died unmarried.

Before discussing the descendants of Henry and Anna Maria Hollyday who lived at "Readbourne," the author wishes to call attention to a provision in the will of Ann Carmichael, the widow of Henry Hollyday, the second, of Ratcliffe. All the family portraits and the old family Bible were left to her son, Richard Carmichael Hollyday, with the stipulation he would complete the Bible entries up to and including her grandchildren. This must have been the original Hollyday Bible, and for this book the author has diligently but ineffectually searched. The portraits, too, should be known to some descendant of Ann Carmichael, and a list of them would be most interesting in a history of the Hollyday family, but alas! this author has been unable to procure one.

JAMES HOLLYDAY, III, AND HIS WIFE SUSANNA
TILGHMAN

James, III, the eldest son of Henry and Anna Maria Robins Hollyday, inherited "Readbourne" at his father's death in 1789. This young man was no stranger at "Readbourne," where he spent much of his early life with his distinguished uncle, James Hollyday, the second. From the letters of James's father and uncle, we find he started his education at the Talbot Free School, which was near his father's home, and of which his father was one of the Visitors. Later he entered the Kent Free School and completed his academic courses when that school became Washington College. He read law under his uncle, James, until his death and then under Thomas Bedinfield Hands in Chestertown and was admitted to the bar and practiced law in Queen Anne's County until his death, January 8, 1807. He enjoyed a substantial practice, and by Mr. George Earle, a lawyer of national distinction, he was esteemed a brilliant man in his profession. In sketches of his life, it is frequently mentioned erroneously that he was an Associate Judge in the circuit in which he practiced. In 1790 he was elected to the Lower House of the Legislature, serving that year; in 1791, we find from the State Senate Journal that as a Senator, he was one of an arbitration commission, serving

with Charles Carroll of Carrollton in rectifying mistakes made in the militia laws in the session of 1790. He continued to serve in the Senate for several years.

At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, James was eighteen years of age and within the draft. His father was anxious to have him complete his education. Under a law passed by the Convention August 14, 1775, all males between sixteen and fifty-five were required to enroll in the Militia. The only exemptions were doctors, preachers and those who through religion opposed war. On December 8, 1777, James's father wrote: "John Bracco [captain of a militia company] tells me that through application of Peregrine Tilghman, Lieutenant Colonel of Talbot County Militia, he will have to issue an execution against my effects for 37£ 10 paid for a substitute for Jimmy." Prior to that Jimmy's brother, Tom, had been exempted for poor health, and Jimmy was ordered to report. His father wrote further: "I considered Jimmy exempt from Military Duty . . . as the Convention exempted all schools but Chestertown. More, Jimmy had never been summoned to attend the militia when they were classed and drafted, and no notice has been received."¹⁸⁷

The author has diligently tried to find the law passed by the Convention exempting school boys but has failed to discover it. Perhaps it was merely a ruling of the Council of Safety. A boy taken by Captain Bracco was dismissed by the Council the same year, because it was discovered he was under sixteen. Bracco told Jimmy's father he had the names of thirty-some boys charged debtors to the State. Previously, August 9, 1777, James's father had written: "I thought Jimmy should continue school and not go in the Army, but as we propose to live under a Government (not by force but) by law, I will leave it to proper authorities." On August 27, 1777, we are informed he had little expectation of getting substitutes (for James and Thomas), "now I care nothing about it." "Threats have been dropped of driving substitutes out and several of the exempted have volunteered to serve. Tom is now excused on his health, and Jimmy draws Class I." On September 6th, Jimmy was ordered "to attend the Court House immediately, because Tories of Somerset had risen in arms and were marching to take Colonel Richardson at his home." Jimmy was assigned to

a "Company of Horse." Whether James actually served in combat duty we cannot say. After an exhaustive examination of the records, we have been unable to find his enlistment, which we know to be a fact from his father's letters. He is singularly absent in his father's letters of 1778 and does not appear again until the middle of 1779 and frequently thereafter. The author has been told he was then in service and was returned from the Army with a leg wound, but his name does not appear among the records of those discharged for any cause.

When the Tories of Somerset started their rebellion, troops under General Smallwood and Colonel Gist were sent to quiet them, and when their work was about completed, Colonel Richardson was ordered to take their place. His troops were largely from Talbot, and as his move to Somerset corresponds with James's order to "report to the Court House," it is possible he was one of the force, and as Colonel Richardson's forces were active in the fighting around Philadelphia in 1777, and 1778, it is possible James then saw action and was wounded. This, however, is surmise and tradition.

When the militia of Queen Anne's was reorganized in 1794, James Hollyday, III, was appointed Lieutenant; in 1799, he was promoted to Captain. He took an active interest in the militia.

In the latter part of 1779, James Hollyday, III, was living with his uncle James, II, at "Readbourne," where he apparently spent most of his time until his uncle's death in 1786, and after that he was in charge of "Readbourne" until his father's death when it became his inheritance, except four hundred acres on the southern end to which a life interest was left by Henry Hollyday, I, to his son Thomas. It is interesting to mention here that the only member of the family ever to own "Readbourne Rectified" and "Additions" as an entirety was Henry Holliday, I, of "Ratcliffe," after his brother James's death.

James Hollyday, III, was quite a gallant, dancing, attending parties, going to the races and visiting his friends and relatives. During the early months of the Revolution, Henry Hollyday, II, wrote his brother James a rather pathetic letter telling him that an Assembly was to be held in Talbot County Court House, but he would not be able to attend because "his clothes are in rags." "Brother James," as usual, stood in the breach, and

when the time came Henry, II, was among the merry dancers. James, III, and George Gale were boon companions and frequently went off on trips to "Rehobeth" and Cape Charles where they spent as much as two weeks. His father's letters show James as both a sport and a student, each apparently taking its proper place. One of his especial amusements was writing wills, no less than six of which are still in existence with his signature cut out. It seems strange that when he died he left no signed will, and his property had to be divided and awarded his children by three trustees, his brother Henry, his brothers-in-law Richard Tilghman Earle and Frisby Tilghman. Will writing was also a habit of his uncle James, ten of whose testaments have been preserved.

James Hollyday, III, married in 1790 Susanna Tilghman, the daughter of Judge James and Susanna Steuart Tilghman. The father of this lady was the son of Richard and Susanna Frisby Tilghman of the "Hermitage." Judge Tilghman was a member of the Convention of 1775, a member of the Council of Safety of 1776, and the first Attorney General of the State of Maryland. In 1788 he was elected a member of the Legislature and in 1791 appointed Chief Justice of the Judicial District comprising Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's and Talbot Counties, and from 1804 to 1809, he was on the Court of Appeals. His home was "Melfield" on the Corsica River.¹⁸⁸

THE STEUARTS OF MARYLAND

The Judge's wife, Susanna Steuart Tilghman, was the daughter of Dr. George Steuart and Ann Digges Steuart of "Dodon" near Annapolis. The proper spelling is Steuart and was changed by Dr. Steuart as a compliment to Mary Queen of Scots, who had previously changed hers from Stewart to Steuart. Dr. George Steuart graduated from the University of Edinburgh and "was a man of broad education." Coming to Maryland in 1721, in a short time he became the real leader of the Court Party and one of the strong exponents of the rights of Lord Baltimore. He was at times vigorously opposed by the leaders of the Country Party, but his great influence made him a strong antagonist. As an intimation of Lord Baltimore's respect for Dr. Steuart, in 1745, he sent his son, Benedict, with a tutor to the Doctor's home to stay until he was prepared

to serve in office, which was sometime in 1748. The Doctor was amply rewarded for his kindness, being appointed Judge of the Land Office, Judge of the Court of Admiralty, and member of the Council. During the session of the Assembly of 1762-1763, after a hard fight, he was elected to represent the City of Annapolis in the Lower House. Governor Horatio Sharpe appointed him Lieutenant Colonel of the "Horse Militia." In both houses of the Assembly he was an extremely busy man, taking part in the discussion of all important questions and serving on committees of various kinds.

Mr. Hanson's *Old Kent* notes: "Few in this country can claim as ancient, as royal and as authentic a lineage as Dr. Steuart" who "descended from Kenneth II of Scotland." Dr. Steuart inherited extensive property in Scotland which he turned over to his son George, after he completed his education at Edinburgh University in 1758. This son made this property his home and changed his name from Steuart to Hume.

Dr. Steuart's home in Annapolis was on the ground now occupied by the Executive Mansion; his country home "Dodon" (purchased from Nicholas Carroll in 1725) was a short distance out of Annapolis.¹⁸⁹

THE BENNETTS OF MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA

The following is a concise review of the ancestors of Ann Digges who married Dr. George Steuart of Annapolis, whose granddaughter Susanna, was the wife of James Hollyday, III: Governor Richard Bennett of Virginia was a grandson of Sir Richard Bennett, an eminent man during the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and James I, serving as Judge of the prerogative Court of Canterbury and Chancellor to the Archbishop of York. He died in 1626. His eldest son, Sir John, married Dorothy, daughter of Sir John Crafts of Saxham and had six sons: The eldest, Sir John Bennett, was raised to the peerage by Charles II as Lord Ossulston, his son was created the Earl of Tankerville by George I; the second son was Henry Bennett, Earl of Arlington; after the Restoration he was made principal Secretary of State and a Peer of the Realm, first created Baron of Arlington in 1664 and in 1672 Earl of Arlington. He was made a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter and constituted Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household. He

married Lady Isabella of Nassau, daughter of Lord Beverwort. He died in 1685. The third son, Richard Bennett, our ancestor, was sent by his father to Virginia to look after his interests in the Virginia Company. He returned to England during the Civil War and espousing the cause of Parliament was appointed a colonel in the army of Oliver Cromwell. He eventually returned to Virginia and was appointed with William Claiborne a "Commissioner" to reduce the plantations in the Chesapeake Bay to their due obedience to the Commonwealth of England. In the last of March, 1652, the Commissioners appeared at St. Mary's City and demanded the surrender of the Maryland government; in June of the same year, he again visited St. Mary's and issued a proclamation establishing a new government. This government at the instigation of Lord Baltimore rebelled against its control by the Commissioners, and on July 22, 1654, Bennett returned from Virginia and took possession of the Province in the name of Oliver Cromwell.

Richard Bennett was Governor of Virginia, 1652-1655; member of its House of Burgesses, 1629-1631; member of the Council, 1639-1649; Major General of the forces of Virginia, 1666. He married Mary Ann, daughter of Captain John Utie of "Utimaria," York County, Virginia; they had one son Richard, who moved to Maryland and married Henrietta Maria Neale. Richard Bennett, Sr., eventually returned to Maryland and lived on Greenbury Point near Annapolis until his death in 1675.¹⁹⁰

Richard, the son of Governor Bennett, was drowned a few years after he married Henrietta Maria Neale, who was the daughter of Captain James and Ann Gill Neale of Charles County; their children were Richard and Susanna Bennett.

THE NEALE FAMILY

Captain James Neale arrived in Maryland about 1642 and on April 15, 1643 was appointed and sworn a member of His Lordship's Council; on November 18, 1643, he was appointed one of Lord Baltimore's commissioners of the treasury. In 1644 he returned to Europe, where he remained until 1666. In an Act of Assembly in 1666 is to be found the following: "The humble petition of Captain James Neale," viz: For naturalization of his four children—Henrietta Maria, James,

Dorothy, and Anthony Neale, born in Spain of Anna his wife during his residence there as a merchant and also employed by the King and the Duke of York "in several emergent affairs . . ." His daughter Dorothy married Roger Brooke and was the ancestress of Richard Bennett Carmichael whose granddaughter Ann married Henry Hollyday of "Ratcliffe Manor," and was also the ancestress of Chief Justice Roger Brooke Taney.

Henrietta Maria Neale, as above told, married first Richard Bennett; second, Philemon, the son of Edward and Alice Crouch Lloyd and became the ancestress of all subsequent Lloyds and Tilghmans of the Eastern Shore. She left her family a "mourning ring" which has been the foundation of a family tradition which has passed from generation to generation. Briefly we are told that Ann Gill Neale was a Maid-in-Waiting to Henrietta Maria, the Queen of Charles I, that when the King was executed, rings bearing his miniature and the date of his death were presented by the Queen to her Maids. The one possessed by Henrietta Maria belonged originally to her mother, and as she was named for the Queen, it became her property. To carry the tradition still further, Henrietta Maria gave the ring to her son James Lloyd, who gave it to his daughter Anna Lloyd, who married Matthew Tilghman; Anna gave the ring to her daughter Anna Maria, the wife of Colonel Tench Tilghman, who left it to her daughter Elizabeth, who married Nicholas Goldsborough; it descended to her daughter Clara, who married Dr. John Charles Earle and from her to her daughter Elizabeth Tilghman, who married Richard Hollyday of "Readbourne" and by her to her daughter Clara Goldsborough Hollyday, and by her it was presented to the Maryland Historical Society. Another of these rings is in the British Museum.¹⁹¹

THE DIGGES FAMILY

Susanna, the daughter of Richard and Henrietta Maria Neale Bennett, married, first, John Darnall, Secretary to Lord Baltimore; second, Henry Lowe, nephew of Lord Baltimore. The daughter of Henry and Susanna Lowe, Susanna Maria, married Charles Digges of "Warburton Manor" on the Potomac River. Charles Digges was the son of William, who came to Maryland from Virginia in 1680. He was appointed a member of the

Council and Deputy Governor during the absence of Lord Baltimore in England. He commanded the government forces in St. Mary's during the Protestant Revolution and was defeated by John Coode. He was an ancestor of Charles Carroll of Carrollton.¹⁹²

Washington Irving gives us some light on the life at "Warburton Manor" during the childhood of Ann Digges, most of which was gained from stories told by her brother George. In George Washington's *Diary*¹⁹³ there are frequent mentions of visits to and from "neighbor Digges" who lived opposite "Mount Vernon." There were fox hunts, exchanges of cattle, and a code of signals through which communications were sent.

Ann, the daughter of Charles and Susanna Maria Lowe Digges, married Dr. George Steuart of Annapolis. Dr. and Mrs. Steuart's daughter, Susanna Maria, born 1749, married 1769, Chief Judge James Tilghman of Queen Anne's County; and Susanna, daughter of Judge and Susanna Maria Tilghman, married James Hollyday, III.

Another daughter of Charles Digges and Susanna Lowe was Mary, who married Governor Thomas Sim Lee, twice Governor of Maryland. Their daughter, Mary Digges Lee was the mother of Governor John Lee Carroll.

X

THE FAMILY OF JAMES HOLLYDAY, III, AND HIS WIFE SUSANNA TILGHMAN

Susanna Tilghman, the wife of James Hollyday, III, always signed her name Susan. She had two brothers, George, born 1771, died unmarried in 1792; Frisby, born 1773, died 1847; married, first, Anna Maria, the daughter of Thomas and Mary Galloway Ringgold, who died in 1817; second, in 1819, Louisa Lamar, daughter of Colonel William Lamar. Colonel Frisby Tilghman was the builder of "Rockland House" in Washington County, where many members of the family are buried.

Susan Hollyday's father, Judge James Tilghman, married a second time, Elizabeth Johns, daughter of Kensey Johns of West River. Mary Tilghman, their daughter, married Judge Richard Tilghman Earle, who was one of the trustees in the division of the estate of James Hollyday, III, and for many years the principal adviser of the "Readbourne" Hollydays.¹⁹⁴

James Hollyday, III, as already stated, married Susanna Steuart Tilghman in 1790. This lady was then sixteen years of age and James thirty-two. It is impossible to extract enough from the family letters to gain an insight into their family life, but from what can be found it was a very happy one. It was not so many years after they married that the old manor house became too small for their family; this brought about the first changes in the old structure. The old detached kitchen was torn down, the wall with exit and entrance iron gates disappeared and on the southern end of the dwelling a wing was added. These changes were essential for a large family.

In the Bible of James Hollyday, III, now in the possession of his great grandson, Dr. William Murray Hollyday of Asheville, North Carolina, we find recorded the following children: James, IV, born June 20, 1792; Anna Maria Chew, born June 2, 1796; Henry, born January 15, 1798; George Steuart, born December 9, 1799; Frisby, born April 25, 1801; William, born May 19, 1804; Richard Tilghman, born April 10, 1806.

James Hollyday, IV, the eldest child of James, III, and Susanna Tilghman Hollyday, was born on June 20, 1792. Of his early childhood we know little, except that he was instructed by a tutor, attended parties and lived as other youths of his time. It was the desire of his family and friends that he go to college in preparation for the study of law. There was much sentiment connected with James's study of the law, for in the three preceding generations the head of "Readbourne" was a lawyer. This was agreeable to James, and in 1811 he entered Princeton. He had been there but a few months when he became obsessed with the idea of going to the "Southern Country" to make his fortune out of cotton and sugar cane. All that persuasion accomplished was to keep him in Princeton until he had passed his entrance examinations, matriculated, and started his courses. In 1813 he became of age and gathering together such of his inheritance as was due him and borrowing from his mother and brothers, he set sail for New Orleans the following year. His attitude is not altogether surprising in a youth who had led a carefree life and possessed but small knowledge of the world outside his immediate surroundings. The stories of the fortunes made in Louisiana and Mississippi caught the imagination of many older and far more experienced men on the Eastern Shore than James, IV. To name but a few in the family who tried the experiment, James Earle, James, Frisby, and Matthew Tilghman, John W. Carvill, the future brother-in-law of George Steuart Hollyday, Gideon Pearce, and James Chambers. It is sad to relate that except for James Earle and Frisby Tilghman, who stayed south but a few months, they returned financial wrecks. There was no especial inducement to remain in Maryland after the War of 1812; wheat, corn, and all other farm products were at an all time low, and as the above mentioned men were all farmers, they could visualize no prospect of better times at home.

James Hollyday, IV, arrived in Louisiana in the latter part of 1814. In January, 1817, he purchased from Captain Samuel Clement a small plantation on the Mississippi above New Orleans, and in April, 1818, he turned his plantation over by "Power of Attorney to Charles Pulaski" and returned to Maryland. In July of that year, he re-entered Princeton where he stayed until the first of 1819. Early that year he returned South,

taking with him his brother George Steuart Hollyday and John W. Carvill. They left "Readbourne" on horseback and rode to Wheeling and then to Cincinnati where they purchased a "flat boat" and putting in a partition, the men on one side and the horses on the other, started for Natchez. A day or two out the horses kicked the partition down, and horses and men from there on floated down the Ohio and Mississippi side by side. George Steuart's description, written as a young man, minimized the dangers and hardships and probably magnified their fun. They arrived at Natchez in March or April, 1819. James, IV's, first letter was written from Natchez to his mother on April 26, 1819.¹⁹⁵ He tells her he will send "His Black Majesty Emmanuel"—a servant he took with him when he first went South—"home with Cousin [Matthew] Tilghman, who is going by way of Orleans and Baltimore." He found the Major—Matthew Tilghman—so enthusiastic that he was returning to Maryland to get his family. He tells her too: "Mr. James Tilghman is staying with his brother Mr. Shoemaker near Fort Adams on a place rented from Mr. John Holliday and like a good fellow has followed the fashion amongst young men of living in a log cabin. George and I have not yet got ours." James and Matthew Tilghman were the sons of Lloyd and Henrietta Maria Tilghman and were well off financially, but in a short time their finances were exhausted, their Maryland property sold under mortgages, and their personal property seized by the sheriff. They were typical examples of the fortune seekers in the Southern Country.

But to get back to James Hollyday, IV. When he returned to Mississippi, he owned a small plantation; in 1820, he, George, his brother, and John Carvill rented a second plantation from John Perkins of Adams County (formerly from the Eastern Shore). For this they paid \$1,100 the first year and \$800 the second. This plantation was on Lake Concordia. In 1822 they rented the same plantation for ten bales of cotton. In 1821 James bought another plantation in Adams County, Mississippi, of 320 acres, from Samuel Clement. In order to buy and carry on this property, James first borrowed money from his father's estate, not yet divided, then he borrowed from his mother and gave her a mortgage on the homestead at "Readbourne," which in the division was to become his. Later his mother assumed

his debts and gave him three thousand dollars and was deeded the "Readbourne" homestead. In 1823 his uncle, Judge Richard Tilghman Earle, wrote him of the death of his uncle, Thomas Hollyday and the division of his property, of which James received a portion. In spite of this help, before 1822 had closed he had sold his property in the South at considerable loss, and the sheriff had seized and sold his slaves. His uncle Earle and his mother urged him to take advantage of insolvency and come home, and his brother Henry wrote urging him to forget making a fortune and come home and go to work where he could at least make a living and keep out of debt. This had no influence, and James, IV, continued to live in Mississippi until 1829, when with his fortune exhausted and his debtors pressing, he gave up and returned to "Readbourne." Before his return a final division of his father's estate had been made (1827) and instead of owning a modest fortune, he was penniless. Henry purchased the "Readbourne" homestead but continued to live on his farm in Talbot, and his mother to live at "Readbourne." When James returned, it was to the old home, and there he lived until 1832 when on a visit to his uncle, Frisby Tilghman, he was taken ill and died. He was buried in the graveyard of his uncle's home, "Rockland House," near Rockland in Washington County.¹⁹⁶

James Hollyday, IV's only known love affair was hinted at in a letter written him by his mother in which she asks him about his pretty "French lady"; in another letter by John Carvill, his love for the French lady is confirmed. Possibly this was the impelling reason for his extended stay; whether or not this is true, he did not marry her and remained single.

George Steuart Hollyday, born 1799, the third son of James, III, and Susanna Steuart Hollyday, was seven years James Hollyday, IV's junior. His education was arranged by a tutor, Gustavus Schmidt, who in requesting James to get him a teaching position in Louisiana, in 1820, wrote he could "teach English, French, Latin and Greek, Mathematics, including Geometry, Algebra, and Surveying, Arithmetick and Book Keeping. Have devoted much attention to Natural History and am a member of several such Societies in America and Europe. Would by preference teach in a family for 5 or 600 Dollars." If George mastered the possibilities of his tutor, it

seems unreasonable he should have been required to attend Washington College, but so it appears. Before he was twenty, he went south with James and became a limited partner in his ventures. That he rented or bought a place for himself seems improbable, but he did invest in James's adventures and bought a number of slaves on his own account. His stay was short, because his mother and his father's trustees prevailed upon him to return in 1820, and returning he remained home, living at "Readbourne" while fixing up his own home on the portion of "Readbourne Rectified" awarded him. This property has now become two farms known generally as the "Bowen Farm" and "Ashland," or the "John Emory or William Farm." When the trustees of George's father assumed control of the property, a survey was made, the land divided into four parts, each of which was awarded to a son. Receiving their awards, each son gave his mother a life interest in the income. This did not preclude their taking possession of and cultivating their farms, and their mother, a most generous lady, did not claim her pound of flesh, but only so much as was required to supplement her private income. When George "took over" his farm, he moved and grouped all the buildings around his home, which was the existing superintendent's house. The home was whitewashed and thus the origin of its name, "The Little White Cottage Farm." He moved in late in 1822 and went seriously to work. In 1825 he claimed the hand of Caroline Matilda Carvill, said by George's brother Frisby to be "the prettiest girl on the Eastern Shore." Caroline was the daughter of John and Sarah Ward Carvill of "Farley Manor," Kent County, and the granddaughter of Colonel John Ward of Cecil County and John Carvill of Kent County. John W. Carvill, who accompanied James and George on their southern adventure, was her brother. How long George and Caroline lived on their "Little White Cottage Farm" has not been discovered, but before Caroline's death in 1839, they were living at "Farley Manor" in Kent.

Mr. George Steuart Hollyday, a vestryman in I. U. Parish, ventured into politics and was sent as a representative from Kent to the Maryland Legislature, where he served for two terms. In 1842 he occupied the important post of Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, which largely

controlled the State's finances. He was subsequently appointed Chief Judge of the Orphans' Court of Kent, which position he held up to the time of his death, 1870. Mr. George A. Hanson, author of *Old Kent*, knew him long and well and of him he wrote: "He was an intelligent and enthusiastic agriculturalist, and organized and was the President of the Agricultural Club of Kent. He was a gentleman of the olden school, polite, well-bred, and hospitable." The thing about this gentleman which fascinates the author was his knowledge of transpiring events, economic, political and social, and his ability to intelligently embody his views of all in the space of a letter to a friend or relative. His letters, now in the Maryland Historical Society, cover this period 1819 to 1865, and, young or old, his happy faculty of clarity of expression never deserted him. It would be a real pleasure to embody many of these letters in this work, except for the space required, but the author cannot refrain from digesting a few of the social observations in one letter of 1822: "There is less shipping in Baltimore than I have ever seen. . . . The City full of a malignant fever so bad the people moved to the County, where soon it proved just as fatal and the people feel it less risk to go home . . . The crop at "Readbourne" excellent, between 5 & 6 bushels [of wheat] per acre . . . Very gay on the Eastern Shore, Miss McMachens, Miss Purviance and Miss McKim visiting Miss Caroline Carvill. Large parties for them at Chestertown, Mr. Ringgold and Cook Tilghman of the "Hermitage" gave them parties . . . Poor Mrs. Jeremiah Nicols III . . . William Barroll to marry Miss Johnson, the daughter of the Mayor of Baltimore, to have six groomsmen and six bridesmaids . . . Engagement of Sally Brown and McLean broken and poor McLean gone God knows where, probably to South America . . . Our neighbor Col. Emory a candidate for Congress against Mr. Hayward . . . will probably be defeated . . . Anna Maria Gale and I went up to "Susquehanna." A few more years like the last two will ruin farmers. Corn at 34 cents . . . Two of Alexander Hemsley's farm (500) acres with 15 servants sold by the Sheriff. Cousin Matt Tilghman started for the Southern Country to sell out . . . Aunt and Uncle Nicols just left for "Susquehanna." A ball in Centreville on 23rd. There are eight managers, four married: Uncle Earle, Uncle Charles

Tilghman, Judge Wright, and Mr. Paca; four single, Dr. Goldsborough, Jr., Messrs. Henry and Stephen Wright, and Christopher Cox.”¹⁹⁷

These letters offer great possibilities for an investigator of the social life of the Eastern Shore in the first quarter of the 19th century. Here is evidence of births, deaths, marriages, parties, and failures clearly identified. In the Maryland Historical Society there are two collections of these letters, one among the papers from “Readbourne” and the other presented by Miss Caroline Hollyday, George Steuart’s granddaughter. George died in 1870 and his wife in 1839. Both are buried at “Readbourne.”

The children of George and Caroline Hollyday were: Caroline M. Hollyday, born 1828, died 1909, who married Dr. Christopher Cox Harper of Queen Anne’s County; John Ward, born 1830, died 1887; and George Tilghman Hollyday, born 1834, died 1928, married Alexina Chamberlaine, born 1842, died 1900. Besides the above there were George Steuart Hollyday, John Carvill Hollyday, and Anna Maria Hollyday, who died in early youth.¹⁹⁸

The children of George Tilghman Hollyday and Alexina Chamberlaine Hollyday were: Alice Cox Hollyday, born 1869, died 1870; Caroline Rebecca Hollyday, born 1871, died 1951; Luella Chamberlaine Hollyday, born 1872, died 1940, married 1895 Bradley Morrow Keyworth; and George Tilghman Hollyday, Jr., born 1873, married 1903 Dorothy Freeman, died 1929. Their daughter was Dorothy Freeman Hollyday, born 1904.

The fifth child of George Tilghman Hollyday and Alexina Chamberlaine Hollyday was John Steuart Hollyday, born 1875, died Dorchester, Mass., 1937, married, 1899, Bertha Munder. Their children were: Ethelyn Steuart Hollyday, born 1900, married 1922, Philip Webster Livingston, of Boston, Mass., who had issue: Carol Hollyday Livingston, born 1926 and Philip Hollyday Livingston, born 1929.

The sixth child of George Tilghman Hollyday and Alexina Chamberlaine Hollyday was Alexander Chamberlaine Hollyday, born 1877, died in 1898 while serving in the Spanish-American War. His brother, Elmer Audoun Hollyday, was born in 1880 but died in 1888.

The youngest son of George Tilghman Hollyday and Alexina

Chamberlaine Hollyday was Henry Mifflin Hollyday, born 1883, died Nov. 20, 1920, married Anna Fendlay, of Virginia. Their son was John Mifflin Hollyday, born in Baltimore, 1905, married 1946 Marian Devine. They have three children: Mary Mifflin Hollyday, born May 3, 1947, Alexina Chamberlaine Hollyday, born July 25, 1949, and Susanna Tilghman Hollyday, born September 8, 1953.

FRISBY HOLLYDAY

We now come to the consideration of the fourth son of James Hollyday, III, and Susanna Tilghman Hollyday, Frisby Hollyday, named for his uncle Frisby Tilghman. The career of this young man was very brief. Born in 1801, he died in 1821. He received his only education under the tutelage of the redoubtable Mr. Gustavus Schmidt. His uncles, Tilghman and Steuart, and his mother wished him to go to the "Seminary in Baltimore," undoubtedly St. Mary's College and Seminary, but he yearned for the sea and in 1820 shipped for Liverpool and later in the year arrived in New Orleans during a dreadful epidemic of yellow fever; as he contracted the disease, his life was despaired of, and while he eventually succeeded in reaching "Readbourne," in a few months he died as the result of his illness. But two of his letters have been preserved, both to his brother, James, IV, in Natchez. They were the letters of an enthusiastic youth, telling of his enjoyments and intentions. In reply to one of these James wrote him a very philosophical epistle on the value of industry and application, the advice of the more experienced. Frisby's death necessitated a complete change in the plans of the trustees of his father's estate. In the original division of the land he had been awarded the south end of "Readbourne Rectified," the farm originally know as "Brimmington" and now (1948) the property of the widow of Dr. Harry Wilmer. His brother, Richard Tilghman Hollyday, the next son of James, had been awarded a bond for ten thousand dollars in lieu of real estate, but when Frisby died Richard's bond was withdrawn and "Brimmington" was awarded him, and the personal estate of Frisby became the property of his mother and was later divided among her living children. Frisby Hollyday was buried at "Readbourne" in 1821.¹⁹⁹

WILLIAM HOLLYDAY AND DESCENDANTS

William Hollyday was the fifth son of James and Susanna Tilghman Hollyday. He was born May 19, 1804 and died July 16, 1868, and was buried in Greenmount Cemetery in Baltimore. He had a more extensive educational career than most of his brothers. Studying at home under Mr. Gustavus Schmidt until he was sufficiently advanced, he entered Yale in 1823. He was taken North by his brother George, to let William decide between Union College and Yale, and he chose the latter. From George's description it was quite a trip, and the choice of Yale resulted far more from its location than its educational advantages. It is rather curious that among the several scores of the preserved letters of William not one is from Yale, in fact, the college is never alluded to. That he was at Yale is beyond question, because he is officially recorded, but the length of his stay is a matter of doubt. Judging strictly from information gleaned from many family letters he was in the College at least until 1828. In 1826 he spent the summer, or a part thereof, in Hagerstown, and his uncle, Frisby Tilghman, who had a home there, wrote William's mother that the boy was said to be a very studious fellow. From 1823 to 1828 he disappears from the family letters; in 1829 we find him studying medicine under the supervision of "Dr. Hammond in Hagerstown."

William Hollyday in 1830 married his cousin Ann Cheston Tilghman, the daughter of Frisby and Anna Maria Ringgold Tilghman. They went to his farm, part of "Readbourne Rectified" and lived there until 1831. In a letter from Elizabeth Eleanor Blake to her first cousin James Earle at Harvard College in 1831, she tells him William Hollyday is packing up to join his uncle, Frisby Tilghman, at the latter's request; she added, "There is an old adage, 'A rolling stone never gathers moss'." He moved to Hagerstown that year, built himself a house on the "Hill" and lived in it until he moved in 1840 to Williamsport, Maryland. He evidently never completed his medical studies or practiced, as in no communication is he addressed as doctor. Sometime in 1840 or 1841 he sold his home in Hagerstown and went to live "permanently" in "Williams Port," Maryland. There he established what he called a "For-

warding Business." He solicited orders by mail along the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, in Western Maryland and Southern Pennsylvania. To supply his trade he received merchandise on consignment, mostly from Philadelphia. He was a pioneer in the mail order business. He stayed in Williamsport until 1843, and believing his business would grow if he moved to Cumberland, he risked the change. His judgment was correct, and his business did grow. His uncle, Frisby Tilghman, thought a larger capital would enable him to still further expand and so wrote his mother. In a letter to her William rather indignantly disclaimed his uncle's suggestion and requested his mother "to discontinue sending my children presents so you can conserve your own fortune."

Later William, against excellent advice, decided to move to Baltimore (about 1844-45). His expectation was to hold his Cumberland business and build up a new territory for his merchandise.

This was the crucial mistake of his life. His brother, Richard Tilghman Hollyday was taken into partnership to manage the "Western business," but unfortunately, Tilghman, as he was called, was not known to the trade and was inexperienced in business. Frisby Tilghman had warned that the business had grown up around William, and his presence was a requisite to its continued success. He was correct. The contacts William expected to develop in Baltimore never materialized, the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal became involved financially and closed, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad refused to extend credit to shippers and requested cash; these and many other unforeseeable changes beset William until he found it impossible even to pay the rent for his home and had to request his landlord to sell such of his furniture and silver as would meet his indebtedness. In the fall of the same year he moved back to Cumberland where he rented a modest establishment and opened a small grocery store with his "Forwarding Business" as an adjunct. This was a failure, principally from lack of capital, and in the fall of 1848 he accepted the "Agency of the Telegraph Line" of ships and moved to Philadelphia. He accepted the position on the modest salary of seven hundred dollars and commissions, which enabled him to live in a boarding house at five dollars a week but prevented his having

his family, or even going back to Cumberland to visit them for six months. At that period he left the Telegraph Line and accepted the "Agency of the Four-Day Line" at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars and commissions—estimated at five hundred dollars. At the time of this appointment, November, 1848, he brought his family to live with him in Philadelphia. To quote from his budget: "Have family living with me in boarding house—wife and four children. Board \$1,040 per annum, washing \$75., heat and light \$40., school \$36., nurse \$52. per annum. Salary \$1,500, commissions possibly \$500. Not much to save."

His wife, Ann Cheston Tilghman, had died in 1834 and on September 12, 1837, he married Louisa Lamar Tilghman, the half-sister of his first wife, the daughter of Frisby Tilghman and his second wife, Louisa Lamar. By his first marriage he had two children, James Frisby Hollyday, born December 12, 1831, died 1849 and Nancy Ringgold Hollyday, who died December 16, 1849.

By his second wife, Louisa Lamar (Tilghman) Hollyday, half sister of his first wife, William Hollyday had eleven children, indicated by the number of their generation and their order in that generation: (7-1) William Henry Hollyday, born 1838, a member of the 2d Maryland Infantry, C. S. A., who died at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, shot by a Union sharpshooter while carrying water to the wounded; (7-2) Mary Tilghman Hollyday, born Feb. 10, 1840, at Rockland, Baltimore Co., Md., died Mar. 21, 1921, married James Heighe Steuart, born Baltimore, Md., Sept. 24, 1837, died Baltimore, Mar. 22, 1923; (7-3) Lamar Hollyday, born Williamsport, Md., Sept. 1, 1841, died Hampton, Va., Sept. 27, 1934, married Baltimore, Apr. 23, 1868, Georgie Thelin, born Baltimore, died 1921.

Lamar Hollyday and his cousin, Henry Hollyday, IV, in 1862 made their way secretly down the Eastern Shore and across to Virginia, where they joined Lee's army. Lamar was wounded at Gettysburg and captured, and, according to family tradition, was about to have his leg amputated when the Union doctor stopped the operation on the ground he could not survive. But he recovered. Years after when he was at the Hygeia Hotel, Old Point Comfort, Va., acting as the representative of the owner, Mrs. Phoebus, widow of the founder, the doctor was

among the guests. When he asked for his bill he was told that it had been paid by Mr. Hollyday, who reminded him of the incident at Gettysburg. Later Lamar was one of the officers of the Bay View Hospital in Baltimore, and in his last years in charge of the home for Confederate veterans at Pikesville, Maryland. He died at the home of his daughters in Hampton, Va.

The remaining children of William Hollyday and Louisa Lamar (Tilghman) Hollyday were: (7-4) Louisa Lamar Hollyday, born Dec. 28, 1843, died. 1855; (7-5) George Tilghman Hollyday, born Baltimore, Mar. 14, 1846, died Baltimore, June 22, 1888; (7-6) Floyd Sprigg Hollyday, born Mar. 19, 1848, named for his aunt's son—"recently dead"—went West; (7-7) Alfred Hollyday, born Baltimore, June 16, 1851, married Manuelita Muro, died Baltimore, July 19, 1930; (7-8) Tilghman Hollyday, born Aug. 24, 1852, died Baltimore, Mar. 20, 1876; (7-9) Margaret Hollyday, born Baltimore, Jan. 16, 1855, died Baltimore, Dec. 2, 1871; (7-10) Susan Davis (Hollyday) Sharp, born Baltimore, July 6, 1857, died Norfolk, Va. July 19, 1928, married Baltimore, Jan. 27, 1876, Walter Sharp, born Norfolk, July 19, 1848, died Norfolk, Va., Feb. 10, 1919; (7-11) Henrietta Frisby Hollyday, born Baltimore, Apr. 4, 1862, died Baltimore, July, 1873.

Mary Tilghman (Hollyday) Steuart and James Heighe Steuart had three children: (8-1) William Hollyday Steuart, d. s. p.; (8-2) Margaret Heighe Steuart, born Baltimore, Dec. 9, 1877, married Washington, D. C., Sept. 20, 1905, Richard Henley Woodward, born Stevensville, King & Queen Co., Va., Sept. 6, 1864, died Baltimore, ——— 19—; (8-3) Lamar Hollyday Steuart, born Baltimore, June 24, 1880, married Baltimore, Dec. 26, 1907, Elizabeth Warren Sedwick, born Calvert Co., Md.

Margaret Heighe (Steuart) Woodward and Richard Henley Woodward had two children: (9-1) Margaret Steuart Woodward, born Sept. 24, 1906, married Baltimore, June 20, 1930, Joseph Edward Waesche, Jr., born Garrison, Md., June 30, 1904, and (9-2) Steuart Lamar Woodward, born Baltimore, Feb. 14, 1908, married Baltimore, Sept. 19, 1936, Matilda Hume Matthews, born Nashville, Tenn., Mar. 8, 1910.

Margaret Steuart Woodward and Joseph Edward Waesche,

Jr., had two children: (10-1) Richard Henley Woodward Waesche, born Baltimore, Dec. 21, 1930, and (10-2) Joseph Edward Waesche, III, born Baltimore, Dec. 8, 1931.

Lamar Hollyday and Georgie Thelin Hollyday had four children: (8-1) Louisa Lamar Hollyday, born Baltimore, 1870, buried Nov. 27, 1951, Palatka, Fla., married Hampton, Va., Feb. 13, 1890, Benjamin Franklin Hudgins, born Olden Place, Dinwiddie Co., Va., May 9, 1861, died Waldo, Fla., Aug. 18, 1922; (8-2), Anna Eloise Hollyday, born Mt. Washington, Md., Aug. 11, 1872, living Norfolk, Va., 1960; (8-3), Margaret Hollyday, born Mt. Washington, Md., Sept. 22, 1874, died Hampton, Va., Aug. 1956, married Hampton, Va., Dec. 6, 1898, Howard Watkins Saunders, born Elizabeth City Co., Va., Feb. 25, 1870, died Hampton, Va., April 1947 (both buried in St. John's Churchyard, Hampton, Va.); (8-4) Georgie Thelin Hollyday, born Mt. Washington, Md., Mar. 19, 1877, living in Norfolk, Va., 1960.

Louisa Lamar Hollyday Hudgins and Benjamin Franklin Hudgins had eleven children: (9-1) Rebecca Bland Hudgins, born Hampton, Va., Nov. 28, 1890, died Palatka, Fla., married May 22, 1929; Francis Archibald Sands, born Palatka, Fla., Feb. 23, 18—, died Feb. 1, 1930; (9-2) Georgie Louise Hudgins, born Hampton, Va., 1892, married Melrose, Fla., Charles Price, born Melrose, Fla.; (9-3) Selena Maude Hudgins, born Hampton, Va., May 3, 1894, married Wauchula, Fla., Mar. 1936, Nathaniel Hollis Wood; (9-4) Louisa Lamar Hudgins, born Hampton, Va., Sept. 8, 1895, married Barton, Fla., Jerry Robertson, Jr., born Melrose, Fla., Dec. 19, 1886; (9-5) Margaret Eloise Hudgins, born Hampton, Va., Jan. 25, 1898, died Hampton, Va., Jan. 2, 1908; (9-6) Fannie Worsham Hudgins, born Hampton, Va., Nov. 19, 1899, married Palatka, Fla., Nov. 10, 1926, Arthur Edwin Daye, born Mose Ambrose, Newfoundland, B. N. A., Nov. 1, 1891; (9-7) Marie Thelin Hudgins, b. Hampton, Va., Feb. 17, 1902, married Palatka, Fla., Sept. 1936, Ward M. Newell, D. D.S., b. Strasburg, Va., Aug. 14, 1894, living in St. Augustine, Fla., 1960; (9-8) Virginia Hudgins, born Hampton, Va., Feb. 19, 1904, married St. Augustine, Fla., June 7, 1938, Schrimp Lee Henry, born Dallas, Texas; (9-9) Benjamin Franklin Hudgins, Jr., born Hampton, Va., May 7, 1906, married Palatka, Fla., Nov. 17, 1937, Eleanor Houston, of Houston, Texas; (9-

10) Lelia Hudgins, born Hampton, Va., June 13, 1908, married Bunnell, Fla., Sept. 20, 1934, William Edward Johnston, born Anderson, S. C., Nov. 14, 1913; (9-11) Lamar Hollyday Hudgins, born Hampton, Va., Sept. 8, 1910, married Aug. 21, 1936, Grace Barbara Whittle, born New Orleans, La.

Georgie Louise Hudgins Price and Charles Price had three children: (10-1) Charles Preston Price, born Feb. 28, 1919; (10-2) Eloise Price, born Melrose, Fla., June 6, 1921 (10-3) Marie Virginia Price, born Melrose, Fla., Feb. 15, 1923.

Louisa Lamar Hudgins Robertson and Jerry Robertson, Jr. had one child: (10-1) Mary Lamar Robertson, born Melrose, Fla., July 25, 1919, married Bronson, Fla., May 20, 1934, John Gamble Brown, born Miami, Fla., Sept. 15, 1914.

Fannie Worsham Hudgins and Arthur Edwin Daye had two children: (10-1) Lelia Wilhelmina Daye, born Palatka, Fla., Sept. 24, 1928, and (10-2) William Lamar Daye, born Asheville, N. C., Jan. 20, 1933.

Margaret Hollyday Saunders and Howard Watkins Saunders had four children: (9-1) John Lamar Saunders, born Hampton, Va., Dec. 12, 1898, died Hampton, Va., July 22, 1900; (9-2) Howard Watkins Saunders, Jr., born Hampton, Va., Nov. 28, 1900, died Hampton, Va., Jan. 1, 1932, married Hampton, Va., Sept. 17, 1925, Julia Underwood Clark, born Surrey, Va., Feb. 3, 190—; (9-3) Tilghman Hollyday Saunders, Capt. USMC, born Hampton, Va., July 15, 1902, died Hampton, Va., 1959, married Philadelphia, Feb. 9, 1935, Catherine Mary Brown, born Cranford, N. J., April 6, 1914; (9-4) William Thelin Saunders, born Hampton, Va., Dec. 28, 1908, married Jackson, Miss., Nov. 26, 1935, Anne Pauline Applewhite, born Jackson, Miss., Feb. 22, 1907.

Mary Lamar (Robertson) Brown and John Gamble Brown had two children: (11-1) John Gamble Brown, Jr., born Gainesville, Fla., April 26, 1935, and (11-2) Lelia Marie Brown, born Aug. 3, 1936, Gainesville, Fla.

Howard Watkins Saunders, Jr., and Julia Underwood (Clark) Saunders had one child, (10-1), Howard Watkins Saunders, III, born Hampton, Va., June 9, 1926.

Tilghman Hollyday Saunders and Catherine Mary (Brown) Saunders had two children, (10-1) Jane Lamar Saunders, born

Shanghai, China, Nov. 19, 1935, and (10-2) Patricia Lee Saunders, born Philadelphia, Penna., Aug. 27, 1939.

William Thelin Saunders and Annette Pauline Applewhite had one child (10-1) William Thelin Saunders, Jr., born Hampton, Va., July 13, 1937; (10-2) Margaret Gay Saunders, born Hampton, Va., Dec. 8, 1940.

The fifth child of William Hollyday and Louisa Lamar (Tilghman) Hollyday was (7-5) George Tilghman Hollyday, born Baltimore, Mar. 4, 1846, who married, in St. Luke's Church, Baltimore, Oct. 9, 1878, Louisa Worthington, born Harrisonville, Md., June 20, 1857, died Oct. 8, 1881. Their child was (8-1) Thomas Worthington Hollyday, born Baltimore, Sept. 23, 1879.

The tenth child of William Hollyday and Louisa Lamar (Tilghman) Hollyday was Susan Davis Hollyday, who married Walter Sharp. Their children were: (8-1) Louisa Lamar Sharp, born Sept. 7, 1877, married St. Luke's Church, Norfolk, Va., Nov. 19, 1908, George Farant Wilkinson, son of William Solomon and Elizabeth Jarvis (Farant) Wilkinson, Jr., born Norfolk, Va., July 10, 1871; (8-2) George Tilghman Sharp, born Pools Rock, Vance Co., N. C., Mar. 3, 1879, married Newburgh, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1918, Therese Agnes Sculley, born Newburgh, N. Y., April 5, 1896; (8-3) Walter Doyle Sharp, born Pools Rock, Vance Co., N. C., Dec. 26, 1880, married Old Trinity Church, N. Y. City, Feb. 12, 1918, Louise Hollyday Campbell, daughter of Levin Hicks Campbell and Virginia Hollyday Campbell, born Easton, Md., Dec. 4, 188— (Walter Doyle Sharp, now Captain, Supply Corps, U. S. Navy, Rtd.); (8-4) Lewis D'Eresby Sharp, born Norfolk, Va., Dec. 1, 1882, died Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 3, 1946, married Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 19, 1909, Zula Earle Adkins, daughter of William McHenry Adkins and Lundye (Watson) Adkins, born Dec. 27, 188—; (8-5) Henrietta Frisby Sharp, born Norfolk, Va., Dec. 16, 1884, living in Harwinton, Conn., 1960; (8-6) Lamar Hollyday Sharp, born Norfolk, Va., Jan. 20, 1886, died Norfolk, Va., July 15, 1886; (8-7) Mary Lewis (Sharp), born Norfolk, Va., June 14, 1888, married St. Luke's Church, Norfolk, Va., Nov. 27, 1912, Irving Brinton Holley, son of Edward Hotchkiss Holley and Nellie Chidsey (Wheeler) Holley, born Torrington, Conn., June 3, 1883; (8-8) Henry Talbot Sharp, born Norfolk, Va., Aug. 1,

1889, died Smithsburg, Md., Aug. 27, 1890; (8-9) Tilghman Hollyday Sharp, born Norfolk, Va., Aug. 19, 1891, married Virginia Beach, Va., Oct. 7, 1922, Elizabeth Wilkinson Howard, daughter of Paul Repiton Howard and Elizabeth Keeling (Wilkinson) Howard; (8-10) Susan Davis Sharp, born Norfolk, Va., Jan. 2, 1893, died Norfolk, Va., June 9, 1894.

Louisa Lamar (Sharp) Wilkinson and George Farant Wilkinson had three children: (9-1) George Farant Wilkinson, Jr., born Norfolk, Va., Jan. 4, 1911, married South Mills, N. C., Margaret Guy, daughter of Orville Warner Guy and Merta Whitehurst Guy; (9-2) Lamar Sharp Wilkinson, born Norfolk, Va., July 19, 1913, married Norfolk, Va., Sept. 18, 1943, Charlotte Virginia Ackiss; (9-3) Elizabeth Wilkinson, born Norfolk, Va., 1917, married Christ and St. Luke's Church, Norfolk, Va., June 22, 1940, James Edward Hendry, III, (son of Mr. & Mrs. James E. Hendry, of Fort Myers, Fla.).

The children of George Tilghman Sharp and Therese Agnes Sculley were: (9-1) Ann Hollyday Sharp, born Baltimore, July 18, 1917, Production Manager of the Reporter Magazine, and (9-2) Susan Tilghman Sharp, born Baltimore, Md., Mar. 11, 192—, married Pensacola, Fla., Nov. 21, 1941, Captain James Bruce Wallace, U. S. Navy.

The child of Walter Doyle Sharp and Louise Hollyday (Campbell) Sharp is: (9-1) Willoughby Sharp, born Norfolk General Hospital, Norfolk, Va., August 25, 1924, employed by The Radio Corporation of America, Capt. AUS, World War II, married St. Anne's Church, Annapolis, Apr. 29, 1952, Nancy Leith Patterson, daughter of Captain and Mrs. George Warren Patterson, Jr., U. S. Navy, born Honolulu, T. H., Sept. 16, 1927.

The child of Lewis D'Eresby Sharp and Zula Earle (Adkins) Sharp was: (9-1) Lundye D'Eresby Sharp, born Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 11, 1911, died in auto accident, South Carolina, Aug. 3, 1958, married Feb. 18, 1950, William Wortham Farinholt; one son, Lewis Sharp Farinholt, born Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 28, 1952.

The children of Mary Lewis Sharp and Irving Brinton Holley were: (9-1) Mary Sharp Holley, born Hartford, Conn., Jan. 25, 1915, married Torrington, Conn., Oct. 9, 1943, William Swift Doremus; (9-2) Irving Brinton Holley, Jr., born Hartford, Conn., Feb. 8, 1919, married Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct., 1945, Janet Carlson, born San Diego, Cal., Dec. 22, 1920, daughter of Rear

Admiral Milton C. Carlson and Margaret Jean Carruthers Carlson (Adm. Carlson, Class of 1916, U. S. Naval Academy).

Tilghman Hollyday Sharp and Elizabeth Wilkinson (Howard) Sharp had one son, (9-1) Tilghman Hollyday Sharp, Jr., born Baltimore, Md., Mar. 17, 1927, graduated U. S. Naval Academy, 1950, commissioned in U. S. Air Force and subsequently resigned, living 1960.

The children of Willoughby Sharp and Nancy Leith Patterson are: (10-1) William Willoughby Sharp, born Woman's Hospital, Baltimore, Feb. 4, 1953; (10-2) Louise Hollyday Sharp, born Montclair, N. J., July 5, 1955; (10-3) Alexander Leith Sharp, born Montclair, N. J., Dec. 31, 1958.

The youngest child of James, III, and Susanna Tilghman Hollyday was Richard Tilghman Hollyday, who "was born on the 10th day of April in the year of our Lord 1806, $\frac{1}{2}$ past 5:00 o'clock on the morning." So says the record in the Bible of his father. He attended "the little brick schoolhouse on the Spaniards Neck Road." At the time he should have engaged in his high school studies, the family finances were at their lowest ebb due to his mother's losses in bank stocks and other investments, the low price of grain and small crops. No record has been discovered of his going beyond the studies of his primary school. All during the years from 1823 to his majority in 1827 efforts were made to place him in a counting house or with some mercantile firm but without success. The next we know of him is contained in a letter from Colonel Frisby Tilghman, his uncle, to his mother. The Colonel had just "made a journey from Cumberland to Hagerstown" during which he had seen Richard, or as the family called him, Tilghman. He told his mother Tilghman was doing well, and he was sure he would develop into a first class farmer. Unfortunately, he did not give his location. Just why the sons of James Hollyday, III, left "Readbourne," one of the most productive farms in the state, and settled in other localities is hard to understand, possibly it was the urge of young men to pioneer. Tilghman inherited "Brimmington," the estate of his uncle, Thomas Hollyday, on which there was a substantial brick house, including 400 acres of excellent land. This farm he sold to Edward Comegys of Kent and moved to Washington County.

Whether he purchased or rented the farm on which he was working in 1839, when Frisby Tilghman saw him, the author has not discovered. He left this farm in a few years to enter into partnership with his brother William, taking charge of the Western Maryland end of the "Forwarding Business." This lasted but a short time, as the firm failed. After that Tilghman was employed for a short time on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and left that enterprise to take a position with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in Baltimore. His salary was too small for the support of his family, causing him great uneasiness and many privations so serious, in fact, that he was obliged to sell much of his silver and household effects to make ends meet. At his earnest solicitation and with some help from his relatives, the Steuarts, he was transferred to the office of the Baltimore and Ohio in Philadelphia. This greatly brightened his financial picture, but in about two years changes in the office resulted in his job being abolished. He returned to Baltimore, where he stayed without a position or income for nearly two years when he was again employed by the railroad and sent to Brooklyn, New York. There he rented a house and moved his family and furniture, but in a relatively few months this office was abolished, and he returned to Baltimore. He was apparently a very dear brother to Henry, III, who was most generous during Tilghman's financial distress. Tilghman wrote Henry more as a son to a father, and Henry replied in kind, giving sound advice and often sent him money. Tilghman, in his desperation, wrote Henry a letter which he must have always regretted, and it brought from Henry a sharp rebuke. It was not long, however, before their warm brotherly affection was re-established and persisted through the balance of their lives. It seems a sad commentary that the only brother (Henry) to stay on the land of his ancestors was the most conspicuously successful of all. Perhaps it was temperament more than land, a willingness to work and save rather than seek an easy fortune. Of course, George Steuart too was successful, and his political office was of great help. He learned his lesson as a youth when he ventured into the "Southern Country" to make a fortune.²⁰⁰

Richard Tilghman Hollyday married Susan Regan. Their children were: Elizabeth, Henry, Amelia, Susan, Dr. George Geiger (later changed to Guy), and Ann Maria Tilghman

Hollyday. Dr. Guy Hollyday graduated at the University of Maryland in medicine, established an office on the Frederick Road, was considered for many years one of the outstanding family physicians in Baltimore and enjoyed a very extensive practice. He married Virginia Mary Lannay of St. Louis, Mo., and their children were Amelia (called Minnie), who married Cyril Baugher; Virginia Ambler, who married Captain Creed Cardwell of the United States Army and had a child, Samuel Creed Cardwell, III; Guy Tilghman Orme Hollyday, who married Louisa Este Fisher and had children: Louisa Este, Guy Tilghman, Virginia Lannay, and Este Fisher Hollyday.²⁰¹

Anna Maria Chew Hollyday, the second child and only daughter of James, III, and Susanna Tilghman Hollyday, was born in 1796, died 1823, married 1811 or 1812, Arthur Tilghman Jones, the son of Richard Ireland and Susanna Tilghman Jones.

THE JONESES ACT FOR GOVERNOR EDEN AFTER THE REVOLUTION

At the close of the Revolution, Governor Robert Eden, the last Proprietary Governor, came back to Maryland to try and salvage something out of the wrecked fortune of Frederick, Lord Baltimore, whose sister he had married. In 1784, Eden died, and Richard Ireland Jones, whose sister Maryanna was the wife of Governor Eden's brother William, was sent to complete the work. Richard's brother, Dr. Alfred Jones, was already living in Queen Anne's County, and while Richard primarily settled in Annapolis, he soon moved to Queen Anne's, where he married Susanna Carroll Tilghman, the daughter of a distinguished father, Edward, the son of Richard and Anna Lloyd Tilghman. Colonel Edward Tilghman served as High Sheriff of Queen Anne's County, member of the Assembly and leader of the Country Party, Judge of the Quorum of Queen Anne's Court, and Colonel of the County Militia. His third wife was Juliana, the daughter of Dominick and Mary Sewell Carroll of Cecil County, and it was Edward's and Julianna's daughter, Susanna, who married Richard Ireland Jones.

Mr. Jones came to Maryland on a discouraging task and was entirely unsuccessful in securing any of the former property in Maryland of Lord Baltimore, but so great was the prize that for over fifty years Richard Ireland Jones and his

family worked almost ceaselessly. In 1785 or 1786, when Richard married Susanna Tilghman, she owned a tract of five hundred acres just north of South East Creek in Queen Anne's County. On this tract facing Chester River they built their home, calling it "Kinnersley." This lovely mansion, excellently preserved, is now occupied by a Mrs. Callis. It is not clear when Mrs. Jones died, but it appears to have been ca. 1800. She had but one child, Arthur Tilghman Jones, born about 1786 or 1787. A few years later Richard Ireland Jones married a Margaret by whom he had children: Alfred, Marianna, Eliza, and Julianna. After the death of Margaret, he married (for the third time) a Lucretia, and had sons, William and Richard. With these latter children we are not concerned, except to say to those of "Readbourne's" latter days that Marianna married Edward Tilghman Paca, and two of their children married children of Judge Richard and Elizabeth Hollyday Carmichael: Edward Tilghman Paca, Jr. to Katherine Virginia Carmichael and Henry Broughman Paca to Fannie Carmichael. These Carmichaels were descendants of the Signer William Paca and frequent visitors to "Readbourne."

The English home of the Joneses was in Wimbledon, where also lived William Eden, who married Richard Ireland Jones's sister, Marianna. Two interesting letters in the Hollyday collection, one from Marianna, Jr., to Arthur Tilghman Jones and the other from her mother, Marianna Jones Eden, to her brother, Richard, give much family history. The author knows nothing about the early life of Arthur Tilghman Jones, nothing in fact until his marriage to Anna Maria Chew Hollyday in 1811-1812. The first information found was in a letter of 1813 congratulating Arthur on the birth of his first child, Anna Eloisa, August 15, 1813. When they married, Arthur was about twenty-five and his bride but sixteen.

Col. Edward Tilghman, the father of Arthur's mother had for many years been a close friend of the Hollyday family and a constant visitor. The Jones home, "Kinnersley," was but a few miles from "Readbourne," and Anna Maria's mother, Susanna Tilghman Jones, was a frequent visitor. It is clear from their letters that Arthur and Anna Maria's brothers were intimate friends although Arthur was their elder by some

years. Therefore the wedding must have given pleasure to both families.

When Anna Maria married she had a comfortable fortune left her by her godfather, Mr. Samuel Chew, in whose will she is spoken of as "my adopted daughter." When Anna's father died his unsigned will explained that she had not been left an equal portion of his estate with his other children, because his great friend, Samuel Chew, would make ample provision for her. Included in Mr. Chew's bequest was her future home "Swan Point," a farm in Kent County lying between Chesapeake Bay and what is now Tavern Creek (formerly called "North Branch" of Swan Creek).

When Arthur Jones's mother died she left him "Kinnersley"—with a life interest to his father—and half the remainder of her estate. Unfortunately, Arthur was a prodigal spender, and it was not long after his marriage that he was seriously involved financially. He mortgaged his home, the sheriff sold his wife's inherited slaves, he tried to buy his father's life interest so he could—and finally did—sell "Kinnersley." His father said of him, "His plans of today are but his dreams tomorrow." Visionary and not practical, his father said, "Only his use of whiskey keeps me from thinking him unbalanced." By 1820 he had exhausted his resources and was in debt to the extent of seventy thousand dollars. His father could not then assist him, because "Much of my fortune has been squandered in schemes invented by Arthur." Henry Hollyday, II, of "Ratcliffe," who was one of the principal creditors of both father and son, in the end had to take over "Kinnersley" in 1827. Arthur's father at this stage moved to Annapolis, where he settled himself with his third wife and children. He died in 1833, as is told in a letter from Eloisa, his granddaughter, to her great aunt, Maryanna Eden.

Anna Maria Chew through all these vicissitudes kept a cheerful disposition, continually writing her mother and her brothers but never divulging what must have been a great mental load. Her letters always filled with anecdotes and pleasant reminiscences are very well worth preserving. In 1822 she wrote her brother James, "a short stout man," that her son Arthur was like her father, "dark brown eyes and red head," and added, "I am getting so stout the family warns me that before long

I will be as big as Mama." The next year, 1823, "She contracted galloping consumption" and was dead in a few months. Her husband said her death was hastened by the death of her children, Alfred and William, from consumption.

The children of Arthur Tilghman Jones and Anna Maria Chew were: Anna Eloise, born August 16, 1813, died unmarried; Arthur Tilghman, Jr. born November 30, 1814, single in 1865; Maria Susanna, born June 2, 1817, died unmarried; Alfred and William both died in 1822. Eloisa and Maria lived after their mother's death with their grandmother, Susanna Hollyday, at "Readbourne," then moved with her to Hagerstown. After their grandmother's death they lived in Baltimore until their deaths.

Arthur Tilghman Jones, Jr., inherited the handsome estate of his uncle, Dr. Alfred Jones of Queenstown, at the death of his wife. Dr. Jones had not only a lucrative practice but was an extensive land operator and money lender, out of which his savings were large. It seems unfortunate that the author has been able to discover but little of the life of Arthur, Jr. If he left a will it is not recorded in Queen Anne's County, where he lived for many years, nor in Washington County, where it is presumed he died. Henry Hollyday, II, his great uncle, in his will made provision for Arthur's sisters, conditioned upon Arthur's not taking care of them, which leads to the conclusion that up to that time he had not been of much help to his family.

Arthur Jones, Sr., was in a sense the victim of a changing social order. His grandfathers in Maryland were blessed with plenty, were in the center of a fashionable existence, and were among those high in political authority. The Revolution changed all of this, but some were slow to appreciate its significance and some were unwise enough to try and live the old extravagant existence. The result was wide-spread financial disaster. In 1823, apparently to excuse his financial woes, he wrote James Hollyday, III, in Natchez that all of his friends were as deep in debt, "Your Uncle John [Tilghman], A. Hemsley, Robert Brown, Tench Tilghman, Robert Tilghman, James Tilghman, Matthew Tilghman, and my father are completely wiped out. I have consulted many of your friends, Mr. N. Price, Mr. Paca, and your Uncle Hollyday [Henry Hollyday,

II], trying to keep out of the Brick House [jail] in Chester-town." Those above were given to the same indulgent habits as Arthur. Arthur's father's estimate of his mental condition was prophetic; in 1849 he died in an institution in Philadelphia.²⁰²

HENRY HOLLIDAY, III, SON OF JAMES HOLLYDAY, III

The author has, up to now, not discussed Henry, the second son and third child of James, III, and Susanna Tilghman Hollyday, who was born at "Readbourne" on January 15, 1798, died September 15, 1865. For his time, he was a remarkable man. Born at the end of a social order in which his family played a leading role, he was, unlike most of his contemporaries, willing and anxious to put his shoulder to the wheel and help make the new order a success. He apparently had a keen realization that what had passed of political and social preference for his class was gone forever, and hard work and careful saving must be the order of the new regime. In substance he wrote his brother James, IV, that it was only through industry they could expect to survive in this changing world, that wealth was a dream which never became reality except through strenuous effort, that it is better to be sure of a living and be free from debt than to chase rainbows and pots of gold. He lived up to his preaching. When just twenty, he went to Talbot and rented a farm, "Moorland," on the road from Easton to St. Michaels on the Miles River side. There he firmly established himself, and before many months his reputation for industry and success was so well established it brought him requests for loans from less industrious members of his clan. In 1830 he had accumulated enough to purchase "Moorland." In the primary distribution of his father's estate, 1819, he was awarded the north end of "Readbourne Rectified." This farm he cultivated under a superintendent while he lived on and cultivated "Moorland." Between the two he soon became financially independent. His mother was given, by her sons, a life interest in her husband's estate, which included the profits from the farms. Just what portion of this income she required is nowhere to be found, but after 1825, probably very little. When her son, Frisby, died, a readjustment of the real estate was made necessary. That story is a long and complicated legal business, terminated in 1827 when Richard Tilghman Hollyday, Mrs.

Hollyday's youngest child, became of age. In the reshuffle, William bought Henry, III's portion of "Readbourne Rectified," and Henry, III, leased the home farm from his mother, who had purchased it from her son James, IV. By deed he gave his mother a life interest in his lease which she retained until he finally purchased the property, then he gave her legal assurance that as long as she lived there would be room for her in the old home. It is a matter of fact that she had undisputed possession of the home until 1831 when she left for Chestertown and later took up her residence in Hagerstown. Henry, III, carried on the farm but rented the house during 1832. When he took permanent possession, he found that James, IV, through purchase, had added to the farm 126 acres of George Steuart Hollyday's adjoining land. James's surety was his mother and as the land had never been paid for Henry and his mother deeded it back to George. Henry, III, then bought from George about seven acres to straighten out the south line of the home farm, and Henry and George bought from John Emory 163 acres of woodland east of and adjoining "Readbourne Rectified." George sold his portion but Henry kept his share, and by the last generation of Hollydays at "Readbourne" it was called the "Wood Lot."

This purchase by Henry, III, and George has, in a recent communication, been confused with a prior purchase by their father of land owned by John Emory and added on the east line of "Readbourne." This latter purchase was never recorded in the land records of the County. That the purchase was made and the land held by James, III, is shown in an "Indenture" ²⁰³ of his daughter Anna Maria Chew Jones, in which she gives up her rights to "Ann's Portion" (the Emory land) in the division of her father's real estate. The land originally belonged to John Register Emory, and in a dispute between his heirs, a warrant was issued by the County Court for a survey, in 1798, to Zacharias Roberts, Surveyor for Queen Anne's County, to facilitate the division between John Register Emory's widow Ann, and his sons Robert and Thomas. In the report of the survey, the land is described as made up of "100 acres" of "Larrington" (patented 1677 by John Broadrib for 250 acres); 100 acres, "Bishops Outlet," (patented 1781 for Wm. Bishop, 800 acres); 100 acres, "Smith's Mistake," (patented

by Robert Smyth and re-surveyed, 1781, for William Bishop) ; 15 acres, vacant land; " This to be one entire tract and to be called ' Ann's Portion,' 315 acres " (really 319) . How much of the 319 acres was purchased by James, III, prior to the purchase of the 163 acres by his sons has not been discovered, but it is James's purchase which appeared in the division of " Readbourne " and not that of Henry and George. James, III, bought apparently for two reasons; he needed timber in the construction of the wing which he was building at " Readbourne," and to prevent a new road leading out of Spaniards Neck to South East Creek from cutting the long side—the east—of " Readbourne." By purchasing this land, he ended a dispute between the Emorys and himself as to the line of the road by having it cut through " Ann's Portion."

To show the far-sightedness of Henry, III, when his brother Richard sold the southern end of " Readbourne Rectified," " Brimington," to Mr. Comegys, Henry had Richard, who was indebted to him, insert a clause in the deed giving him, Henry, the right to the use of the shell banks and Lombardy trees on the farm. " Shell earth " and marl were the fertilizers of that time, and by acquiring these rich banks, Henry supplied his needs for many years. Geologists tell us these deposits resulted from long occupation of the land by Indians.

After Henry, III, acquired permanent possession of the homestead, he started in to beautify the grounds. To quote from a letter of May 26, 1825, from C. D. Ward to George Steuart Hollyday, " Do you really believe Henry would be putting his house in order, attending to and having all the trouble and expense of laying out a large garden, which is always more expensive than productive were it merely to gratify himself? That is out of the question. Henry will soon bring home his sweet, lovely and industrious wife." A few weeks before he had written, " How are Mrs. Hollyday and Henry coming on with their improvements? I am in hopes of collecting for them a great variety of seed." These are the only letters, up to that time, in which the gardens of " Readbourne " are mentioned, and Henry's gardens are well remembered by the last of the Hollydays of " Readbourne." ²⁰⁴

On April 18, 1826, Henry, III, married his first cousin Anna Maria, the daughter of Henry and Ann Carmichael Hollyday

of "Ratcliffe Manor." He took his bride to the home he had established at "Moorland," where they lived for seven years. In the records of St. Michaels' Parish, it is recorded that their twins died in 1833. These twins lie buried in the graveyard at "Readbourne." Their first child to live to maturity was Susan Frisby, born 1829, died 1873. The death of this lady is one of the tragedies of the Hollyday family. While visiting at "Glenwood," she was dressing by candlelight for a party at "Ratcliffe Manor," her dress became ignited and before help could reach her she was burned to death.

Their next child was Anna Maria Hollyday, who according to the records of St. Michaels' Parish, "was received in Church on March 8, 1832, two months after her birth." This lady the author knew well for many years. She had minor eccentricities but possessed much charm. "Readbourne" was her home, and after her father's death, her brother Richard, who then owned the home, always reserved a room for her. In every sense she was part and parcel of his family, although she wandered among her friends and relatives and spent much of her time away. She was the one member of her family with sufficient curiosity about its past to make inquiries and record her findings, and in her letters, the author has found many valuable leads to essential facts. It was from one of her communications the author learned her father had loaned to George Lynn-Lachlan Davis one hundred of the old papers bearing on the Hollyday family, and that Mr. Davis declined to and never did return these family assets. The author has since discovered the original correspondence between Mr. Hollyday and Mr. Davis, corroborating "Miss Maria's" record. She left the only written information extant on the changes in the buildings of "Readbourne." She exhibited a keen realization and gave expression to her thought that old family papers were inheritances to be cherished and likewise to be shared with the rest of the family; she said no history could be correctly written about the family without them and she wanted such a history written. In her advanced years, she lived at an Episcopal Home, first in the Chase House in Annapolis and later in the Church Home and Infirmary in Baltimore. From this latter place she was moved by her brother Clarence to his home in Missouri, where she died. She never married.²⁰⁵

HENRY HOLLYDAY, IV, CONFEDERATE SOLDIER

The next of Henry and Anna Maria Hollyday's children was Henry, IV, born June 29, 1836, died September 10, 1921. His primary education, as with all his brothers and sisters, was gotten in "The Little Brick School" on the Spaniards Neck Road about a half mile southeast of Readbourne. The school was built after this road was taken over by the County. Henry, IV, attended until he was thirteen (1849), and that fall he entered the grammar school of the College of St. James in Washington County. His life there was not always a bed of roses, made so largely by a spirit of independence, especially of rules and regulations. On one occasion he was "chastised" by the headmaster, because he pulled the nose of an assistant professor ("Mark you, not a mere tutor"), because he called Henry a liar. Added to the yank was such language as the headmaster could not quote in reporting the offense to Henry's father. Henry resented the discipline and attached the nickname "Sneak" to the assistant professor, a name which lasted a long time and got Henry into much trouble both at school and at home. In 1852, he left St. James for Philadelphia, where he lived with his uncle William Hollyday and was employed by a "Mr. Taylor." His spirit of independence again asserted itself, and he told Mr. Taylor what he thought of his business, which nearly cost him his job. A fine letter from his father brought him to a more reasonable attitude, and soon he received a promotion and in his last letter outlining his duties he seemed very much happier in his work. At that time Henry was seventeen and much preferred a social to a business career; in fact he spent too much of his time in what his father called "frivolity," as a cure for which his father suggested a return to "Readbourne" and school. How long he remained in Philadelphia the author does not know, but shortly after the Civil War started, in 1862, he decided to join the Confederate forces, and with his cousin, Lamar Hollyday, made his way down the Eastern Shore of Maryland and joined Lee at Richmond. Close to the Virginia shore a Union patrol vessel detected their sailing canoe, and they escaped only by running the boat ashore and taking refuge in a wooded area.

Henry Hollyday, IV, joined Captain William M. Murray's

Co. A, 2d Maryland Infantry of the Confederate Army and served throughout the rest of the war in thirteen battles, including Gettysburg and Cold Harbor, where in the latter he was commended in person by Lee for exceptional bravery, a fact he never mentioned to his family after the war. He was connected with the Easton National Bank for forty-five years, and was a vestryman of St. Peter's Parish for a quarter of a century. He died in Easton on Sept. 10, 1921.²⁰⁶

On Nov. 9, 1869, Henry, IV, married Sarah, born Nov. 13, 1850, died Jan. 17, 1878, daughter of Colonel Thomas and Anne Frances Hughlett. In 1871 he purchased St. Aubin, the home just outside Easton, built by his great uncle and aunt, Nicholas and Rebecca Hollyday Hammond, in 1808. After the death of his first wife, on Dec. 7, 1881, he married Margaretta M. Chilton, born Feb. 24, 1852, who died in Baltimore, Md., June 8, 1925.

The children of Henry, IV, and Sarah Hughlett Hollyday were (I) Henry Hollyday, V, born Sept. 6, 1870, died July 7, 1934, married Oct. 26, 1896, Melusina Schwartz Trippe, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Edward Trippe, of Easton, born Mar. 9, 1871, died Aug. 31, 1955; issue (1) Melusina Trippe Hollyday, born July 30, 189—, unmarried and living 1959, (2) Henry Robins Hollyday, born Nov. 5, 1898, married Sept. 1934, Lillian M. Slaughter, born April 3, 19—, living 1959, (3) Edward Trippe Hollyday, born Feb. 13, 1902, married Harriet Pastorfild, issue Harriet Rebecca Hollyday, living 1959; (II) Hughlett Hollyday, born May 5, 1872, died Sept. 9, 1944, married Oct. 19, 1897, Maud Marden, issue Hughlett Hollyday, Jr. born 1900; (III) Frances Harrison Hollyday, born Dec. 10, 1874, died Feb. 4, 1948, married June 6, 1911, Walter Blake Norris, born Sept. 4, 1879, teacher, U. S. Naval Academy, 1907-46, issue, Elizabeth Hollyday Norris, born Oct. 30, 1916, living 1959; (IV) Susan Hollyday, born April 5, 1876, died Oct. 20, 1957, married Jan. 23, 1907, William Franklin Hammond, born Jan. 10, 1874, died Feb. 28, 1936, issue (1) William Hollyday Hammond, born Aug. 21, 1911, married on Sept. 7, 1938, Emma Cauthorne Latane, of Tappahannock, Va. (2) Mary Hammond, born Nov. 12, 1918, died Feb. 18, 1948; (V) Sarah Hollyday, born Jan. 6, 1878, died June 1878.

The children of Henry Hollyday, IV, and Margaretta M.

Chilton were (I) Margaretta Robins Hollyday, born July 23, 188—, living in Baltimore, Md., 1959; (II) Frank Hollyday, born Feb. 5, 1887, died San Francisco, Calif., Jan. 22, 1937, married on Aug. 14, 1915, Helen Adair Nichols, of Seattle, Wash., no issue; (III) Rosalie Hollyday, born April 22, 189—, graduate nurse serving in France in World War I, living 1959; (IV) Anna Maxwell Hollyday, born Nov. 10, 1882, died March 1890.

The children of Henry Robins Hollyday and Lillian M. Slaughter were (1) Henry Robins Hollyday, Jr., born July 30, 1935, married 1960, Wilma Faye Davis of Smithfield, N. C.; (2) Richard Trippe Hollyday, born April 23, 1938; (3) Thomas James Hollyday, born Sept. 2, 1942; (4) Sarah Covington Hollyday, born Dec. 25, 1944; (5) John Carmichael Hollyday, born Feb. 13, 1947.

The children of William Hollyday Hammond and Emma Cauthorne Latane were (a) William Hollyday, Jr., born Nov. 26, 1939, married Aug. 1960, Sigrid Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. K. C. Johnson, of Baltimore; (b) Henry Latane Hammond, born Oct. 31, 1941; (c) James Allen Hammond, born Oct. 4, 1944; (d) John Brook Hammond, born June 4, 1951.

The children of Hughlett Hollyday, Jr., and Evelyn Bonnesen Hollyday, married 1924, were: (a) Evelyn Brice Hollyday, born 192—, married Joseph C. Doelker, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; (b) Hughlett Hollyday, III, born 1927; (c) Carl David Hollyday, born 1929, died 1945; (d) Robins Hollyday, born 1931; and Charles Carroll Hollyday, born 1935.²⁰⁷ After a divorce, Hughlett Hollyday, Jr., married Sally ——— in Los Angeles, Calif. They have two children.

Sarah Gertrude, the fourth child of Henry, III, and Anna Maria (Hollyday) Hollyday, was born on June 20, 1840, died May 26, 1927, married Dec. 21, 1871, Nathaniel Chew, son of Washington Pinkney Chew and Mary Hall Chew. Washington Pinkney Chew was the son of Nathaniel and Margaret Chew (daughter of Commodore John Rodgers). Nathaniel was the son of Benjamin and Cassandra Johns Chew. The only child of Nathaniel and Sara Gertrude Chew, Frank Chew, was born Dec. 27, 1872, died unmarried Jan. 3, 1961. A long time

accountant for the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co., he was a prudent investor and at his death left legacies to various members of the Hollyday and Bordley families.

RICHARD HOLLYDAY, LAST HOLLYDAY OWNER OF
"READBOURNE"

The fifth child of Henry and Anna Maria Hollyday-Hollyday was Richard, born October 15, 1842 at "Readbourne," died December 19, 1907, married May 17, 1870, Elizabeth Tilghman Earle. Richard was the last Hollyday to own and live on the old "Readbourne" estate. He left there in 1903 and moved to his new home, "Avonbourne," on the Tred Avon River and Dixon Creek, about a mile from Kirkham Station in Talbot County. His primary education started in the little brick school house on the Spaniards Neck Road near "Readbourne." From there he went to the Episcopal High School in Virginia and later graduated from the Maryland Agricultural College (now University of Maryland). Mr. Hollyday spent his life as a farmer, and under his care and with the advanced methods of his later years, he brought up the crop returns to a high point. (In 1830 "Readbourne" returned from five or six bushels per acre of wheat, in the 1890's it returned from thirty-five to forty bushels per acre.) He was a builder of orchards, and in the palmy days of peach growing in Queen Anne's County he owned large and very productive peach orchards. It was with much pride he matched the quality of his fruit with that of his old friend, John Emory of William, living on a farm once a part of "Readbourne Rectified." These two men were boyhood friends, and the diary of Richard's brother Henry tells of their many excursions together. Mr. Emory's fruit was quite famous, and to equal it was an accomplishment. Mr. Hollyday's vegetable garden was one of his real joys. It was within the lines of the old garden laid out by his father. In this garden Mr. Hollyday grew not only the commonplace but experimented with the new. He was not only a gardener but a fisherman par excellence, as the author can testify from many competitive tests in which the latter usually came out second best.

The field and stock chores of the farm were supervised by an "overseer" who lived in the "Superintendent's House" built

by James Hollyday, II, in the late 1750's. It is interesting that the title of this supervisor is always mentioned in the Hollyday letters for a hundred and fifty years as "Superintendent" and did not change to "Overseer" until the 1880's. The original title probably resulted from the fact that the first of such office holders were the sons of families well known to their employers, often relatives.

It was customary in colonial and later days to sign notes for friends and relatives on the Eastern Shore. Richard Hollyday followed the rule, and without warning he found himself called upon to pay many thousands of dollars on notes upon which he was the principal endorser. His only recourse was to sell his ancestral home, a blow from which he never fully recovered. His heart and soul were wrapped up in "Readbourne," to keep which he had, under difficult circumstances, labored for years. He not only cultivated the land with success, but with equal vigor he set about the task of clearing up many moot points concerning the building of the mansion. He discovered relics which identified the land as one of the former homes of the Indians; discovered the pit from which the clay was taken to make the bricks for the home; unearthed, under the eaves of the roof, the old wooden moulds used in their making; found evidences of the "rolling road" along which hogsheads of tobacco were rolled to the cellar of the old office building; located the loading point for the hogsheads on shipboard; worked to find the storage "tunnel" leading from the house toward the river; identified the time of the building of the south wing as between 1790 and 1800; gathered from the north field a large collection of Indian vessels, tomahawks, arrow heads, etc. All this was a work of love for his inheritance.

Following the lead of his father, Richard Hollyday was a member of St. Paul's Parish and in 1869 was elected a vestryman, in which capacity he served for many years. He served twenty-nine times on the grand jury of his county and was twice appointed foreman. While for many years an active participant, as a Democrat, in the politics of his county, he was never a seeker for public office. After the Civil War he was active in the social life of his community, and his home was open at all times to his many friends and relatives. The old

slaves of his father did not desert him after they were set free but lived with him until he left "Readbourne" or they died.

No Hollyday history would be complete without some mention of these faithful "servants." (The word "slave" is never used in Hollyday letters.) In the time of James Hollyday, II, the "Keeper of his Keys" was Saunders, his field general was Dick; in the days of James, III, it was "Mother Milly," the nurse, and in most of the letters written to James's wife, Susanna, by her sons, long after they were grown, they sent their love to this faithful friend. When she died, a very old woman, the family gave her a final resting place in the graveyard at "Readbourne," and marked her grave with a stone on which was an appropriate epitaph. In the generation of Henry Hollyday, III, the father of Richard, the "Major Domo" was "Uncle Perry." As "Uncle Perry" was raised in the family, Mr. Henry Hollyday planned his freedom, but emancipation denied him the pleasure. In its stead Mr. Hollyday built him a nice home and presented him a life deed to the property. Perry continued his duties even in his old age, in fact, until "Readbourne" passed out of the family. No man could have been more genteel and courtly than the old Negro who was the trusted agent of the family on all occasions. Mr. and Mrs. Hollyday were always "Marse" and "Missus," except on election days; then to show his independence he addressed Mr. Richard Hollyday as "Mr. Hollyday." This was done without ostentation and never extended to the following day. He raised his son, Henry, to live up to his high standard of respect for the family. These servants considered themselves as "of the land," and no influence could ever break their loyalty to the Hollyday owners of the estate. It was a great distress to Mr. Henry Hollyday when he was called upon by the United States Government, in 1862, to name six of his servants as draftees for the army. He knew they were untrained for such duties and grievously feared they would be exploited to their disadvantage—his judgment was probably correct. After the war was over two of the six returned—one "Old Uncle Pompey"—and were given their old jobs. Of the other four nothing is known.

THE DESCENDANTS OF RICHARD HOLLYDAY

The children of Richard and Elizabeth Tilghman Hollyday were: Charles Earle Hollyday, born August 7, 1871, died September 18, 1945, married July 17, 1912, Margaret MacIntyre Ritchie of Philadelphia, daughter of Joseph Milton and Mary Anna Magee Ritchie. Their issue: Elizabeth Earle, born February 27, 1914, living 1958, married July 29, 1944, Albert Edward Clawson; issue Holly Earle Clawson; Charles Earle, Jr., born December 2, 1916, died 1958, married June 8, 1940, Audrey Louise Cook; issue Bonnie Lynn Hollyday; Milton Ritchie Hollyday, born October 27, 1922, living 1959, married January 23, 1943, Dorothy Jane Keyes; issue Ann Warfield and Patricia Earle Hollyday.

Anna Maria, the second child of Richard and Elizabeth Hollyday was born March 2, 1873, died October 13, 1881.

The third child of Richard and Elizabeth Hollyday, Clara Goldsborough, was born June 24, 1874, living and unmarried in 1959.

Fourth child of Richard and Elizabeth Hollyday, Margaretta Carroll, was born August 12, 1875, married November 30, 1899, Dr. James Bordley, Jr., son of Dr. James and Ella Fassitt Brown Bordley. Their son, Dr. James Bordley, III, was born December 7, 1900, married July 4, 1936, Julia Peabody, daughter of Walter and Julia Peabody Ross of Philadelphia; their children are Patricia, born May 25, 1941; James IV, born November 24, 1942; and Donald Ross, born August 1, 1947. The second child of Dr. and Mrs. James Bordley, Jr., Dr. John Earl Bordley, was born November 8, 1902, married July 3, 1930, Ellen Bruce, daughter of Dr. William A. and Anne Baylor Fisher; their children are Ellen Bruce, born May 30, 1933, married W. H. Holden Gibbs June 22, 1957; Anne, born May 18, 1937, married October 22, 1960, Roland Charles Sherrer, Jr. Third child of Dr. and Mrs. James Bordley, Jr., Ellen Fassitt, born December 31, 1909, married April 28, 1936, Charles Albert Webb; their children are Charles Albert, Jr., born December 31, 1937, married June 16, 1961, Ann Carroll Heroy; and Margaretta Carroll, born February 14, 1940.

The fifth child of Richard and Elizabeth Hollyday, Clarence, was born August 17, 1877, died October 9, 1881.

Sixth child of Richard and Elizabeth Hollyday, Elizabeth Tilghman Hollyday, was born December 7, 1879, living in Baltimore and unmarried in 1959.

Seventh child of Richard and Elizabeth Hollyday, Richard Frisby Hollyday, was born August 1, 1883, living Pass-a-Grille, Fla., 1959, married July 21, 1922, Emily Roberts, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Fitch. No issue.

Eighth child of Richard and Elizabeth Hollyday, Dr. William Murray Hollyday, was born February 12, 1885, living in Asheville, N. C., 1959, married September 12, 1922, Martha Woolridge Wright, widow of Thomas Wright and daughter of Thomas J. Wright, of Asheville, issue (1) William Murray Hollyday, Jr., born July 19, 1923, married Mary Jane Chandler Feb. 14, 1958; (2) Martha Woolridge Hollyday, born June 1, 192—, married James W. Kendrick, issue Martha Hollyday, born 1958.

Ninth child of Richard and Elizabeth Hollyday, Henry Robins, was born Sept. 30, 1887, died Dec. 21, 1889.

Tenth child of Richard and Elizabeth Hollyday, James Earle Hollyday, was born July 30, 1890, living in Brookline, Mass., 1959, married June 16, 1925, Elizabeth Barrett Browning Hall, daughter of John Gilbert Hall of New York, no issue.²⁰⁸

XI

THE EARLE FAMILY

Having discussed the progeny of Richard and Elizabeth Tilghman Earle Hollyday, we wish to say something about Mrs. Hollyday's Earle, Goldsborough, and Tilghman ancestors.

It is of some interest to note that before the arrival of Mrs. Richard Hollyday's Earle ancestors in Maryland on both the Eastern and Western Shores there were other Earles. Those on the former Shore were from Ireland, and most of the latter were from Stepney Parish, London. In 1663 Patrick Mellikin, of Ireland, transported to Talbot a Thomas Earle, who by his will (1675-1677), we discover, left a wife, Anne, (who after his death married John Ayers of Talbot), and two sons, Thomas and John, to whom he bequeathed a farm of 460 acres called "Middle Neck." In the records of St. Peter's Church, Talbot, there was another Thomas Earle, who had a wife, Catherine, whose daughter Rebecca was baptized September 21, 1696; a daughter, Mary, baptized in 1700, who on November 2, 1724, married Francis Cooke and on July 20, 1730 married George Sailes; a son Thomas, who was baptized with his sister Rebecca on September 21, 1696, and died on June 19, 1703. Thomas, the elder, died, before March 5, 1704, (his will probated that date). In 1696, he was a corporal in the militia of Talbot County. As he is not listed among the "Early Settlers"; it is possible he was one of the thirteen children brought over by James and Rhodah Earle in 1683. There was also a John Earle in Talbot in 1674; he is accounted for in the Bible of James, the grandson of James and Rhodah Earle, as one of the latter's children who was a ship's captain and preceded them to Maryland. After 1684, when John Earle made an inventory of his father's estate, he was captured by North African pirates and put to death. There is no definite record of his marriage, but by the will, September 21, 1669, of George Watts "on Great Choptank River in Talbot," his granddaughter, Mary Earle, and his daughter, Mary Earle, are left bequests. As the

wives of all the male Earles, except John, of that period in Talbot are accounted for, possibly Mary Watts married John Earle.

The author is indebted to Miss Clara Goldsborough Hollyday for the loan of the records of her aunt, Miss Clara Goldsborough Earle, of Easton, who spent many years in investigations of the Earle and Goldsborough families. These notes have opened up many lines for the author's study. Miss Earle tells us there is in the possession of one of James and Rhodah Earle's descendants, the first Earle ancestors of Mrs. Richard Hollyday in Maryland, a coat of arms similar to that used by the Earles of Sopsfield, Essex, and the Earles of Craglethorp, Lincolnshire. The arms: on the Shield, three Escalops; the crest of griffin's head mounted on a helmet and holding in its mouth a lion's paw. Mrs. Ellis Long (Rosetta Usher Earle) has a description written in 1774 by a relative, Michael Earle, of the arms of his family, the same as those of Craglethorp. Besides the coat of arms, there is also in the family a seal bearing precisely the same arms. This was given by James, the son of the elder Michael, to his daughter, Anna Maria (Mrs. Thomas Ringgold) and was inherited by her great, great nephew, Dr. John C. Earle. The pioneer, James, said in his will that he came from Ireland and was born in 1631. The Craglethorp baronetcy was bestowed in 1629, on Sir Richard Earle. This gentleman had a number of children, among them Richard, who succeeded his father; another William, the youngest son. In Ireland there is a family of Earles claiming descent from William. John H. Earle of New York discovered the birthplace in Ireland of James, our pioneering ancestor, and the year of his birth as 1631. He affirmed the arms in the possession of the family as the correct one.

The data upon which Miss Clara Earle based her conclusions are too voluminous to include in this history, but the author is hopeful they will before long be in the Maryland Historical Society.

James and Rhodah Earle, with thirteen children, arrived in Talbot County, Maryland, in 1683. James, born in Ireland in 1631, died in Talbot in 1684. His wife, Rhodah remarried, so the Earle Bible²⁰⁸ tells us, and living to be 74 years old, died on October 20, 1714. After their arrival, James purchased

a farm, "Highfield" on which he established his family. While the author has been unable to locate the farm, it appears probable that it was in that part of Talbot later erected into Queen Anne's County. Fortunately for this investigator, James's grandson, James, started a Bible record of the family beginning with the immigrants. This record was kept up from about 1721 to 1844 by succeeding generations of Earles. It is most unfortunate that the originator of the record included only his family, failing to mention the children of James and Rhodah, except the murdered Captain John and his own father, Michael. Judge Richard Tilghman Earle added the name of another son, Joseph, about whom he knew nothing. The author can add a bit about Joseph: He purchased "two tracts of land, "Gurlington" from Richard Gurling and "a portion of Timothy at the dividing of St. Michaels (Wye) River." This latter must have been his home, as it lies near Old Wye Church, of which he was a member until his death in 1740. In 1718 he and his brother James occupied a pew together (13); in 1722, he purchased pew 30. In 1722, he was elected a vestryman of St. Paul's Parish and uninterruptedly served eighteen years. It is true that following the custom, he was at times "voted out,"²⁰⁹ but always he stayed in. From 1732 on he was the "principal man" of the vestry. In 1734, he was appointed a Visitor to the first Free School in Queen Anne's County and served until his death and was always a most active influence.

A son of James and Rhodah Earle not mentioned in the Earle Bible is James. This gentleman was an important citizen of Queen Anne's County. He was a vestryman off and on for many years of St. Paul's Parish, and when St. Luke's Parish was erected in 1728, to serve the northern part of Queen Anne's, he was elected to its first vestry and was re-elected in 1734. He died in 1734, and James Hollyday, I, was elected, but did not qualify as his successor. James Earle was one of the commission to lay out the lines between the two parishes and was a member of the jury of condemnation for the land on which St. Luke's Church was built. In 1719, 1720 and 1721, he represented his county in the Lower House of Assembly. In 1721, he and his nephew, James—son of Michael—served together as James, Sr. and James, Jr. He was appointed one of the first visitors—1723 to the Free School of Queen Anne's County and continued to

serve until he resigned in 1730. From the archives of the school,²¹⁰ it is clear he was alive to his responsibility and gave the school much time and thought. When the government of Maryland was given back to the Baltimores in 1716, a new court was appointed for Queen Anne's. James was named a justice and served until 1722. In 1718, his nephew, styled James, Jr., served with him on the court until 1722. It is hardly a coincidence that both these Jameses served together on a vestry, in the Assembly, on the Bench and as Visitors on the board of the "Free School." Probably they were both members of what we now call a political ring.

Where James Earle, Sr., originally lived has not been discovered, but later Charles Blake sold him two plantations on Island Creek, near "Readbourne Rectified," "Heathworth" and "Upper Heathworth," and on this land he built his home. In his will, probated in 1734, he left "Heathworth," "on which I live," and "Upper Heathworth" to his son John; the "Oval" on Tuckahoe Creek to son James; "Burrough Bridge" and "Freshhold" to his granddaughter Margaret Whittington (daughter of James's deceased daughter, Rhodah); "Plain Dealing," Queen Anne's County, to daughter Margaret Cox; "Land of Prophecy," just across the road from "Readbourne," to daughter Elizabeth (also a portion of "Heath's Discovery"), and Lot 21 and the house on it at Ogletown to daughter Ann. He appointed "my brother Joseph and my cousin [meaning nephew] James Earle" guardians of his two youngest daughters, Elizabeth and Ann. The guardian accounts were rendered by James Earle, the son of Michael, in whose inventory accounts James Earle, is called "my uncle." The author has a long list of descendants of James, Sr., and his wife, Anne Earle, but as they bear only a collateral relationship to the Hollydays, there is really no place for them in this book. In spite of that, a word or two about their sons John and James will not be amiss. Their eldest son John, inherited at the death of his father in 1734 not only his father's home "Heathworth," but as well his great interest in St. Luke's Parish, where for many terms he was a vestryman. By profession he was a contractor and builder; among his contracts was the building of the second church of Shrewsbury, Kent County, which was started in 1724 and completed in 1729. At the time of the building of the

"Readbourne" house, he was living almost opposite; in fact, he had just built a farm house less than a mile away and both his and his father's houses in Ogletown, about two and a half miles north of "Readbourne." As he specialized in interior and exterior woodwork, could he have made the beautiful panels in "Readbourne?" He lived in Ogletown until 1734, when he inherited his father's home. He married, April, 1729, Martha, the daughter of Thomas and Mary Tilden Ringgold; she died November 10, 1741.

John's brother, James, was a "sea captain." He married, November 1, 1737, Ann Scott. He sailed from both Chester River and Annapolis to Boston, Newport, Rhode Island, Barbados, and the West Indies. He carried various cargoes for "barter," and it is interesting that he brought from Newport furniture in exchange for wheat and tobacco, from Boston saltpetre in exchange for hard woods. His ships were the "Sloop Nancy," which he owned in partnership with William Schandrett, his sister Ann's husband; the "Schooner Carolina," built in Annapolis in 1743 and owned by William Roberts, "sadler"; "Sloop Charming Betty," built in Pocomoke in 1747 and owned by John Fisher; and another sloop, the name of which is not given, built in Annapolis in 1745 (the sailing of which is recorded in the *Maryland Gazette* of that year). The records unearthed show him as "Master" from 1736 to 1749. He was elected vestryman of St. Luke's Parish in 1741 and served only that year.

The author wishes to add two daughters, to the list of children of James and Rhodah: Lana Denny, the wife of Christopher Denny, who in the will of Mrs. Michael Earle is called "my sister-in-law, Lana Denny." Michael Earle died intestate, and in the inventory of his estate,²¹¹ James Earle (his brother) and Christopher Denny (his brother-in-law) are called "two of the next of kin to the said deceased." As Mrs. Michael Earle's brother, William Carpenter, never married, Lana could have been only the sister of Michael Earle. Lana had a grandson, James Earle Denny, living in Talbot during the Revolution.

MICHAEL EARLE'S WILL

We are informed by a letter written April 16, 1709, to William Bladen, Commissary General of the Province, that Michael

Earle started to make his will but death intervened. He wrote that it was Michael's intention to appoint as guardians for his children William Frisby and William and James Coursey, that Michael's eldest son (then fifteen) preferred them to (his uncle) Joseph Earle and (his uncle by marriage) Christopher Denny. In the court records of Kent County, we find that "James, the son of William and Mary Frisby, born at Sassafras River in Cecil County . . . Baptised by Mr. John Tillington [Lillingston] at the house lately belonging unto Symon Carpenter [Sr.] ye 18th of April 1686." His godmother was Elizabeth Coursey (formerly Mrs. Symon Carpenter). Dr. Hall Pleasants permitted the author to read his very exhaustive notes on the Frisby family, and it was his thought that perhaps Mary, the wife of William Frisby, was the sister of Mrs. Coursey, but Mary, her sister, was then married to the Reverend John Lillingston. Taken in conjunction with Michael Earle's desire to have William Frisby as one of the guardians for his children it at least seems probable that Mary Frisby was formerly Mary Earle, the daughter of James and Rhodah and sister of Michael Earle.

On April 29, 1709, two caveats were filled against the administration of Michael Earle's estate requesting the appointment of Joseph Earle as administrator and guardian, one by William Frisby, the other by Theodore Rounds. It is not stated what relationship existed between Mr. Rounds and Mr. Earle, nor have we been able to find whether Mr. Rounds married one of the daughters of James and Rhodah; otherwise, why should he object? The objections were of sufficient force to change the administrator to Michael's "next brother," James, and to eliminate Joseph. On July 9, 1709, James retired and Colonel Richard Tilghman, II, was appointed and continued to serve until Michael's eldest son James reached maturity.²¹²

OTHER EARLES

There lived in St. Luke's Parish, at the time of its establishment, a Samuel Earle, who was appointed on the commission to call together the taxpayers to elect the first Vestry, 1728. The other Earles in the parish were all descended of James and Rhodah, and Miss Clara Goldsborough Earle says Samuel

was also their son. The author agrees this is probable but cannot confirm it from official data.

The Rev. J. C. Earle, author of "Earle Family History," suggests that other sons of James and Rhodah were founders of families of Earles in South Carolina and Pennsylvania. This may be true, but there were other Earles in Maryland besides the family of James and Rhodah, and the author is convinced that a longer and more careful search of Maryland records will be essential to establish the migration of James and Rhodah's sons.

Michael, the son of James and Rhodah, was the second Earle ancestor of the "Readbourne" Hollydays. We are told in *Old Kent* that he was an eminent lawyer at the bar of Kent County Court (then held at New Yarmouth on Grays Inn Creek). It seems clear from the inventory of Michael's estate that he first lived on Chester River, probably at "Woodland Neck," purchased by him in 1689 from Christopher Denny. Before his death, he possibly moved to "Sprigley," an inheritance of his second wife, in what is now called Tilghman's Neck in Queen Anne's County. We have gained no positive information on this subject from a study of his or his wife's estate.

In 1709 there was a serious epidemic of what we are told in contemporary letters was "a violent pleuritis" (probably influenza). During this epidemic both Michael and wife, Anne Carpenter, and Anne's brother-in-law, Rev. John Lillingston, died; the former two on April 5. They are buried in a single grave.

Michael Earle was married twice, first, to Sarah Stevens, October 16, 1686, who died without issue March 7, 1688; second to Anne Carpenter, November 20, 1690, at Trumping Town, a plantation in Kent County, then owned by Anne's stepfather, Colonel Henry Coursey, and possibly occupied by her half-brother, Thomas Coursey, to whom it was later willed by his father. This beautiful old place, now called "Trumpington," lies on the Chester River where it enters the Bay.

CARPENTER'S POINT

Anne was the daughter of Symon and Elizabeth Carpenter. It would be mere speculation to say who Elizabeth, her mother,

was, because not a single record is to be found positively identifying her. Symon Carpenter, the father, was the son of Symon Carpenter whose home "on the southern shore of Sassafras River" was then in Baltimore County, later in Cecil and now in Kent. This plantation has been confused with another owned but never occupied by Symon Carpenter, called "Carpenters Point." This confusion is kept alive in the Earle family Bible, by which we are told that the Carpenter burying ground was on Carpenter's Point but as a fact it was on the older estate on the Sassafras. It is in this graveyard that Symon Carpenter, Sr. and Jr., and Michael Earle and his wife were buried. To add a bit to the confusion, the Earle Bible states that their resting place "is Carpenters Point at one time called "Spriggs Point." This too is in error, because "Spriggs Point" was a grant in Talbot—now in Queen Anne's County—in 1659 to Thomas Sprigg. It is at the mouth of Spriggs—now Tilghmans—Creek and was acquired by Symon Carpenter, Sr. and became part of his son's home plantation, "Sprigley," also acquired by Symon, Sr. from Thomas Sprigg (called in one grant Thomas Sprigg, the elder).

Unable to discover the name or the exact location of the Sassafras River plantation of Symon Carpenter, Sr., the author applied to Mr. Arthur Trader, Deputy Land Commissioner, for help, but he too was unable to make the discovery. Mrs. Ridgely, in her excellent book on old graveyards and tombstones, says the farm is not far from Chestertown. When James Earle's father, Michael, died, James was only a lad, and in writing his Bible records some twenty years later, he confused the name of the final resting place of his father and mother. As his statement has been frequently quoted, the author feels he should be specific in discussing "Carpenter's Point," which was patented in 1658 by Dr. George Hack, brother-in-law of Augustine Herman, under the name of "Anna Katherine Neck." The name "Carpenters Point" was used after its purchase by Symon Carpenter, Sr. in 1661-62. Judge Henry Constable, in *Maryland's Colonial Eastern Shore* (1916), tells us it was the first permanent establishment on the mainland of Cecil County. This is confirmed by George Johnston in his *History of Cecil County*, who adds: "It is described as abutting on Bay Head Creek, now called Principio Creek." As a matter

of fact, this tract of 400 acres was patented in Baltimore County, and not until Cecil was erected in 1674 did it become part of that county.²¹³

There is an interesting story concerning "Carpenters Point" in the "Book of Patents" at Annapolis (Vol. 29, Liber C. B. No. 3):²¹⁴ George Hack, late of the province of Maryland, physician, had granted unto him by Letters Patent dated 2 May 1659, a tract of 400 acres called Anna Katharine Neck near head of Chesapeake Bay. On the back of the patent is endorsed: "On 29 August 1662 assigned to Symon Carpenter, Gent., deceased and whereas Simon Carpenter, son and heir of the aforesaid Symon deceased hath informed us that the said George Hack was an alien and never naturalized, for which reason he has no estate . . . [illegible] and consequently could convey no such estate to any person and that whereas the said Simon Carpenter and his son Simon Carpenter had and hath no legal right to the said tract but the same ought to escheat to us . . . and is to be held of our Manour of Baltimore. St. Maries 11 April 1663." In 1660 Augustine Herman received his Denization Papers, and in 1663 applied for naturalization for his family and the family of his brother-in-law, Dr. George Hack. George Hack died in 1665, and Herman did not receive his naturalization papers until 1669. It is a matter of record, however, that "Carpenters Point" was never escheated and passed through three generations of Mr. Carpenter's family. As Symon Carpenter acquired the property only a few months before his death and at the time had an established home on the Sassafras River, he could never have built or occupied a home on the plantation, although he is frequently referred to in colonial records as "Symon Carpenter of Anna Katharine Neck."

When Symon, the younger, the father of Ann Earle, died he left his estate to his wife during widowhood and then to his children. When his widow, then Mrs. Henry Coursey (De Courcy) died in 1702, the estate was divided between her only living daughter, Mrs. Michael Earle, and the children of her deceased daughter, Mary (Mrs. John Lillington). Mrs. Michael Earle received "Carpenters Point," and at her death left it to her son, Carpenter Earle. In 1728, Carpenter Earle died, and his brother, James, as the guardian of Carpenter's son, Joseph, held "Anna Katherine Neck," which in his will he returned

to his nephew, Joseph. In the Rent Rolls of Cecil County (Vol. 2, No. 2, p. 324) we find that on November 9, 1720, "Carpenter Lillingston sold 200 acres to George Simcoe" and that "Joseph and Michael Earle sold to James Baxter the remaining 200 acres." Johnston tells us that at the time of the publication of his *History of Cecil County*, 1881, the Simcoes still owned the 200 acres purchased by their ancestor. In 1760, James Baxter sold his portion to Francis Key, the grandfather of Francis Scott Key. During their occupancy, Mrs. Key (Ann Arnold Ross of "Belvoir"), in an attempt to save a domestic when the old home burned, was so seriously injured that she lost her sight.²¹⁵

Symon and Elizabeth Carpenter had four children: William, who never married and died as near as can be figured in 1686; this gentleman lived on his father's home plantation, "Sprigley," and was held in high respect by his friends and neighbors; he never held political office. Their second child was Mary, who was under age in 1680 and who died before her husband's death in 1709. She married, as his second wife, the Rev. John Lillingston, rector of St. Paul's Parish in Talbot and Queen Anne's counties from at least 1692 to 1709. Oswald Tilghman in the *History of Talbot County*, quoting the Rev. Mr. Talbot, one of the "Missioners of the Propagation Society, 1705" says: "Mr. John Lillingston . . . seems to be the fittest person that America affords for the office of Suffragan, and several persons, both of the laity and clergy, have wished he were the man." "No small tribute this . . . and that it was not to his talents, his learning, his prudence and zeal alone . . . but to his sterling personal worth and ardent piety." His first wife was Maria, widow of Matthew Ward and daughter of Dr. Richard Tilghman and his wife, Mary Foxley. Just when he married Mary Carpenter has not been discovered. His first wife did not die before 1682, and in Liber 14, folio 74, in Talbot Testamentary Proceedings, under date March 26, 1686, Mary signed her name as Carpenter. In the will of her half-sister, Jane Coursey, Liber 7, folio 229, Talbot, written in 1695, Mary, her daughter, Jane, and her brother-in-law, John Lillingston, are made beneficiaries. By the will of the Rev. John Lillingston, probated in 1709, Liber 12, folio 195-A, Queen Anne's, it is clear that Mary was dead and their children were Carpenter, Mary, Frances, and

Jane. Ann, the third child of Symon and Elizabeth Carpenter, we will note further along. Elizabeth, the last child, we are told by Dr. Christopher Johnston, was never married, and we know she died before 1695.²¹⁶

Symon Carpenter was on the second Peace Commission for Talbot County, 1663, was reappointed in 1665 and served until his death in 1670. In 1661, we are told by the editor of Vol. 54, *Arch. of Maryland*,²¹⁷ that he was appointed a judge of the Quorum of Baltimore County, probably to represent the Eastern Shore side of Baltimore County. The author is inclined to believe the appointment was of Symon Carpenter, Sr., then living in and a substantial landowner of Baltimore County (that part which is now Cecil County).

On August 17, 1661, "Symon Carpenter of Anna Catharine Neck, Baltimore County," was made a gift of "Sprigley," a plantation in Worrell Hundred, Talbot County, by "Thomas Spriggs of 'Resurrection Manour' in Calvert County and his wife, Catharine." The gift was of a patent (according to Land Office, Lib. 2, folio 309) given "Thomas Spriggs, 10 January 1658, for 600 acres of land lying on Eastern Bay and on the East side of a river called Chester River and on the East side of a creek called Spriggs Creek adjoining the land of John Coursey."²¹⁸ It appears neither Mr. Spriggs nor Mr. Carpenter registered a deed, and Lord Baltimore's agent had Mr. Spriggs and his wife warranted to prove ownership; they certified it was a gift in return for which Symon Carpenter presented them with four thousand pounds of tobacco. In 1664, when Symon Carpenter, Jr., was settling his father's estate, he applied to the Provincial Court for legal confirmation of his father's right to the land. This was essential, as it was then his home. In a trial in 1667, Talbot, it is described as "adjoining Dr. Tilghman's home."

The land of John Coursey which "Sprigley" adjoined was patented to him in 1658 as "Cedar Branch." When he died, 1663, he left it to his brother James, of London. James Coursey sold it to Dr. Richard Tilghman in 1666, who changed the name to "Tilghman's Hermitage." In a short time Spriggs Creek became known as Tilghmans Creek. At the mouth of this creek in Chester River lies Carpenters Island.

Included in Thomas Spriggs' grant of "Sprigley" were two

other farms, "Muddy Cove" and "Spriggs Point." Both inherited by Symon Carpenter, Jr., and later sold to become a part of "Tilghman's Hermitage." "Muddy Cove" eventually became "Waverly," the home of Chief Judge John M. Robinson. Adjoining "Sprigley" to the south is "Blakeford," or, as it was originally called, "Coursey's Neck." After the death of Symon Carpenter, Jr., his home was occupied by his son William, who added 136 acres, which he called "Carpenters Outlet," as affording a better way to the Tilghman Neck Road and thus to the post road from Queenstown. William was a close friend of Colonel Philemon Lloyd and one of the executors of his will. He died before his mother and left no offspring. His mother held "Sprigley" until her death in 1702; it was then divided, 300 acres each to her living daughter, Mrs. Michael Earle, and the children of her dead daughter, Mary Carpenter Lillingston. In 1727, Colonel Richard Tilghman purchased most of the 300 acres left Mrs. Michael Earle and had it surveyed into the "Hermitage."

ELIZABETH CARPENTER AND HER SECOND HUSBAND HENRY COURSEY

Before considering the children of Michael and Anne Carpenter Earle, it is the intention of the author to say something of the life of Anne's mother, Elizabeth, after the death of her first husband, Symon Carpenter.

The will of Symon Carpenter was probated in 1670. After his death his wife, Elizabeth, married his close friend and near neighbor, Colonel Henry Coursey. This gentleman was the Secretary of the Province and on the original board of King William's School, Annapolis. For his loyal support, it is said, he was granted by Charles, third Lord Baltimore, as much land shown on a certain map as he could cover with his thumb. This included "My Lord's Gift," which he occupied as his home and "Coursey's Neck" (now "Blakeford"), which he allowed his younger brother William to patent. During her life with Colonel Coursey, Elizabeth was mistress of "My Lord's Gift," near Queenstown, one of the most beautiful locations in Queen Anne's County. When Colonel Coursey died he left this plantation to his eldest son Henry (by an earlier marriage to Mary, the widow of Richard Harris).

In Colonel Coursey's will, written and probated in 1695,²¹⁹ he names as his residuary legatees his wife, Elizabeth, and her four children by him, Thomas, John, James, and Jane. Thomas married in 1699 Jane Harris and by her had one child, Jane, born 1701, who married Major John Brown of Kent County and died 1776. In 1702, Thomas's widow married John Wells of Kent. The second child of Colonel and Mrs. Henry Coursey was John, who married Mary, the daughter of Michael and Sarah Turbutt, who after his death in 1713, married Colonel Thomas Hynson Wright. The third child of Colonel and Mrs. Coursey was James, who died unmarried in 1714; the fourth child, Jane, died unmarried in 1696.

Just when Colonel Coursey and Elizabeth Carpenter were married has not been discovered. In his will of 1695 he names as executor his son Thomas, who therefore was of age. Mr. Carpenter died in 1670, and it appears that his widow married about two or three years thereafter. By the will of Colonel Coursey, his son Thomas inherited "Trumpington" in Kent County; John, "Coursey's Range," 600 acres on the west side of Morgans Creek (Back Wye River); James and Jane shared equally, "Coursey's Choice," 1000 acres; Henry by a former marriage was given "Burton," 225 acres on Island Creek (Queen Anne's County) and "My Lord's Gift," 1000 acres. Jane died the next year, 1696, and she bequeathed to her brother, James, the real estate left her by her father—"when he becomes twenty one," and to her mother her inheritance (money) received from Captain Otho Southcoate of Ireland provided she never married again, and if so to her brothers, John and James. Captain Southcoate had married Jane, the sister of Colonel Henry Coursey, for whom Jane was named.

Mrs. Coursey died in 1702, and her will was probated in Talbot in 1703.

DESCENDANTS OF MICHAEL AND ANNE CARPENTER EARLE

The children of Michael and Anne Carpenter Earle were: A son, who died the day after birth; twins, Elizabeth and James (our ancestor) born February 17, 1694; Carpenter, who married Mary Thomas and, dying in 1728, left one child, a son Joseph Carpenter Earle.²²⁰

Elizabeth Earle, the daughter of Michael and Anne, married

1712 William, the son of Michael and Sarah Turbutt. William's brother, Foster Turbutt, lived on and probably built "Otwell"; he also owned "Fausley," both homes of ancestors of Mrs. Richard Hollyday of "Readbourne." "Fausley" was burned in 1838. In the will of Michael Turbutt, probated June 16, 1696, his sons, William and Samuel, were left "my land in Chester [River] containing 1000 acres called 'Stagdish in ye Wood,' to be equally divided." This land, originally patented by Seth Foster was left to his daughter Sarah, who married Michael Turbutt. It seems improbable that William and Elizabeth Earle Turbutt ever lived on this land, because it is a long way from Wye Chapel, in which they occupied pew 27 for several years.

William Turbutt was born February 18, 1683; in 1707, he was Deputy Surveyor of Talbot County. In 1711, he made the second survey "for the laying out of Oxford" and in that year, he surveyed the road which connects Easton and Eastern Point—then "Cowe Landing"; in 1723, he was appointed a visitor of the first Free School authorized for Queen Anne's County, where in 1730, he entered his son, Michael; he served for Queen Anne's in the Lower House, 1721, 1729 and 1731.

The children of William and Elizabeth Turbutt Earle were: Michael, Anna Maria, Mary, and Elizabeth.

James Earle, I, the son of Michael and Anne Carpenter Earle, like his father, was a practicing lawyer in the courts of Queen Anne's and Kent Counties. In 1730, he was appointed High Sheriff of his county, serving until 1733; 1734 he was appointed Deputy Commissary for Queen Anne's, serving until his death in 1739; a member of the lower House in 1721; Justice from 1718 to 1722; visitor of Queen Anne's Free School, 1734-1739; vestryman, St. Paul's Parish, elected 1724 and 1729; occupied, with William Turbutt, a pew in old Chester Church; 1732 elected Captain of Queen Anne's Troop of Horse, Colonel Richard Tilghman, Commander.

James Earle, I, married Mary, the daughter of Colonel Richard and Anna Maria Lloyd Tilghman, at their home, the "Hermitage," on October 12, 1721. While building their home, "Corsica" on Corsica Creek, they lived for two years at the "Hermitage." In "Corsica," they spent the rest of their married life, and in the graveyard there they and some of their

children and grandchildren were buried. Sometime after 1775, his son James sold "Corsica" to John Fisher, who left it to his daughter Deborah, wife of William Hopper Bordley. The house he built is still standing (1949). We quote what was written of James Earle by his son, Michael, in the Earle Bible in 1739: ". . . He enjoyed several public posts in which he gained the esteem of all men by adhering strictly to justice. He was possessed of most if not all the social virtues, and though not without his foibles, yet it is hoped they were counterbalanced by his virtues."²²¹ This seems a fair estimate of his father, who was beloved by his family and honored by his county. It is a misfortune that his account books and his correspondence were destroyed in a fire some years ago. From them we probably would have learned many interesting facts, social and political, of his time. We can certainly thank him for starting the Bible records of his family.

It is assumed that, as his father's heir, he received, and primarily lived in, his father's home, (whether this was "Sprigley" is not known) but soon after he became possessed of "Sprigley" he married and went to live with his father-in-law, Colonel Richard Tilghman, with whom he exchanged "Sprigley" for "Corsica" on Corsica Creek, where he built the home to which he took his wife.

The first child of James and Mary Tilghman Earle was Michael, born October 19, 1722; his sureties at baptism were Miss Ann Frisby, George Robins, and Edward Tilghman. Michael was a "sea captain," following the sea for several years, sailing from Frederick Town on the Sassafras River in Cecil County. When he retired as a captain, he settled on his plantation, "Swan Harbor," Cecil County, where he lived until his death. After 1770, during the winter months, he occupied his town house in George Town on the Sassafras in Kent County. He died in 1787.

Judging from letters written by Michael Earle to James Holiday, II, and his brother-in-law, Thomas Ringgold, he had a sound philosophy and a keen sense of humor. His judgment of the principal men of the colony during the Revolutionary days is quite revealing. From 1748 to 1751, he was High Sheriff of Cecil County; from 1751 to 1755, a Justice on the Peace Commission of his county; a member of the Lower House of

Assembly 1764, 1765, 1766. He married Mary, the daughter of Dominick and Julianna Carroll and died childless.²²²

The second child of James and Mary Tilghman Earle was Anna Maria, born May 8, 1725, died in July, 1795. Her sureties at baptism were her grandfather Richard Tilghman and Margaret Ward, her aunt, the wife of Matthew Tilghman Ward. She married Thomas Ringgold, "who began life by the practice of the law but soon relinquished the profession for the more profitable business of a merchant." They settled in Chestertown, where he amassed a considerable fortune. Their only son, Thomas Ringgold, born 1744, married Mary Galloway of Tulip Hill, and their daughter, Anna Maria, married March 24, 1795, Colonel Frisby Tilghman, whose daughter, Ann Cheston, married William, the son of James and Susanna Hollyday of "Readbourne."²²³

The third child of James and Mary Tilghman Earle was born July 18, 1727 and "died of a pleurisy" the 17th of January 1728.

The fourth child, another Richard Tilghman Earle, I, and our ancestor, was born February 10, 1728. His sureties were his grandfather and grandmother, Richard Tilghman, II, and their eldest son, Richard Tilghman, III. "He was brought up a merchant and pursued his business for some time." In business, he was associated with his brother, James Earle and with William Bruff, one time Speaker of the Lower House, under the firm name of Richard T. Earle & Company. They had a store, the location of which, while not discovered, was probably either at Chester Mill or Queenstown. This firm was dissolved in 1778 or 1779, and Richard then settled on his estate, which after his death was named by his son, Judge Richard Tilghman Earle, II, "Needwood." This farm was left to his son, Judge Richard Tilghman Earle, III, and by the latter to his son, James Tilghman Earle, whose heirs sold it to General William McKenney. The old house burned in the 1940's and unfortunately many Earle letters and account books not removed by the Earles from the attic were lost.²²⁴

In 1751 Richard T. Earle, I, was appointed Clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer for the Eastern Shore; he was a member of the Lower House of Assembly from June 17, 1771, to July 17, 1773; member of the Maryland Convention (from

Queen Anne's County) 1775; he signed the pledge of the Association of Freeman. In 1775, according to letters to and from Edward Tilghman and James Hollyday, II, there was much uncertainty as to the boundaries of the parishes in Queen Anne's County. The Assembly that year passed an act ordering a complete and final survey to be made. It appointed on the Commission to supervise the survey, among others, Richard T. Earle, I, James Hollyday, Edward Tilghman, and William Hemsley. This act also provided for an addition to Wye Chapel, as there were not enough seats to fill the requirements of the congregation.²²⁵

Richard Tilghman Earle, I, married, February 1, 1755, Ann Chamberlaine, the daughter of Samuel and Henrietta Maria Lloyd Chamberlaine of "Plain Dealing," Talbot County. Henrietta Maria was the daughter of James and Ann Grundy Lloyd of "Hope," Talbot County. Ann was born October 23, 1734, and died in August, 1786, and was buried at "Needwood."

In 1838, "to preserve some account of my mother's family," Judge Richard T. Earle, II, copied from a manuscript written by his brother Thomas Chamberlaine Earle the following notes gathered by him on a visit to England in 1795:

The Chamberlaine family were of Great Southal in Cheshire, England. They are descended from the Count De Tankerville of Tanker Castle in Normandy and came into England with William the Conqueror. John, a younger son of that Earle, was Lord Chamberlaine to Henry the First and Richard De Tankerville, his son, was Lord Chamberlaine to King Stephen and thereupon assumed the name of Chamberlaine. A descendant of his took the Earl of Leicester prisoner, for which act he had a grant to quarter the arms of Leicester with those of Tankerville—Anno 1174. Richard Chamberlaine, a younger son of the aforesaid descendant, married a Welsh woman by the name of Wilson, first cousin to the Bishop of Man and came to live in Southal. He left a son, Thomas, who was three years old at his death, and brought up at Whitford in Flinktine, his education was much neglected. Thomas lived to the advanced age of 99, living chiefly in Southal. He died in 1757. His first wife was Anne Penketh, by whom he had: Thomas, John, Samuel, Mary and Esther. Thomas, of this marriage, died unmarried about 20 years of age. John married Miss Clay of Yorkshire and left one son, John (of Chester in 1795); also two daughters, Elizabeth and Anne . . . The third son of the aforesaid Thomas

was Samuel Chamberlaine—our ancestor—emigrated and settled in Maryland.²²⁶

Judge Earle adds:

The above mentioned Samuel [Chamberlaine] was born 18th May, 1698; for his first wife married Mary Ungle, daughter of Robert, on 3rd January 1721, by whom no issue. He married for his 2nd wife Henrietta Maria Lloyd (daughter of James and Anne Grundy Lloyd) on 22nd January, 1729; she died on 29th March, 1748, age 37 years, 2 months and 3 days, leaving 4 sons and 2 daughters. Samuel Chamberlaine departed this life at "Plain Dealing," his home, April 3, 1773. Their children were Thomas, who married Susanna Robins; James Lloyd, married Henrietta Maria Robins; Anne, married Richard T. Earle I; Henrietta Maria, married William Nichols; Samuel, married Henrietta Maria Hollyday; Robert Lloyd, died at 11 years.²²⁷

The children of Richard T. and Ann Earle were Samuel Earle, Mary, Henrietta Maria, Ann, James Earle, Margaret, Richard Tilghman Earle, II, Deborah, Thomas Chamberlaine Earle, and Susanna.

Samuel Earle was born February 3, 1756, died 1790, and was buried at "Needwood." In his twentieth year, he was appointed an ensign in the company of Captain Deans in the Flying Camp; later he was appointed Captain in the Revolutionary forces, in which he fought through the entire war. After the war he practiced law in Georgetown, Kent County, until his death in 1790. He married his cousin, Henrietta Maria, daughter of William and Henrietta Maria Chamberlaine Nicols. They had children: William Nicols, Anne and Henrietta Maria. The last married Turbutt Harris. None left issue.

Mary, the second child of Richard and Ann Earle, was born November 18, 1760, died 1786, and is buried at "Needwood." She married Dr. John Hindman and had one son, Henry, who died a bachelor.

Henrietta Maria, the third child, was born March 15, 1761. She married, first, Solomon Clayton, Register of Wills of Queen Anne's County. Their children: Richard Earle, Solomon, Walter Jackson and Julianna. She married, second, Samuel W. Thomas and died in June, 1828.

Ann, the fourth child, was born November 10, 1762, and died unmarried in 1782.

James, the fifth child, was born February 25, 1764, was educated at Washington College, then studied medicine in Chestertown and died before completing his course in 1790.

Margaret, the sixth child of Richard and Ann Chamberlaine Earle, was born March 8, 1765, died 1795, married Philip Feddeman and had children: Philip Henry and Mary Earle Feddeman. They lived at Mr. Feddeman's home, "Providence," a tract of 600 acres originally patented by Andrew Skinner in 1665. The portion owned by Mr. Feddeman was 200 acres which had been escheated in 1756 and repatented by Colonel William Hopper in 1758 as "Hopper's Industry." When acquired by Mr. Feddeman, he changed the name to that of the original grant—so we are told in the debt books of Queen Anne's County.

Deborah, the eighth child of Richard and Anne Chamberlaine Earle, was born March 24, 1769, died in May 1790. She married Charles Wright and died childless.

Thomas Chamberlaine Earle, the ninth child, was born April 29, 1771, married Henrietta Maria, daughter of William and Maria Lloyd Hemsley. Maria Lloyd was the daughter of Elizabeth, the sister of Colonel Tench Tilghman, and her husband, Major James Lloyd of "Farley," Kent County. Thomas played an active part in the politics of Queen Anne's County and lived on his plantation, "Lexon," near Centreville. For many years he was clerk of the court, a vestryman in St. Paul's Parish and a substantial farmer. He outlived his wife, who died childless.

Susanna, the tenth child, was born May 9, 1773, died 1795, and was never married.

The sixth child of Richard and Ann Chamberlaine Earle, who has been omitted until now, was Judge Richard Tilghman Earle, II, ancestor of Mrs. Richard Hollyday. He was born June 23, 1767, died November 8, 1843, married December 4, 1801, Mary, daughter of Judge James and Elizabeth Johns Tilghman of "Melfield," Queen Anne's County.²²⁸

XII

THE JOHNS FAMILY

The Johns ancestors of Mary Tilghman, who was born February 6, 1783, and died December 11, 1836, were: Richard Johns, born April 29, 1649, married Elizabeth, the widow of Thomas Sparrow and daughter of Hugh Kensey, June 7, 1676; (she died December 5, 1715). Their son, Kensey Johns, born June 12, 1689, died February 2, 1729, married, November, 1710, Elizabeth Chew, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Benson Chew (married December 8, 1692). Kensey, the son of Kensey and Elizabeth Chew Johns, born March 11, 1722, died May 26, 1763, married, November 15, 1749, Susanna Galloway, and their daughter, Elizabeth, born August 25, 1750, died January 22, 1809, married February 19, 1778, Judge James Tilghman. Their daughter, Mary, married Judge Richard Tilghman Earle, II, of "Needwood."

Richard Johns left Bristol, England, and settled on The Cliffs in Calvert County, 1669. He was of the Church of England but when he arrived in Calvert took up temporary lodgings with John Garey, a prominent Quaker. About 1672 George Fox visited Maryland and stayed with Garey. His influence over Richard Johns resulted in the latter's becoming a Quaker. Hugh Kensey, the father of Richard's wife, settled first in Lancaster County, Virginia, and came to Maryland, c. 1659, with several other men, who settled in Talbot County, among whom were Walter Dickinson of "Crosiadore," Howell and Richard Gorsuch, all Quakers, and Thomas Powell, a "church man." That Kensey was from Bristol is exhibited in a "Memorial," written at the instance of the Cliff Meeting, of which he was probably the most prominent member. In the archives of the Meeting there is a record of his birth. In a Testamentary Proceedings in Annapolis, it is shown he married the widow Sparrow, and a record in the Anne Arundel Court shows her to have been the daughter of Hugh Kensey. Richard Johns was elected to the House of Burgesses, but as he would not, for

religious reasons "subscribe to the test," he was refused a seat. Kensey Johns, II, who married Susanna Galloway, lived on West River; his son, Kensey, moved to New Castle, Delaware, and became the first Chancellor of that State.²²⁹

THE CHEW FAMILY

The Chews were first in Virginia and then in Anne Arundel County, Maryland. John Chew, the immigrant, married Sarah ———; they had a son, Samuel Chew, who died on March 15, 1676-77; he married, Anne, the daughter of William Ayres (who died April 13, 1695). Their son, Benjamin Chew, born April 13, 1671, died March 3, 1699-1700, married December 9, 1692, Elizabeth Benson, and their daughter, Elizabeth, married Kensey Johns and died December 9, 1726. This was the only Quaker branch of the Chew family.²³⁰

THE GALLOWAYS OF WEST RIVER

Susanna Galloway, who married the second Kensey Johns, was the daughter of Richard and Mary (Paca) Galloway, descended from Richard and Hannah Galloway, early settlers in Anne Arundel County. Richard Galloway, the first of his family in Maryland, came here sometime prior to 1689, the year of his marriage to Elizabeth Lawrence, daughter of Benjamin Lawrence of Wiltshire, England. They had no children, but by a second marriage he had two sons, Samuel and Richard. The elder Richard died in 1736. His home was "Cedar Park" on West River, built between 1690 and 1700. It was by the line of his son Samuel that "Tulip Hill" was built in 1745 on West River. It is a family tradition that "Tulip Hill" was built to celebrate the birth of Mary, the first child of Samuel and Anne Chew Galloway. Mary subsequently married Thomas Ringgold, and among the Hollyday papers at the Maryland Historical Society are a number of letters between Thomas and his wife, Mary. They give much of the contemporaneous social atmosphere of "Cedar Park" and "Tulip Hill." Just why these letters were in the garret of "Readbourne" is not known. Possibly, they were preserved by James Hollyday, II, close friend and legal adviser of Thomas Ringgold.²³¹

XIII

JUDGE RICHARD TILGHMAN EARLE

Judge Richard T. Earle "was raised to the law" and practiced in the Second Judicial District, made up of Queen Anne's, Kent, Talbot, and Cecil Counties. He graduated from Washington College (Chestertown) in 1787, then studied law for three years in the office of Thomas B. Hand of the same town. In May, 1809, his father-in-law, Chief Judge James Tilghman, died, and he was elected to fill his place as Chief Judge of the Second Judicial District. This automatically placed him on the Court of Appeals. He served for twenty-five years and left a very enviable reputation. He was a member of the legislature in 1796 and again in the session of 1808-09. He was elected in 1801 a member of the Electoral College, by which all State Senators were selected.

In the Hollyday and Earle collections of family papers, there are a number of letters from Judge R. T. Earle, II, to Mrs. Susan Hollyday of "Readbourne," his sister-in-law, and to his son, James Tilghman Earle, II, at Harvard University in the 1830's. One needs no more than these letters to appreciate the sincerity of purpose and the wisdom of this very able man. Even as an elderly man he was an indefatigable worker and put aside physical infirmities to attend to the important work of his office. It would be difficult to imagine greater diplomacy than he exhibited in dealing with the perplexities of the "Readbourne" Hollydays after the death of James Hollyday, III. He supervised the distribution of the estate and had to keep satisfied many persons with conflicting interests. He retained the admiration and respect of all.²³²

It is interesting to read the letters written to his children and compare them with those written by his wife. He was profoundly interested in their mental training; she was just as interested in their physical comfort. He advised Greek and Latin, she advised "woolen socks in winter and light linen

suits for summer"; he wanted them to forego vacations, she wanted them to come home and enjoy the social life of the community and urged them to earnest prayer. She never failed to tell them about the laborious life of their father and insisted on rigid economy to make his burdens lighter. The Judge wrote in his Bible records: "It was my happy lot to marry Mary Tilghman, with whom I lived in harmonious union a few days over thirty-five years." ²³³

They had fourteen children, of whom ten lived to maturity. They were Elizabeth Anne, Mary Maria, Susanna Frisby, Richard Tilghman, Henrietta Maria, James Tilghman, the second Richard Tilghman, Samuel Thomas, Sarah Catherine, George, John Charles, (our ancestor), Sarah Catherine, and two male children who died at birth.

Elizabeth Anne, born October 14, 1802, married Philip Henry Feddeman; their children were: Philip Henry, who married Mrs. Lydia Seafeld and had a daughter, Annette; Richard Earle, married, first, Ellen Douglas Baker Clayton, who died in 1852; their children: Philip Henry and Charles; he married, second, Deborah Wright; children: Mary Nicholson, Deborah Wright, Elizabeth Ann, Richard Earle, Robert Wright, Margaret Earle, and Mabel Lee.

Mary Maria, second child of Judge Richard T. Earle, born October 9, 1804, married Philip T. Davidson and lived at "White Marsh," Queen Anne's County. Children: Philip T., born February 19, 1837; Richard Earle, born September 2, 1838; George, born March 2, 1840; Mary Tilghman Earle, born September 26, 1841; Katharine Thomas, born February 21, 1842; Susan Earle, born 1845.

Susan Frisby, the third child of Judge Richard T. and Mary Earle, died unmarried in the early 1830's.

Richard Tilghman Earle, III, the fourth child, born April 11, 1810, died in August, 1814.

Henrietta Maria, the fifth child, born August 14, 1812, died April 5, 1839, married Dr. David Steuart, formerly of Baltimore and later of Fort Penn, Delaware. Their children were Henrietta Maria, who married Thomas Dilsworth, and David Steuart, Jr.

James Tilghman Earle, the sixth child, born July 30, 1814, died July 4, 1882, married December 15, 1841, Ann Johns,

daughter of Kensey Johns, Jr., Chancellor of Delaware. She died October 3, 1842, and he again married, this time, Anne Catharine Tilghman, daughter of Colonel John Tilghman of Queen Anne's. Their children were Elizabeth, who died unmarried, and Ann Johns, who married June 18, 1874, William H. Babcock of Washington and had children: James, Richard, Henry, William, Catharine, Rose, Dolly, and Elizabeth. Following Anne Catharine's death, James married Mary Feddeman Wright, February 4, 1879 and by her had two sons, James Tilghman and Richard Tilghman Earle, V.²³⁴

James Tilghman Earle was a prominent man in Maryland. After graduating in the class of 1834 at Harvard University, he studied law under his father, but preferred agricultural pursuits, in which he was highly successful. The author's father, who knew Mr. Earle quite well, said that in his later life he devoted most of his energies to the development of peaches, and if any other farm work interfered, he was prone to disregard it. He acquired much local fame for the quality of his peach brandy, which he shipped in quantity to Baltimore and Philadelphia.

In 1849, in association with several other gentlemen, he established the Maryland Agricultural Society. At first one of its Vice-Presidents, in 1856 he was elected President. In the campaign of 1864, he was nominated and elected by the Democratic Party to represent Queen Anne's in the State Senate; he was re-elected in 1866 and again under the new Constitution in 1867 and 1871, thereby serving every year from 1865 to 1874. Mr. Hanson, in his *Old Kent* says he was considered "to be among the most upright, soundest, safest, ablest, and most useful members of that honorable body." He was born, lived, died, and was buried at "Needwood."²³⁵

In colonial days, when it was legal to create entails, it was the custom to train and educate the eldest son to become the head of the house, and although the Constitution of the State prevented entails for indefinite periods, there could be no more striking picture of the preparations to make the eldest son the head of the household than is exhibited in the letters from family and friends to James Tilghman Earle, while he was a student at Harvard. To quote a few sentences:

"You have always been steady, but now more than ever you must be prudent and circumspect, cultivate the good opinion of all without being too intimate with any, avoid the irreligious, remembering how much is expected of you by all your friends. You have good plain talents, let me beg of you to improve them to the utmost of your abilities, your younger brothers are all looking to you for example." "To you your brothers and sisters . . . must look for protection and guidance. O, what an exciting cause does it furnish you to apply yourself. . . . This must excite you to greater endeavor. Our hopes have always been fixed on you, they are more centered now than ever."

In Boston he was put under the patronage of Dr. Hodge of Harvard, and his social advisers were the Coolidges and Thorn-dikes. After his father's death, he became in every sense the head of the clan Earle, and his home, "Needwood" became their gathering place.

Richard Tilghman Earle, III, the seventh child of Judge and Mrs. Earle, was born December 22, 1816, died January 21, 1895, married, first, December 13, 1838, Catharine, the daughter of Captain Isaac Spencer of Kent. They had one son, Richard Tilghman Earle, IV, born in 1839, died September 15, 1914. Richard, III, married again, this time Elizabeth A. Spencer, sister of his first wife, and by her there were no children. The Rev. James A. Mitchell, in a memorial service in 1895, said this of Richard T. Earle, III:

For 55 years a communicant of this church [St. Paul's, Centreville] at the time of his death was the oldest member on our roll of membership. Some forty years ago he was elected a member of the vestry, which office he continued uninterruptedly to hold throughout the remainder of his life . . . At first, Junior Warden, upon the death of his brother, James, he was elected Senior Warden . . . Mr. Earle was a worthy successor of an honored father and a worthy member of an old, excellent and respected family in this community . . . He honored the name he bore in his gentlemanly courtesy, in his integrity of character and his sterling worth.²³⁶

Richard Tilghman Earle, IV, graduated from Harvard, studied law under his father and was admitted to the bar of Queen Anne's County. He, like his brother, James, was more fond of agriculture than law and soon retired to his farm, "Winton," at the confluence of Chester and Corsica Rivers. This beautiful

farm was a purchase of the first Edward Lloyd, who "for divers good causes, me there unto moving and for the love and affection I beare unto my son-in-law, Henry Hawkins, do give unto him a tract of Land lying upon Corsica Creek in Chester River purchased by said Lloyd from John Winchester . . . 300 acres." ²³⁷ On folio 22, we find that Henry Hawkins sold the farm to Nathaniel Evitt for 6000 pounds of tobacco. On folio 105, we find that Evitt sold it to "Mr. Richard Tilghman, now High Sheriff of Talbot," February 25, 1669. On folio 222, Richard Tilghman gave a deed in 1672 for the farm to "Matthew Ward and his wife, Maria, daughter of said Tilghman." Matthew Ward left one son, Matthew Tilghman Ward, who dying childless, the property was returned to the Tilghmans and eventually became the property of Judge James Tilghman, who gave it to his daughter, Mary. She married Judge Richard Tilghman Earle, and in time, it became the inheritance of her son, Richard Tilghman Earle, III, by whose father the first substantial house was built upon the farm in 1812. This farm, the original grant of which was for 300 acres, had by 1751 grown to 1050 acres, so we are told in the Rent Rolls of 1760 of Queen Anne's County. According to this same authority, John Winchester was given his grant in 1658; it was purchased by Thomas Williams and resurveyed for 650 acres in 1664; in 1665, he received an additional grant of 700 acres which he called "Winton Addition." It became the property of Edward Lloyd through purchase in 1666, and was then given to Henry Hawkins—300 acres. When Hawkins sold to Evitt, that it was still the original 300 acres seems doubtful. From the Debt Books, Matthew Ward was given by Dr. Tilghman 300 acres, and to this he added, by purchase, "Winton Addition" and other land to bring the total acreage to 1350 acres. He sold 300 acres, so when it returned to the Tilghmans, it contained 1050 acres. It was this acreage which constituted the "summer home" of Judge Richard Tilghman Earle. The old home burned in modern times, and in its place its late owner, Mr. John Jacob Raskob, built a beautiful house. It is interesting that Mr. Raskob purchased all of the original acreage—that is the 1350 acres.

On this old place, during the author's boyhood, nearly all of the annual St. Paul's Sunday School picnics were held, and

Mr. Richard Tilghman Earle proved a genial and considerate host. During the winter months in the 1830's, Mrs. Compton of Hagerstown—formerly Miss Jackson of “White House”—ran a boarding school at “Winton” to which Anna Maria Chew (Hollyday) Jones sent her first daughter.²³⁸

THE DESCENDANTS OF JUDGE RICHARD TILGHMAN EARLE
AND MARY EARLE

Samuel Thomas Earle, I, the eighth child of Judge Richard and Mary Tilghman Earle, was born July 2, 1818, died October 16, 1904, married May 9, 1839, Mary Brundige. His education was primarily under a tutor from Connecticut who had started his elder brothers; he was then sent to his “Uncle Tilghman at Hope,” where he received special preparation and entered Delaware College at Newark, from which he transferred to Dickinson College for his graduation year. After he returned to Queen Anne's, he was married and made his home at “Mel-field,” the former home of his grandfather, Judge James Tilghman, which became his through inheritance. He was a farmer and by judicious management soon became a substantial landowner.

The children of Samuel Thomas Earle, I, and Mary Brundige Earle were: James Tilghman Earle, who was killed in the Civil War, a Confederate soldier; William Brundige Earle, born August 27, 1841, died January 12, 1909, married November 18, 1869, Louisa Stubbs of Norfolk, had children: James Tilghman Earle, who lived but a short time; Fannie Shepherd Earle, born February 20, 1874, married Henry Wright and had a daughter, Frances; Richard Tilghman Earle, died as a youth; William Brundige Earle, born 1877, married Willie Wickes and had a daughter, Elizabeth; Swepson Earle, born August 3, 1879, married, first, June 4, 1902, Mabel Street, issue Juliet Gover, Louisa, and Elizabeth Swepson; he married, second, Georgia A. Poehlman. Swepson Earle was the co-author of *Our Colonial Eastern Shore*, and of *The Chesapeake Bay Country*. He served in both World War I and II as an officer in the United States Navy.²³⁹

The third child of Samuel T. and Mary Brundige Earle was Richard Tilghman Earle, V, who married Henrietta Forman

and died childless in 1902. He was a farmer and "lived at 'Chatfield' named for a family mansion in England." This farm in Corsica Neck was originally part of "Melfield," and was given Richard by his father.

The fourth child of Samuel and Mary Brundige Earle was Samuel Thomas Earle, II, born 1845, died 1847.

The fifth child was Mary Elizabeth, born March, 1848, died October 1, 1917, married November 9, 1871, Philip Henry Feddeman, III. Children to grow to maturity were: Ellen Douglas, who married her cousin, James Tilghman Earle; Samuel Earle, married Julia Goodwin; children: Mary Earle and Julia; Philip Henry, married Margaret Henry; children, Margaret Chamberlaine and Ellen Douglas. The Feddemans lived in Centreville, where Mr. Feddeman was engaged in the hardware business.

The sixth child of Samuel and Mary Brundige was Dr. Samuel Thomas Earle, Jr., born December 2, 1849, died February 19, 1931, married January 1872, Mary Isabel Ringgold. Children: Mary Isabel, born October 30, 1872, died unmarried January 5, 1946; Rosetta Usher, born March 29, 1877, married December 4, 1920, Ellis Bancroft Long. She died without issue Dec. 25, 1954. Dr. Samuel Thomas Earle married again on April 5, 1891, Dineete Saunders Tyler of Norfolk, Virginia; no issue. He graduated in medicine at the University of Maryland and returned to Queen Anne's County, where for a number of years he enjoyed an extensive practice. Invited to join the faculty of the Baltimore Medical College, he moved to Baltimore, where he became an active participant in all important medical affairs of the city. He was a staunch advocate of out-of-door exercise and practiced his preaching by daily rides, even as an elderly man, on his bicycle. He was a member of the Green Spring Valley Hunt Club and seldom missed an opportunity to ride to hounds. He had a very pleasant personality which brought him many friends and admirers. He was an active churchman, a vestryman of St. Paul's Parish in Queen Anne's and a vestryman of Memorial Episcopal Church after he moved to Baltimore.

The seventh child of Samuel and Mary Brundige Earle was Rosetta Usher, born December 15, 1852, died unmarried October 19, 1874.

The eighth child was Charles Carroll, who died as a child in 1865.

The ninth child was Henry Feddeman Earle, born 1858 and died in 1864.

The tenth child was Sarah Catharine, born July 25, 1859, married April 28, 1881, Ezekiel Marsh Forman. Their children were Peregrine Tilghman Forman, born July 19, 1883, living and unmarried in 1949; Ezekiel Thomas Marsh Forman, born August 21, 1884, living 1949, married Elizabeth Sooy, child Jessica; Mary Earle, born July 5, 1897, married William Purnell Brown; Richard Tilghman Earle, born January 20, 1901, married Margaret Valliant, children, Margaret and Catherine. Mr. Ezekiel Forman was a prominent business man in Centreville, a pharmacist by profession, member of the board of the Centreville National Bank, for years one of the Town Commissioners and a vestryman of St. Paul's Parish.

The eleventh child of Samuel and Mary Brundige Earle was Thomas Chamberlaine Earle, born 1860, died 1861.

OTHER DESCENDANTS OF JUDGE RICHARD TILGHMAN EARLE

Sarah Catharine, the ninth child of Judge Richard T. and Mary Tilghman Earle, was born June 30, 1820, died September 23, 1822.

George Earle, the tenth child of Judge R. T. and Mary Earle, was born September 10, 1821, died May 10, 1899, married Mary Chamberlaine, daughter of Dr. Joseph Chamberlaine of Newark, Delaware. Children: Richard Tilghman Earle, Elizabeth, Katharine Chamberlaine, Georgia, Mary Tilghman, Charles Thompson Earle and Susan Frisby. Mary married Howard S. Needler; Susan F. married, first, Mahlon Ogden Jones; second, ——— Emmons; third, Paul W. Bartlett, the eminent sculptor.

Mr. George Earle was born at "Needwood" in 1821, and in 1836 he entered Delaware College at Newark. In the spring of 1839, he left Delaware and joined the junior class of Jefferson College (now Washington and Jefferson) in Pennsylvania, graduating in 1840.

George Earle first studied law under his father and later went to Baltimore and read law in the office of Mr. John Glenn.

Being admitted to the bar in 1846, he located in Elkton, Maryland, and soon acquired an extensive practice. In 1854, he formed a partnership with John A. J. Creswell—afterwards United States Senator and member of President Grant's Cabinet. In 1864, he was elected to represent Cecil County in the State Convention called to revise the State Constitution. As Chairman of the Committee of Revision, he scrutinized every article. Although a slave holder at the time he urged the abolition of slavery and immediate emancipation. The Convention abolished slavery. He was elected Clerk of the Court of Appeals, a position held by him for five years. During this period he purchased a farm near Annapolis and engaged in farming at which he appears to have been quite successful. In 1869, he was appointed First Assistant Postmaster General and quickly restored order and morale which had been seriously upset by the Civil War. In 1883, against the entreaty of the President, he retired on account of a heart ailment to his home, "The Cedars," on Georgetown Heights. As his condition improved, he occupied himself with literary pursuits, especially those involving Maryland. The author was told many years ago by one of the leaders of the Maryland bar that Mr. George Earle was possibly the best informed lawyer at the bar during the period of his greatest activity.²⁴⁰

The twelfth child of Judge Richard Tilghman Earle and Mary Tilghman Earle was the second Sarah Catharine, born August 11, 1824, died about 1904; she married, as his second wife, Dr. Joseph Ennals Muse Chamberlaine, son of Samuel and Arianna Davis Chamberlaine of Island Creek Neck, Talbot County. They had no children. Dr. Chamberlaine was held in high esteem as a practitioner in Easton. For some years he lived at "Bonfield" and there gathered together many of the Chamberlaine and Hollyday portraits which were eventually removed to his residence in Easton.

The eleventh child of Judge Richard Tilghman Earle and Mary Tilghman Earle was Dr. John Charles Earle, born May 24, 1824, died May 17, 1902.

THE HEMSLEY FAMILY

Before giving the children of Dr. John C. Earle, the author will take you back to Henrietta Maria, the fifth child of James

(of Michael and Anne Carpenter Earle) and his wife, Mary Tilghman Earle. She was born March 26, 1730, married Colonel William Hemsley of Cloverfield, Queen Anne's County. He was the son of William and Anna Maria Lloyd Tilghman Hemsley. Their children were William, who married Maria Lloyd, daughter of Major Lloyd of "Farley," Kent County; Mary, who married Colonel Joseph Forman and had children: William, Ezekiel, Harriet Maria, Augustine, and Charlotte, who died unmarried.

Colonel William Hemsley was very active in local and national politics and held numerous offices, including membership in the Stamp Act Congress. He was likewise, very active in the organization of the militia in the early days of the Revolution and was for a time Colonel of the 20th Battalion of the Queen Anne's Militia. His home in Queen Anne's County was "Cloverfield." It lies on the north branch of the Wye River, across country less than two miles from Wye Mills in Talbot. It was a vast estate, patented by his grandfather and probably one of the most productive farms in Queen Anne's County. The old home, which is still standing (1949), is of brick with one wing. It has a large front lawn with the family graveyard lying to the west. The last time the author visited the place he was astonished at seeing the skull of one of the family protruding from one of the tombs. The house is not ornate, save the old dining room, which is panelled, with a unique mantelpiece, the front of which in bold carving depicts a wild boar hunt.²⁴¹

MORE DESCENDANTS OF JAMES AND MARY TILGHMAN EARLE

Joseph, the sixth child of James and Mary Tilghman Earle, born November 11, 1732, died December 12, 1732.

The seventh child of James and Mary Tilghman Earle was James, II. This gentleman was born April 21, 1734, died October 1810, married Eleanor Carroll, the sister of his brother Michael Earle's wife. She died about 1779. Their children were: Michael, James, III, Richard Tilghman, Dr. Edward, and Henrietta Maria. Judge Richard T. Earle's Bible record states: "Michael, Richard, Edward, and Henrietta Maria died without issue," and James Earle married Anne, the daughter

of Peregrine Tilghman of Talbot and had two daughters, Henrietta Maria and Anne. He was born at "Corsica," moved to Easton and resided there until his death in 1814. He succeeded his father as Clerk of the General Court of the Eastern Shore. Dr. Edward Earle lived for a long time in South Carolina, a wanderer; he came back to Maryland destitute of funds and died about 1830.

James, II, the son of James and Mary Tilghman Earle, was a lawyer by profession, but most of his time until 1778 was devoted to the business of his father. About 1775 he joined his brother, Michael, at George Town, Kent County. There he spent most of the winters until appointed Clerk of the General Court of the Eastern Shore, after which he resided in Easton until his death.

A number of his letters are among the Hollyday papers at the Maryland Historical Society, and their contents bear out the fine opinion expressed of him by Fithian in his journal.²⁴² He picked him out as the man of his period in George Town (on the Sassafras River). During the military preparations for the Revolution, he was much concerned that the "Rabble" might take it upon themselves to maltreat those who were not in agreement with plans for war. He, like many of those in his social sphere, was intent upon a pacific settlement with England, dreading the consequences of war; this probably influenced him to write to Thomas Ringgold and James Hollyday, both in the colonial government, "to pass a law to restrain the Rabble in the protection of life and property of those whose sentiments disagree with the prevailing idea of the protection of the Colony." Like his brother, Michael, with whom he was then living, he was greatly impressed by Tom Paine's *Common Sense*. He sent a copy of it to Mr. Ringgold and advised it be read by his friends. It is quite evident it was the turning point in his philosophy, because after that he took an active part in the preparations for war then going on in Cecil.

After the Revolution, James Earle, II, was appointed Clerk of the General Court of the Eastern Shore. Why he sold "Corsica" is not revealed in any of his letters, for it had been the home of his father and on the place was the family graveyard. He wrote in 1775 that he had made up his mind to

build himself a home but had been dissuaded by his friends, because they believed conditions to be inopportune. He was emphatic that "I want a home of my own." What he meant is not understood, because the original house still stands, and it was almost a year after his letter that he disposed of the property to John Fisher. His wife died in 1779 and is buried in the graveyard there.

In 1802-03, the miniaturist, Robert Field, of England, painted quite a few "portraits in the small" in Baltimore and on the Eastern Shore, among them one of James Earle. This miniature descended from James Earle to his son James Earle, Jr., to his daughter Henrietta Maria, who married Ezekiel Forman and to their son, Ezekiel, who married Anna Maria Tilghman, and to their son, Ezekiel Marsh Forman, and by him it was sold to Mrs. Miles White, Jr., of Baltimore. It is an excellent example of this fine artist's work.²⁴³

Now to return to James, the son of Michael Earle and Anne Carpenter; James Earle's wife, Mary Tilghman, born August 23, 1702, died January 10, 1736, "was interred January 18, 1736 at "Corsica" to the right hand of her two dear babies, Richard and Joseph." "She was a prudent, affectionate wife, a careful, joyful mother, a kind mistress, a good neighbor, and a religious, exemplary woman. . . ." So says the Bible record made by her husband James Earle. "My second wife and I were married at her house on Corsica Creek on 6th of November, Anno Domini 1738. . . . Her maiden name was Crapp, the daughter of John Crapp of Philadelphia. . . . Her mother's name was Susanna Berd, and her name when I married her was Sarah Chetham, the widow of Mr. Edward Chetham." This record of James is followed by one of his son, Michael, May, 1739: "The above named James departed this life . . . aged 45." James and Sarah, his wife, had a child born about the time of his death in 1739, whose name was Joseph. The record of Judge Richard T. Earle says, "He (Joseph) was bred to the law and was acquiring celebrity in 1778 or 1779, when he died at the age of forty. He married Anne Harrison, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Harrison, Rector of the Church at Church Hill" (St. Luke's). They had two sons, George W. and William, both of whom died in early youth.²⁴⁴

DR. JOHN CHARLES EARLE

This brings us back also to Dr. John Charles (our ancestor), the eleventh child of Judge Richard Tilghman Earle and Mary Tilghman Earle. His primary education was conducted by a tutor, Lafayette Sabin Foster. Mr. Foster was an able scholar. Born in 1806, educated at Brown University, he read law under Judge Richard T. Earle while teaching in his household and was admitted to the bar in Centreville in 1830. After leaving "Needwood," he went to Norwich, Connecticut, in 1833 and was there admitted to the bar of Connecticut in 1835. He was a member of the Connecticut State Legislature, 1839, 1840, 1846, 1848 and 1854 and was Speaker of the House three times; Mayor of Norwich, 1850-51; elected United States Senator, on the Republican ticket, in 1855 and served until 1867, acting as President pro tempore for some time. In 1869, he was appointed Professor of Law at Yale University and, in 1870, was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut and served until his death in 1876.²⁴⁵ Judge Earle must have had some definite objective in employing a tutor, because during the youth of his sons there were two schools of especial excellence nearby, the Centreville Academy, which was presided over by excellent masters, and Mr. Darden's private school at old Chesterfield. It is difficult, after reading the letters still extant in the Earle collection, to doubt the wisdom of Judge Earle in the selection of his tutor. Indeed, his sons were very fortunate to start their education under such a wise and scholarly man, and Mr. Foster was equally fortunate in having the superior guidance of Judge Earle.

There was a quaint note in one of the letters written James Earle at Harvard by his sister, Mary: "Mr. Foster will leave us in a week or two and we shall miss him very much . . . will seem like breaking up our set, he appears very unsettled in his plans . . . I cannot say I wish him to fixe in Centreville, I do not think he will do well there, the people are so prejudiced against Yankees." Mind you, this was more than thirty years before the Civil War.

After completing his primary education, Dr. John Charles Earle entered and graduated from Delaware College and from there entered the University of Maryland, from which institu-

tion, he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. After taking his degree in 1845, he became the first Resident Physician of the Baltimore Infirmary. He told the author that at the end of his hospital term, he was very uncertain whether to stay in Baltimore or go back to the Eastern Shore. He said he was offered a farm on the outskirts of the city—starting at what is now Center and Charles Streets and extending well north, including about a hundred and twenty acres for \$20,000. He was fond of agriculture and thought he could combine it with the practice of medicine. At the urgent insistence of his family, he gave up the idea and went to practice in Centreville, Queen Anne's County. There he became associated with Dr. James Bordley, with whom he practiced for about ten years. He purchased, as his home, the house built by Judge Lemuel Purnell—probably the first brick home built in that town. He was fond of telling a joke on the Judge. When the Doctor took possession of the house, he found a partial set of drawing room furniture made by John Findley of Baltimore. He reported the fact to the Judge, who was very apologetic and said it was "trash bought to fill up space," and he was sorry his servants had not thrown the furniture out as he had instructed them. Dr. Earle kept and used this precious furniture, and its value today would astound Judge Purnell.

Leaving Centreville, Dr. Earle established himself at "Woodbury," a farm cut out of the old Cloverfield tract of William Hemsley near Wye Mills. There he practiced medicine until 1865, when he moved to "Brooklets," a farm on the southern outskirts, of Easton, Talbot County. He was much attracted by a young man, M. H. Bateman, who, upon graduating in medicine in 1868, was taken into partnership and the two worked together until Dr. Earle retired some years before his death in 1902.

The doctor was active socially and professionally in the life of all the communities in which he lived. An Episcopalian, he was a factor in St. Paul's Parish while in Centreville, and in 1859, when a movement was set on foot to make a separate parish of Wye, with old St. Luke's (Wye Chapel) as its nucleus, he and Mr. Charles H. Tilghman were appointed to arrange the details. In 1860, the separation from St. Paul's was consummated, and Dr. Earle was appointed Junior Warden of

the vestry and later elected a vestryman. His church activities in Easton were with Christ Church, successor to "Old White Marsh Church," the mother church of St. Peter's Parish. For many years he was a vestryman there, and when he died was its oldest communicant.

His interest in civic affairs never lagged. For a long time he was a member of the Board of Agricultural Trustees for the Eastern Shore and did much for the progress of agriculture in Talbot and Queen Anne's Counties. When the Easton Board of Trade was organized, Dr. Earle was made President. An Easton paper, giving notice of his death, wrote: "The Eastern Shore loses a physician of great professional and social prominence and of indomitable courage in his practice, a gentleman of refinement, education, and charming manners. He leaves behind a host of friends and admirers. He was respected and loved as a man of sterling character and unimpeachable integrity." ²⁴⁶

In October, 1848, Dr. Earle married Clara, the daughter of Colonel Nicholas and Elizabeth Tilghman Goldsborough of "Otwell," Talbot County. Their children were Elizabeth Tilghman Earle, born August 30, 1849, died March 27, 1927, married Richard Hollyday of "Readbourne," May 17, 1870; John Charles Earle, born August 7, 1851, died 1853; Mary Tilghman, born July 1, 1854, died March 18, 1889, married David Rittenhouse of Washington, D. C., May 24, 1887, no issue; John Charles Earle, born 1856, died the same year; Clara Goldsborough Earle, born January 19, 1859, died unmarried April 24, 1907; Matthew Tilghman Goldsborough Earle, born September 8, 1861, married Anna Kennard Dawson, children: Anna Kennard, Clara Carroll, Elizabeth Campbell, John Goldsborough Earle, Matthew Tilghman Goldsborough Earle; James Tilghman Earle, born October 10, 1866, died unmarried March 11, 1885; Henry Hollyday Earle, born December 22, 1869, died unmarried November 18, 1898.

XIV

THE TILGHMAN FAMILY

Mrs. Richard Hollyday's grandmother on her mother's side was Elizabeth Tilghman. This lady was of distinguished ancestry. Dr. Richard Tilghman, the first of her family in Maryland, came from England to Maryland in 1660. Mr. Hanson, in *Old Kent*, quoting Mr. William M. Tilghman of Philadelphia, says Dr. Richard Tilghman was a surgeon in the British Navy and was one of the petitioners to Parliament "to have justice done upon Charles I." ²⁴⁷ During that period, he was a Parliamentarian, and his name—probably his signature—appears on the Petition. Colonel Stephen F. Tillman, in his *Tilman—Tillman Family*, tells us the family motto, "Spes Alit Agricolum" (Hope Sustains the Farmer), is suggestive that the name Tilghman was derived from their occupation as tillers of the soil, and that in early English records the name was frequently spelled Tilman and Tillman. According to Harris's *History of Kent County* (England), the head of the house in the 13th Century was John Tilghman, born about 1225. He lived in Snodland, Kent County, and had one son, Richard. "Holloway Court" in Snodland "was the home of Dr. Richard Tilghman's family from 1300 to 1659." (Stephen Tillman's book has a reproduction of a painting of Holloway Court.) ²⁴⁸

Colonel Harrison Tilghman of Easton, Maryland, says that "Dr. Richard Tilghman migrated from London to Maryland in or about 1661 and was christened at St. Mary Abchurch, London, September 27, 1627." He was "the son of Oswald and Elizabeth Tilman." ²⁴⁹ A surgeon in London, he was given by Lord Baltimore on January 2, 1657 a conditional grant to a Mannour of 1000 acres of which he was to be Lord of the Mannour. This land was not finally surveyed for him until August 23, 1659. He called the plantation "Canterbury Mannor." It was located in Baileys Neck on the Tred Avon River in Talbot County. He held this land for only a few years, then,

dividing it into three tracts, disposed of it. He subsequently removed to the "Hermitage" on Chester River—now in Queen Anne's County. In 1666 he had purchased this latter plantation from James Coursey, brother of John Coursey, a tract of 4000 acres patented to John Coursey as "Cedar Branch" on a branch of Sprigg's, now Tilghman's, Creek. Dr. Tilghman changed the name of the plantation to "Tilghman's Hermitage." He added acreage, as did his son, Colonel Richard Tilghman, II, until it included 2000 acres. Some of this additional land was purchased from the Symon Carpenter estate. It was ultimately divided into the "Hermitage," "Waverly," "Greenwood," "Piney Point," and "Oakleigh" and given to male members of the Tilghman family.²⁵⁰

The "Hermitage" has much to attract family and visitors. As soon as you enter the mile long driveway, formerly abutted by rows of magnificent pines, you sense its antiquity and the sound judgment of Dr. Richard Tilghman in his selection of the site for his home. There is every evidence of affectionate care by succeeding generations of Tilghmans, many of whom lie buried in the lovely graveyard near the house. There is no place in Queen Anne's County which has been longer in one family, no place probably in Maryland. We are told by Mary Earle of "Needwood" in a letter to her brother, James, in Harvard, under date of June, 1831: "Cooke Tilghman's new house at the "Hermitage" is finished at last, and he is about ready to move in." The old house built by Dr. Tilghman stood for a hundred and sixty-five years, and the one which replaced it has for an additional hundred and twenty-seven years and more been occupied by Dr. Tilghman's descendants.

In 1839 Judge Richard Tilghman Earle wrote "A Sketch of the Tilghman Family in Maryland,"²⁵¹ which he compiled "from an old family tree, some ancient letters and by communicating with "members of the family older than myself" (73 years). The Judge knew most of the sons of Colonel Richard Tilghman, II, who died in 1738. He wrote that "in 1652 Dr. Richard Tilghman [I] married Marie Foxley and with a son and daughter emigrated from England to Maryland in 1660. The Doctor died on January 7, 1675, at the 'Hermitage'."

Stephen Tillman in his work, "Tilghman and Tillman Families," says the Doctor married Marianna Foxley on November

5, 1648-49 and that she died in 1699-1700. In colonial court records of Talbot County Mrs. Tilghman invariably signed her name Mary Tilghman.

Dr. and Mary Tilghman had six children, only two of whom married: Mary, born in England in 1655, married first Matthew Ward, a distinguished lawyer who practiced first in Kent County and subsequently in Talbot. They had one son, Matthew Tilghman Ward, born 1677, who became one of the outstanding men of the colonial period in Maryland and who was a member of the Council for many years. Mary Tilghman Ward married, second, the Rev. John Lillingston, by whom she had one son, George, born in 1681.

The other child of Dr. and Mary Tilghman to marry was our ancestor, Richard Tilghman, II, who was born at the "Hermitage," February 23, 1672, and died January 23, 1738.

Dr. Tilghman was High Sheriff of Talbot County from 1665 to 1671. One of his duties was to collect taxes assessed by the County Court. In 1666 a petition was presented to the House of Burgesses demanding his impeachment. It was based on two charges: That he had collected taxes in excess of the rate set by the Court and that he had collected medical fees from individuals which had previously been paid by the county. An examination of these charges by the Legislature showed that he was in disagreement with the Court as to the tax rate necessary to cover the county expenses; that he had suggested to some taxpayers they accept a higher rate and made himself responsible for their reimbursement if the Court overruled him. It was a custom under certain circumstances for individuals interested in the medical treatment of those for whom they were more or less responsible to give a surgeon a bond—note of hand—in advance of treatment. If the county paid a portion of the bill, it was credited against the bond, and the maker of the bond was responsible for the unpaid balance. Those making the charges against Dr. Tilghman were makers of such bonds and were merely trying to avoid their responsibility. After a complete investigation, the House of Burgesses declined to support a bill of indictment.²⁵²

When Lord Baltimore gave Dr. Tilghman a conditional grant of 1000 acres, it carried with it manorial rights, but there is no evidence Dr. Tilghman took advantage of the rights when

he patented "Canterbury Mannor." In fact, there exists no evidence he ever built or lived on the land. It is clear he came to Maryland to practice medicine, and as "Canterbury" was then on the outskirts of civilization, it was no place for a physician's home. Kent Island was the only seat of population on the Eastern Shore until Lord Baltimore opened the mainland for settlement in 1658-59. As there was still danger from Indians, the early settlers stayed near the island, generally between Wye and Chester Rivers. As an indication of the population trend, the first mainland church and one of the first flour mills, if not the first, was at a small settlement, Chester Mill, on the first permanent road from Kent Island and only a few miles from the "Hermitage." By living at the "Hermitage" he gained much, and it is evident he soon enjoyed a substantial practice—that is if one can judge by the number of his suits to collect fees.

Richard Tilghman, II, succeeded his father as the head of the "Hermitage" Tilghmans. Much more active politically than the Doctor, he held many positions of honor and trust under both the Proprietary and Royal governments. He was a member of the Governor's Council, a Justice of the Provincial Court, Chancellor and Keeper of the Great Seal of the Colony, and member of the Lower House from Talbot County in 1698, 1699, 1701, 1702.²⁵³ He was a vestryman and an active member of old Chester Church (St. Paul's Parish). When it was deemed necessary to replace the old church in 1697, he volunteered to advance the funds until convenient for the vestry to repay him; he was for many years the Colonel of Militia of Queen Anne's County. He dealt extensively in land and accumulated a substantial fortune.

By his will, Richard Tilghman, II, left his wife "Union," 700 acres; son William, "Delmore End," "Andover," and "Salsbury," 500 acres each, and 490 acres of "Tilghmans Discovery," son Edward, "Forlorn Hope," 1830 acres and 239 acres of "Maltham"; son, James, "Adventure," 1650 acres, "Tilghmans Freshes," 600 acres, and 200 acres of "Jerusalem"; son Matthew, "Tilghmans Forrest," 1800 acres, and "Ringsend," 100 acres; daughter Henrietta Maria Robins, "The Pearl," 1000 acres; grandson Richard Tilghman Earle, "Adventure Addition on Corsica Creek," 400 acres; daughter Anna Maria

Hemsley, "Tilghmans Meddow," 270 acres, and "Snodland," 260 acres; grandson William Hemsley, "Tilghmans Gift," 650 acres. The residue of his estate left his son Richard, included the "Hermitage" and several other large farms. This will is quoted so his descendants can better visualize the astuteness and business ability of their grandfather. While his fortune is not to be compared with that of Richard Bennett of Bennetts Point, he gave far more of his life to public duties and the support of a large family which was to give important help in the advancement of the Colony.

Richard Tilghman, II, married on January 7, 1700, Anna Maria, the daughter of Philemon and Henrietta Maria Neale Lloyd (who was born in 1676 and died in December 1748). Their children were: Mary (our ancestor), born August 23, 1702, died January 10, 1736, married October 12, 1721, as the first wife of James Earle; Philemon Tilghman, born 1704, died as a child; Richard Tilghman, the third, born April 28, 1705, died September 29, 1768, married Susanna, the daughter of Colonel Peregrine and Elizabeth Sewall Frisby; Henrietta Maria (our ancestor), born August 18, 1707, died November 7, 1771, married first, April 22, 1721, George Robins of Peach Blossom, son of Thomas and Susanna Vaughan Robins, married, second 1747, William Goldsborough; Ann Maria, born November 15, 1709, died August 30, 1763, married, first, William Hemsley of "Cloverfield," second, Colonel Robert, the son of James and Ann Grundy Lloyd of Hope; William Tilghman of Groces, Talbot County, born September 22, 1711, died in 1782, married Margaret, the daughter of James and Ann Grundy Lloyd; Colonel Edward Tilghman (of Wye), born July 3, 1713, died October 9, 1765 (member of Stamp Act Congress, 1765), married first, Ann, daughter of William and Elizabeth Earle Turbutt, married second, Elizabeth, the daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Galloway Chew, married third, Julianna, daughter of Dominick and Mary Sewall Carroll; James Tilghman, born December 6, 1716, died August 24, 1793, married Anne, daughter of Tench and Elizabeth Turbutt Francis of Fausley, Talbot County; Matthew Tilghman, born February 17, 1718, died May 4, 1790, married April 6, 1741 Anne, daughter of James and Ann Grundy Lloyd.

Out of nine children of Colonel Richard Tilghman, II, five

of them were ancestors of the Hollydays: Mary, who married James Earle; Richard, III, who was the grandfather of Mrs. James Hollyday, III; James, who was the father of Colonel Tench Tilghman, the great grandfather of Mrs. Richard Hollyday; Henrietta Maria Robins, whose daughter Anna Maria, married the first Henry Hollyday of "Ratcliffe Manor"; Matthew, whose daughter Anna Maria married Colonel Tench Tilghman.²⁵⁴

MATTHEW TILGHMAN

All of the sons of Colonel Richard Tilghman, III, were of importance, both socially and politically. We have discussed all who were Hollyday ancestors, except Matthew and Richard Tilghman, III. So much has been written of Matthew it seems unnecessary to enter into much detail concerning his life. He became the heir of his cousin, Matthew Tilghman Ward, the son of his Aunt Mary. Through this connection, he gained much influence and large wealth. His home was "Rich Neck Manor," the former home of his patron and was usually called by Matthew "Bay Side." Within its grounds was built "Clai-borne" of Talbot County. According to "Rent Rolls and Debt Books of Talbot County," "Rich Neck" was originally granted 300 acres to John Alley and Nicholas Barclay in 1662. It was alienated and repatented for 1000 acres to Henry Fox, who sold it to Captain James Murphy. Matthew Tilghman Ward married the widow of Captain Murphy, Mabel Dawson Murphy, to whom the estate had been left. He made "Rich Neck" his home. When he died, this and most of the balance of his estate became Matthew Tilghman's. When Matthew Tilghman died in 1790, he left "Rich Neck" to his son Lloyd. Besides "Rich Neck," he inherited Great Choptank Island, later called Tilghman's Island. The original deeds showing the ownership of this island and how it passed from Seth Foster down to John Hawkins and how he sold it to John Hyde of London, from whom it was purchased by Matthew Tilghman Ward, are to be found among the Earle papers. Seth Foster patented a portion—1500 acres of the island in 1659. In 1755, it was assessed to Matthew Tilghman for 1468 acres. Seth Foster married Elizabeth, the widow of Thomas Hawkins. He left the island to his eldest daughter, Elizabeth, who married Vincent Lowe.

Vincent, in his will, requested his wife, if she died without heirs, to devise the island to her sister Sarah's son, Foster Turbutt. Instead, Elizabeth Lowe married William Coursey and together they sold the island for 500£ to "John Hawkins of Kent County," who sold it to John Hyde of London, who transferred it to Matthew Tilghman Ward. Dr. S. A. Harrison says the sale of the island to John Hyde was by William and Elizabeth Coursey, but the deed to Hyde makes it clear that the Courseys sold to John Hawkins, and he in turn to Hyde. It remained in the family of Matthew Tilghman until 1838. In 1849, it returned to the Tilghmans through purchase by General Tench Tilghman, and then contained 1869 acres.

In discussing Matthew Tilghman, Judge Richard T. Earle wrote: "He married Ann Lloyd, sister of his brother William's wife and settled on the bay side in Talbot County, where he spent his life. . . . He was a distinguished patriot of the Revolution and rendered to his country the most signal services. He was Chairman of the Convention assembled at Annapolis in June, 1774, in opposition to the arbitrary proceedings of the Parliament of Great Britain and was appointed one of the delegates to meet the first Continental Congress in Philadelphia in the month of September. In December 1776, he was appointed by the Convention a member . . . of the committee styled 'The Provincial Committee of Correspondence': and after the establishment of the temporary government of the province in July 1775, he was placed at the head of the Committee of Safety. In the Fall of 1776, he was chosen President of the Convention engaged in forming a constitution for the State of Maryland and presided with dignity over their deliberations. In his various public stations, Matthew Tilghman acted the impartial and upright politician and won the applause and approbation of all." ²⁵⁵

The children of Matthew and Ann Lloyd Tilghman were: Margaretta, born January 13, 1742, died March 14, 1816, married June 23, 1763, Charles Carroll, "The Barrister"; Matthew Ward Tilghman, born 1743, died March 1753; Richard Tilghman, born January 28, 1747, died May 28, 1805, married first December 22, 1770 Margaret Tilghman, who died December 24, 1779, daughter of William and Margaret Lloyd Tilghman, married second, Mary, daughter of Edward and

Julianna Carroll Tilghman; Lloyd Tilghman, born July 27, 1747, died 1811, married January 22, 1785, Henrietta Maria, daughter of James and Ann Francis Tilghman (sister of Colonel Tench Tilghman) ; Anna Maria, born July 11, 1755, died January 17, 1843, married 1783 Lt. Colonel Tench Tilghman.

JAMES TILGHMAN, THE TORY

James, the son of Colonel Richard, II, and Anna Maria Lloyd Tilghman, married Ann Francis, and at an unknown date, they removed to her inheritance, "Fausley." James practiced law in Talbot, then removed to Chestertown, where he was elected to represent Kent in the Lower House in 1762. It is not clear whether he served, and it was during this year he removed to Philadelphia, where he served as Attorney to the Proprietor, member of Penn's Council, and Secretary of the Land Office. During the Revolution, he remained faithful in his allegiance to Great Britain. This was a source of great distress to his son, Lt. Colonel Tench Tilghman, whose extant letters give a graphic picture of his efforts to convert his father to his country's cause. In all of these letters there is unfaltering affection for his father. In 1777, it was decided by the citizenry of Philadelphia to rid the city of Tories, among whom was James Tilghman. Charles Willson Peale had been befriended financially by Mr. Tilghman when he opened his saddlery in Annapolis. Peale had been neglectful of the loan, and Mr. Tilghman had him served with a debt warrant when he visited Queen Anne's County. When Mr. Tilghman was in trouble in Philadelphia, and lots were drawn to tell the Tories to leave or get their parole, Peale remembering only the kindness of Mr. Tilghman, asked permission to notify him. Mr. Charles C. Sellers in his life of Peale quotes the "Autobiography of Charles Willson Peale" on this episode: "By much the most grievous task he conceived was that of going on such an errand to Mr. James Tilghman, who had been his friend of long standing. Yet, he though it better, however disagreeable it might be to him, to do this business to take it on himself, rather than another should do it, who might not use the same tender and polite manner he wished to do. He therefore waited on Mr. Tilghman and acquainted him with this disagreeable errand he was sent on. Mr. Tilghman hesi-

tated on which Peale told him, he would give him time to consider . . . and appointed the next morning to wait on him . . . Again Mr. Tilghman seeming yet to hesitate, Mr. Peale then begged leave to intrude his opinion. He presumed that giving the parol was certainly the most eligible move, as by that he was indemnified with each party, and further trouble would not be given to Mr. Tilghman. And the parole was then taken . . . It will be readily imagined how much Peale was pleased to have the affair got over.”²⁵⁶

There seems little doubt Peale saved Mr. Tilghman much embarrassment and perhaps physical discomfort; Mr. Tilghman apparently did not appreciate Peale's efforts, because a few years later he wrote some very caustic letters in a successful effort to prevent Peale from marrying one of his nieces. William Tilghman, the brother of James, was godfather of Peale, when he was baptized in Queen Anne's County in 1741. Mr. Tilghman left Philadelphia and established himself in Chester-town, where he died in 1793.

Judge Richard T. Earle, who was a friend of long standing, wrote of James Tilghman: “He started the practice of law in Talbot County and removing to Philadelphia was there considered an eminent lawyer . . . he was a most amiable gentleman and universally beloved by all who enjoyed his acquaintance.”²⁵⁷

James Tilghman's wife, Ann Francis, was the daughter of Tench and Elizabeth Turbutt Francis. Tench Francis's father was the Very Reverend John Francis, Dean of Lismore. Tench Francis was born in 1701, died in 1758 and arrived in Maryland as a youth. He apparently went first to Kent County, where in 1724 he was the “King's Attorney.” He removed to Talbot, where from 1726 to 1734 he was Clerk of the Court, was one of Talbot's representatives in the Lower House in 1734 and Deputy Commissary in 1736. He removed to Philadelphia in 1737, where he became Attorney General of Pennsylvania, 1744 to 1752, and Recorder of Philadelphia, 1750 to 1754. He was considered a very able lawyer and made many close friends, among whom was Benjamin Franklin, with whom he joined in the establishment of the Academy and College of Philadelphia. Indeed, it is difficult to find a movement of importance during his residence in Philadelphia in which his name is not found.

Tench Francis's wife was Elizabeth, the daughter of Foster and Bridget Turbutt of "Otwell," Talbot County. She was born on March 17, 1708 and married on December 29, 1724.²⁵⁸

The children of James and Ann Francis Tilghman were: Tench, Richard, James, William, Philemon, Thomas Ringgold, Anna Maria, Elizabeth, Mary and Henrietta Maria. As noted before, Lt. Col. Tench Tilghman married his cousin, Anna Maria Tilghman, in St. Michael's Parish on June 9, 1783 (she was born July 17, 1755); Richard was never married, he left Maryland for England on the ship conveying Governor Eden, the last Colonial Governor, when he left the province. He studied law at Middle Temple in London and then connected himself with the British East India Company and died at sea returning from India to be made British Secretary of State for India; James married Elizabeth Walford. He lived and died in Talbot; he was a lawyer and served as Associate Judge in the Second Judicial District.

WILLIAM TILGHMAN, PENNSYLVANIA JURIST

William Tilghman married his cousin, Margaret, the daughter of James Allen of Philadelphia—for whom Allentown, Pennsylvania, is named. He entered the Philadelphia Academy, subsequently obtained the degrees of A. B. and M. A. from the College of Philadelphia and later had conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws. He became a member of the governing body of the University of Pennsylvania. In 1772, he started the study of law under Benjamine Chew, later Chief Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. When his father left Philadelphia, he accompanied him to Chestertown and there under his father's instructions completed his study of law and in 1783 was admitted to the bar. In 1788-1790, he served in the legislature from Kent. In 1791 he was chosen one of the State Senators for the Eastern Shore. He supported the adoption of the United States Constitution and was elected a representative of the Convention which in April adopted the Constitution. In 1789 he was chosen one of the electors to decide upon the first President and cast his vote for George Washington. He resigned from the State Senate in 1793 and moved to Philadelphia to practice law. In 1801 President John Adams appointed him Chief Justice of the United States Circuit Court.

In 1805 he became Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the First District of Pennsylvania. A few months later he was elevated to the position of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, which he retained until a few months before his death. He had but one child, a daughter, Elizabeth.

The author was permitted to read a diary kept by Judge Tilghman during the last years of his life. It was most interesting, and the author hopes some day its owner will place it in the Maryland Historical Society. It would be concrete recognition of the achievements of this splendid citizen.²⁵⁹

The next child of James and Ann Francis Tilghman was Philemon Tilghman. Like his father, he remained a Loyalist and at fifteen ran away and joined the British Navy. After the war, he married Harriet, the daughter of Admiral Milbank of the British Navy. He then came back and joined his father in Chestertown. When his father died in 1793 he removed to his farm in Queen Anne's County called "Golden Square" and died shortly after. His family returned to England.

The next child of Mr. James Tilghman was Thomas Ringgold Tilghman. He never married and was a merchant in Alexandria, Virginia, until he removed to Baltimore to join his brother Tench in business. He died as a young man.

Anna Maria, the eldest of James and Ann Francis Tilghman's daughters, married, as his last wife, William Hemsley of "Cloverfield." On his death, she removed to Philadelphia and shortly after died, childless. The next daughter was Elizabeth, who married Major James Lloyd of "Farley," the son of Colonel Richard Lloyd and grandson of Sarah Covington Lloyd-Holiday. She had four children. The next daughter was Mary, who died single. Henrietta Maria was the last child. She married Lloyd Tilghman of Bay Side, her cousin.

LT. COL. TENCH TILGHMAN, AIDE-DE-CAMP TO WASHINGTON

Such excellent studies have been published concerning Tench Tilghman that it seems unnecessary for this author to do more than point out the highlights in his illustrious career.

Tench Tilghman, the eldest child of James and Ann Francis Tilghman, was born at "Fausley" on Fausley Creek, an inlet of St. Michaels River, not far from the present town of Easton.

This boy, named for his grandfather, Tench Francis, was virtually adopted by him and went as a youth to join his grandfather's family in Philadelphia and there completed his education, taking his A. B. with the class of 1762 of the "Academy and College of Philadelphia," the forerunner of the University of Pennsylvania. Tench Francis was one of the founders of the Philadelphia Academy in 1743 and a trustee of the College which opened in 1757, and it appears probable that before entering the College, Tench was a student at the Academy. There was but one school at the time in Talbot, the "Free School." This was not far from "Fausley," and it is possible he there gained some of his preliminary education.

It is interesting to know that shortly after Tench Tilghman's father, James Tilghman, went to live in Philadelphia (1762), he joined the Board of the Academy and College and some years later Tench's brother, Chief Justice William Tilghman, became a member of the Board of the University of Pennsylvania. As this was the best school available at the time for Maryland students, quite a number were there enrolled. After finishing his studies Tench joined his uncle, Tench Francis, Jr., in business. The Revolution started shortly after, and he enrolled himself in one of the volunteer companies in Philadelphia, variously called the "Ladies Light Infantry" and the "Silk Stockings." In 1775, to combat the attempt of Great Britain to enlist the services of the various Indian tribes, Congress appointed three Commissioners to form treaties, one of whom was Tench's uncle, Turbutt Francis. To this Commission Tench was attached as Secretary. Meetings with the Indians were held in Albany, where Tench was the guest on frequent occasions of Major General Philip Schuyler. He was christened into the Onandagas Tribe by the Chief Teahoga as Teahok-alonde, and by the Six Nations received as an adopted son. He was told it was their purpose to choose him a handsome wife. This service was over in September, 1775. It was shortly after this he joined the "Ladies Light Infantry," and in 1776, the company was made part of the Flying Camp, with Tench Tilghman as Captain. General Washington, having difficulty finding proper material for his military family, in August, 1776, invited Captain Tilghman to join him.²⁶⁰

There is no better way to cover the services of Tench Tilgh-

man as a military man than by quoting the sentiments of his commanding officer, General George Washington: "I also wish, though this is more a matter of private than public consideration, that the business could be taken up on account of Mr. Tilghman, whose appointment seems to depend on it; for if there are men in the army deserving the commission proposed for him, he is one of them. This gentleman came out a captain of one of the light infantry companies of Philadelphia [and] served in the Flying Camp in 1776. In August of the same year, he joined my family, and has been in every action in which the main army was concerned. He has been a zealous servant and slave to the public and a faithful assistant to me for near five years, a great part of which time, he refused to receive pay. Honor and gratitude interest me in his favor, and make me solicitous to obtain his commission. His modesty and love of concord placed the date of his expected commission at the first of April, 1777, because he would not take rank of Hamilton and Meade, who were declared aides in orders (which he did not choose to be) before that period, although he had joined my family and did all the duties of one from the first of September preceding."²⁶¹ His commission as Lt. Colonel, in spite of his commander's plea, was not issued until May 30, 1781, when it carried with it recognition of his services from 1777 as Aide-de Camp and Assistant Military Secretary to General Washington.

Everyone knows that when General Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown on October 19, 1781, Tench Tilghman was selected to carry the news to the Continental Congress. He sailed from Yorktown, via Annapolis to Rock Hall, Kent County. The many stories and poems which have been written of his strenuous ride fail to mention he rode the white riding horse of James Hollyday, II, from Rock Hall to a place unknown in completing his journey to Philadelphia. When he arrived, he delivered his official dispatches to the Secretary of Congress and the following note, addressed to Thomas Kean, President of Congress: ". . . Colonel Tilghman, one of my aids-de-camp, will have the honor to deliver these dispatches to your excellency. He will be able to inform you of every minute circumstance which is not particularly mentioned in my letter. His merits, which are too well known to need my observations

at this time, have gained my particular attention, and [I] could wish that they be honored with the notice of your Excellency and Congress.”²⁶² He was present later when Washington took leave of his officers and was with him when he resigned his military command in the old State House at Annapolis on December 23, 1783. We are told in Tilghman’s *History of Talbot County* that in 1779, Colonel Tilghman on furlough visited his father in Chestertown and extended his journey to Talbot, where he was welcomed by his distinguished uncle, Matthew Tilghman, at his home upon the Bay Side. There he met his cousin, Anna Maria, the daughter of his uncle Matthew. On June 10, 1782, he wrote his uncle, asking the privilege of pressing his suit for Anna Maria’s hand. (This letter is still in existence.) Permission gained, and his suit successful, the wedding was set for the winter of 1782, but an illness of Barrister Charles Carroll, Anna Maria’s brother-in-law, caused a postponement until June 9, 1783.²⁶³

There are extant many letters written by and to Colonel Tilghman which show the high caliber of his friendships and none more illuminating than those from his old commander. Some of these letters were gathered together and printed in book form by his descendant, Colonel Oswald Tilghman of Talbot.

With the war over Colonel Tilghman settled in Baltimore and there went into business, at first by himself, but finding need for additional capital, he accepted the invitation of his old friend, Robert Morris of Philadelphia, and formed with him a partnership for the “Baltimore Enterprise.” Mr. Morris, whose wisdom and knowledge of finance kept the Revolution alive, had wide business connections in both America and Europe. Judging solely by the Tench Tilghman letter file in the Maryland Historical Society, it is clear their business corresponded closely with that of English factors. They bought and sold on commission and were mercantile brokers and bankers. This partnership, entered into on January 1, 1784, made them equal in the division of profits, except that Colonel Tilghman received 400£ extra as the resident partner. This arrangement was terminated by the death of Colonel Tilghman on April 18, 1786.²⁶³

In 1783 the Society of the Cincinnati was organized with

General Washington as President General; by him, Colonel Tilghman was presented "the order of the Society," which is still in the possession of his descendants. After his memorable ride from Yorktown to Philadelphia, Congress voted him a sword and a horse—1781. After his death in 1786, his widow was presented the sword, which is now among his effects at the Maryland Historical Society.

His death occurred only three years after his marriage, when he, his wife, and daughter, Ann Margaretta, were living on Lombard Street, near Howard Street, Baltimore. After his death there was a second daughter born, Elizabeth Tench, on October 11, 1786. Ann Margaretta married Tench, the son of Peregrine and Deborah Lloyd Tilghman of "Hope," Talbot County, and was the ancestress, among others, of General Tench Tilghman and Colonel Oswald Tilghman of Talbot, Secretary of State of Maryland under Governor Edwin Warfield and author of the *History of Talbot County*.

After the Colonel's death, his wife took her family to Talbot and lived at "Plinhimmon," a farm purchased for her by her father, Matthew Tilghman. This place lies in Oxford Neck and was surveyed for Henry Morgan in 1679, became the property of John Coward in 1747 and was sold to Matthew Tilghman by his son (or grandson) Thomas Coward, mariner, May 15, 1787. After acquiring the property, her father built her a lovely home. Mrs. Tench Tilghman "lived to the venerable age of 88." Among the letters found at "Readbourne" is one from her to her grandchildren, written July 10, 1834, "on the day which commences my 80th year." It is full of wisdom and sound advice and is truly delightful. Her portrait was painted in her old age by John Beale Bordley. After her death, the family wished a copy and commissioned a Mr. Kennedy, then a visitor at Plinhimmon, to paint it. He copied the portrait, and when it was completed, the two pictures were placed side by side, and the old servants were called in to see which they liked the better. They unanimously chose Mr. Kennedy's copy. Apparently, her descendants cannot state definitely which is the original, but the supposed copy by Kennedy is among the cherished possessions of her several times great grandchildren, Miss Clara Goldsborough Hollyday and Miss Elizabeth Tilghman Hollyday of Baltimore.²⁶⁴

RICHARD TILGHMAN, III

We have considered all the children of Richard Tilghman, II, and his wife, Anna Maria Lloyd, except their son, Richard Tilghman, III. This gentleman was born at the "Hermitage" and lived there until his father established him on "Forlorn Hope" (later called "Hope"), Queen Anne's County. When his father died, he left "Forlorn Hope"—1830 acres—to Richard's brother, Edward. Richard subsequently acquired 1050 acres of this farm, and when he died he left it to his son, William, who made it his home until he removed to "White House." In the Debt Books of Queen Anne's County there is much contradiction as to the original owners of "Forlorn Hope"; for instance, we are told that the property was laid out for 300 acres in 1665 for John Singleton and Robert Jones on the north side of Chester River and on the north side of the Eastern Branch of Hynson Town Creek (now Reeds Creek, Queen Anne's County). As a fact John Singleton (not related to the gentleman who married Ann Goldsborough) did not arrive in Maryland until 1682 and then received a grant of 100 acres on Kent Island which he called "Forlorn Hope." The original grant of this property is among the Hollyday papers at the Historical Society.

It was on Colonel Tilghman's "Forlorn Hope," the portion now called the "Tan Yard Farm," that the first Free School of Queen Anne's County was erected, and Colonel Richard Tilghman, II, was one of the first visitors.²⁶⁵ The branch along which it lies was formerly called Sewalls Branch of Hynson Town Creek and is now called the Tan Yard Branch. It is about midway on the road from Centreville to Queenstown.

When Colonel Richard Tilghman, II, died he left his son Richard, III, his home, the "Hermitage" and, leaving "Forlorn Hope," the son went there to live with his bride and his mother and there spent the balance of his life. Richard Tilghman, III, was much interested in the militia of Queen Anne's County and followed his father, first as Lieutenant Colonel and then as Colonel of that organization. Between 1774 and 1766, he was at intervals a Justice of the Provincial Court in Annapolis and from 1739 until 1766 Clerk of the Court of Queen Anne's County. We find in a letter from Governor Horatio

Sharpe to Calvert the following notes: "October 3, 1762, Colonel Richard Tilghman, [III], the present Clerk of Queen Anne's County, who is now pretty far advanced in years [57] and is become of late very infirm, having come over the Bay to the Provincial Court, took me aside one day when he had dined with me and putting into my hand a Letter which you wrote him some years ago, told me he was very desirous to resign his Clerkship to his son in case Your Approbation and Mr. Dulany's could be obtained . . . By what I could learn of his Conversation his hopes of success are principally founded upon his Wife's being somehow or other related to his Lordship and yourself . . . the young man . . . is an entire stranger to me . . ." ²⁶⁶

MRS. RICHARD TILGHMAN, III'S RELATIONSHIP TO
CHARLES 3D LORD BALTIMORE

Mrs. Tilghman's relationship to his Lordship's family is perfectly correct. She was Susanna, the daughter of Peregrine and Elizabeth Sewall Frisby of Cecil County; her mother was Elizabeth, the daughter of Major Nicholas Sewall and Susanna Burgess; Major Sewall was the son of the Hon. Henry Sewall and Jane Lowe. Henry Sewall was a member of the Council, Chief Justice of the Province, Secretary of State, signed the treaty between the Delaware Indians and the Province, and conferred with Virginia concerning tobacco legislation. He married Jane, the daughter of Vincent Lowe of Derby County, England, the sister of Vincent Lowe of Talbot County. Henry Sewall was born in Warwickshire, England and died on a visit to England in 1665. His widow, Jane, married the 3rd Lord Baltimore. His home, Mattapany-Sewall, was near the mouth of the Patuxent River and after his death was occupied by Lord Charles Baltimore and used as the Provincial Government House. Later, Lord Baltimore presented this plantation to Major Nicholas Sewall.²⁶⁷

The son of Henry and Jane Sewall, Major Nicholas Sewall, born 1655, died 1737, was a member of the Council, 1683 to 1689, and Secretary and Deputy Governor of the Province in 1689. He married Susanna, the daughter of Colonel William Burgess of South River and by her had several children, among them Susanna, who married Major Peregrine Frisby, whose daughter, Susanna, married Colonel Richard Tilghman, III;

Sophia, who married John Cooke, whose son, William Cooke, married Elizabeth, the daughter of Colonel Richard Tilghman, III, through whom the "Cooke Tilghmans" of the "Hermitage" originated; Mary, who married Dominick Carroll of Cecil; of their daughters, Mary, married Captain Michael Earle, Julianna married Colonel Edward Tilghman, and Eleanor married James Earle of Corsica. Jane, the daughter of Major Nicholas Sewall, married Clement Brooke and was an ancestress of the Carrolls of Carrollton.

COLONEL WILLIAM BURGESS

Susanna, the wife of Major Nicholas Sewall, was the daughter of Colonel William and Elizabeth Robins Burgess. His father, born in 1622, died in 1686, was originally a Quaker and came into Maryland in 1649 from Virginia, bringing with him "150 adventurers." In 1658, he declined, as a Quaker, to serve as a Justice, but in 1659, he served as a Burgess from Anne Arundel County; in 1661, he commanded the South River Rangers; in 1664, he was High Sheriff of his county and in 1665 was Commander-in-Chief of the forces of Western Maryland. He was a Councillor and Chief Justice of the Provincial Court, and when Lord Baltimore returned to England, he was one of a commission to function as Deputy Governor and Lieutenant General of the Province. His wife, the mother of Susanna Sewall, was the daughter of Edward Robins of England. She went from England with Colonel Burgess to Virginia. They built and lived on their plantation "Newport House" in Accomack County until they removed to South River in Anne Arundel County. Colonel Burgess's home on South River was called "London Towne," and it was upon this plantation in the year 1680 the town of London Towne was started by Colonel Burgess. For many years the town was of much importance and steady growth. It, like Annapolis, was a port of entry.

Colonel Burgess was married twice after entering Maryland; to the widow Ewen and then to Ursula ———. When he entered Maryland, he brought with him his son, Edward, and his daughter, Susanna, who married Major Nicholas Sewall, the stepson of Charles, Lord Baltimore. Colonel Burgess was

affectionately called by his friends and neighbors, "one of the great Gods of the Earth."²⁶⁸

THE FRISBY FAMILY

Major Peregrine Frisby, whose daughter, Susanna, married Colonel Richard Tilghman, III, was the son of James Frisby. He was born July 24, 1688, and died in 1737. His wife, Elizabeth Sewall Frisby, outlived him by many years, dying in 1752. Their children were Peregrine, born March 15, 1713; Nicholas, born 1716; Susanna, born June 19, 1718, married Colonel Richard Tilghman, III; James, born 1720, died as an infant; second James, born August 30, 1722, died January 2, 1775; Sarah and Ann, twins, born September 3, 1727, Sarah married Philemon Charles Blake, and Ann married, first, John Rousby and second, Colonel William Fitzhugh; Elizabeth, born February 25, 1729-30 married James Lloyd, son of James and Ann Grundy Lloyd.²⁶⁹

RICHARD TILGHMAN, III'S FAMILY

To get back to Colonel Richard Tilghman, III, and his wife, Susanna Frisby, who was born June 19, 1718 and died about 1776. They were married in 1737-38 and their children were: Richard, born May 11, 1739, died in 1810, married Elizabeth, daughter of his uncle, Edward, and his second wife, Elizabeth (Chew) Tilghman (of Dover, Delaware); Peregrine, born January 24, 1741, died 1807, married his cousin, Deborah, the daughter of Robert and Anna Maria Tilghman Lloyd, and lived at "Hope," Talbot County; James, (our ancestor) born August 2, 1743, died April 17, 1809, married, first, Susanna, the daughter of Dr. George and Ann Digges Steuart (our ancestress); she died October 24, 1774; he married, second, on February 19, 1778, Elizabeth, the daughter of Kensey Johns of West River, whose daughter, Mary (our ancestress), married Judge Richard Tilghman Earle; William, born March 11, 1745, married, first, Ann Kent, who died childless, married, second, Anna Maria Lloyd, whose only child died as an infant; married, third, Eleanor Rosea, widow of Thomas Whittenhall Rosea and daughter of Francis Hall of "Bolingly," Queen Anne's County. William lived at first on "Forlorn Hope," which was left him by his father; after his marriage to Eleanor Rosea,

he moved to "White House," a home presented her by her father, Francis Hall, when she married Thomas Whittenhall. Judge Earle, in his history of the Tilghman Family, says "White House" was built between 1795 and 1800 by William Tilghman, but Mr. Francis Hall's deed of gift in the Land Records of Queen Anne's County clearly shows the house was built by him as a "wedding dower" for Eleanor on her first wedding. William Tilghman died in 1800.²⁷⁰

The fifth child of Colonel Richard, III, and Susanna Frisby Tilghman was Elizabeth, born April 29, 1749, died in 1836, married William Cooke "an eminent lawyer of Annapolis"; they eventually moved to Baltimore and among their children was Richard Cooke, about whom more later. The next child of Colonel Richard Tilghman was Susanna, born 1751, died about 1781. There was a son Edward, born about 1747 who died in childhood. The last child was a daughter, Anna Maria, born 1759, died in 1834, married Henry Ward Pearce of Cecil County.

Richard Tilghman, IV, was the eldest son of Colonel Richard, III, and Susanna Frisby Tilghman. He married Elizabeth Tilghman, the daughter of his uncle, Edward Tilghman, and his wife, Elizabeth Chew of Dover, Delaware. They had but one child, Richard Tilghman, V. The name of this son is variously given as Richard and Richard Edward. In Judge Earle's history of the Tilghman Family, it is given as Richard. He was a long time friend of the Judge, as well as a close relative, and it is to be assumed he knew his name. Certainly, his will is signed only Richard. Elizabeth, the wife of Richard, IV, was born December 5, 1748 and died June 7, 1776. Colonel Tilghman, IV, succeeded his father as Clerk of Queen Anne's County and held the office until the Revolutionary War, when he retired to his home, the "Hermitage." He outlived his son, Richard, V, who was never married, and in his will he made the son of his sister, Elizabeth Tilghman Cooke, Richard Cooke, his heir to inherit the "Hermitage," with the proviso he change his name to Richard Cooke Tilghman.²⁷¹ Thus the long blood line of Richard Tilghmans of the "Hermitage" came to an end.

Judge Earle says in his history that Richard Tilghman, IV, was not recognized as the head of the family and the title was

bestowed on Richard, son of James Tilghman, a first cousin. He gives no explanation, but it can be surmised that the family did not take kindly to the change in ownership of the "Hermitage."

JAMES TILGHMAN, THE PATRIOT

We have already discussed James, the son of Richard Tilghman, III, in connection with his daughter, Susanna Steuart Tilghman, the wife of James Hollyday, III, of Readbourne, but it seems essential to give this worthy gentleman further consideration. He was looked upon as one of the very able men of Maryland during the period immediately prior to and including the Revolution. As a member of the Convention of 1775, he was appointed on a committee to solve the difficult questions to determine what to do about the county courts, the justices of which held office at the pleasure of Lord Baltimore's Governor. In a letter, Judge Richard T. Earle says, "Mr. [James] Tilghman's work on this committee brought him much praise by his contemporaries and much satisfaction to the people who were alarmed by the possibility that chaos would follow suspension of the courts." On January 18, 1776, Governor Robert Eden—the last English Governor—requested that Charles Carroll, John Hall, James Tilghman, and William Paca wait on him to receive his parole. This was a graceful way for Governor Eden to step aside so the new government could supersede the one over which he presided. James Tilghman had practiced law up to that time in Annapolis. He married the daughter of one of Lord Baltimore's most ardent friends, Dr. George Steuart, and probably had the friendship and confidence of the Governor. All of this did not suffice to hold him back in his enthusiastic support of the Revolution, which is attested by his signing of the "Association of Freemen" on July 26, 1775, and his appointment to the Council of Safety on January 18, 1776, (from which he resigned in December of that year resisting much persuasion to continue). When the State Government was organized Thomas Jennings was asked to serve as the first Attorney General, but he declined on August 7, 1777, and James Tilghman was that day elected and commissioned Attorney General. At the time he was living in Queen Anne's County, where he had gone as soon

as war seemed inevitable. He owned a large estate on Corsica Creek (River) and to this he retired, building himself a very attractive home which he called "Melfield." With the Revolution over he again started in the practice of law in Queen Anne's County, and in 1790 was appointed Chief Judge of the district composed of Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's and Talbot Counties. When this district was abolished in 1803-04 and new judicial districts formed, he was chosen Chief Judge of the Second and a member of the Supreme Court of Appeals. He was twice a grandfather of the Hollydays, through the marriage of his daughter, Susanna, to James Hollyday, III, and the marriage of his daughter, Mary, to Judge Richard Tilghman Earle, the grandfather of Mrs. Richard Hollyday, of Readbourne.²⁷²

The portrait of Judge Tilghman hangs in the ceremonial dining room at "Stratford," the Lee Home in Virginia.

Frisby Tilghman, son of James and Susanna (Steuart) Tilghman, born Aug. 4, 1773, d. April 14, 1847, married Mar. 24, 1795, Anna Maria Ringgold and settled in Washington County; issue, Mary, b. Feb. 8, 1796, George, b. May 11, 1797, Thomas Edward, b. Apr. 15, 1800, Frisby, b. Oct. 23, 1807, who married Henrietta Maria Hemsley, and another daughter, Ann Cheston, b. Feb. 20, 1812, who married William Hollyday. On Sept. 23, 1819, Frisby married Louisa Lamar, by whom he had Margaret Ann and Sarah. Louisa's father was Col. William Lamar.

Mary Tilghman, who is listed in the *History of Washington County* as Anna Maria Ringgold Tilghman, married Dr. William Hammond, who died in Benicia, Calif., Feb. 13, 1851, and had issue: Richard Pindell, William, b. 1825, George, died 1863, Ann, Mary, who married Col. Sprague of the U. S. Army, Caroline, and Rebecca.

Richard Pindell Hammond married Sarah Elizabeth Lea, the sister of Col. Jack Hays. Mr. Hammond graduated from West Point in the Class of 1841, but later resigned from the service. For many years he was the Chief of Police in San Francisco. Issue: John Hays, b. Mar. 31, 1855, Henry Truett, Richard Pindell, and Elizabeth.

John Hays Hammond was born Mar. 31, 1855, and died June 8, 1936. He married Jan. 1, 1881, Natalie Harris and settled in Gloucester, Mass. Issue: Harris, John Hays, Jr., b. Apr. 13,

1888. According to *Who Was Who in America*, he attended the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale and pursued his mining studies at the Royal School of Mines, Freiberg, Saxony. He enjoyed a world-wide reputation in the mining field. Mr. Hammond was one of the four leaders in the Transvaal in 1896. In 1918 he was President of the Panama-Pacific Exposition Commission to Europe; and in 1923, Chairman of the U. S. Coal Commission. His son, John Hays Hammond, Jr., b. Apr. 13, 1888, also attended Yale, and has become internationally known for his work on radio control.

THE GOLDSBOROUGH FAMILY

This brings us to the consideration of the Goldsborough ancestors of Mrs. Richard Hollyday, of "Readbourne."

The father of Mrs. Richard Hollyday's mother, Mrs. John Charles Earle, was Nicholas Goldsborough, VI.

The Goldsboroughs are an old and distinguished family in England, and the Maryland branch came originally from Wiltshire. The first in Maryland was Nicholas, who arrived on Kent Island in 1669-70. He was the son of Nicholas, who, according to the Calendar of State Papers of 1640, was Paymaster of the Army of Great Britain and in 1657-1660 Church Warden at Mere Park. His father was Robert of Shrewton, a gentleman who was fined for declining knighthood.

In 1822, the following letter was written to Dr. Robert Goldsborough by his brother: "My dear Brother, I have with pleasure endeavored to fulfil my promise of giving you a copy of the Genealogy of the Goldsborough family from two books in my Possession. . . . one was a favorite book of our Grandfather Robert Goldsborough. His hand writing and signature for the years 1709 and 1717 are identified (although spelled differently)—his first spelling . . . Goldesborough (1709) and Goldsborough afterwards as our Father has given information thereof . . . Entered thus—'A memorial for the use of my children.' My father Nicholas Goldsborough was a younger Brother. He was born at Malcomb Regis near Weymouth in the county of Dorset in or about the year 1640 or 1641. My mother (Margaret) was the sole daughter of Abram Howes, son of Wm. Howes of Newberry in the county of Berks. My father married my mother in the year 1659 at Blandfield in county of Dorset, where I myself was born in the Beginning of December 1660. My father went from England to Barbadoes in 1669—from thence to New England—from thence to Maryland and in the beginning of the year 1670 he died on Kent Island and was buried on Tobias Wells plantation. I came to Mary-

land in the beginning of 1678. I was married to Elizabeth Greenberry, September 2, 1697. My mother came to Maryland in or about the year, 1670. She intermarried with George Robins. [signed] Robert Goldsborough.”²⁷³

The first Nicholas of Maryland was born at Malcolm Regis, Dorset, England and was, according to Shrewton Parish Records, baptized on November 14, 1639. He married in 1659 Margaret Howes, daughter of Abraham Howes of Berks County, England. In our sketch of the Robins' family much has been told of the arrival in Maryland of Nicholas and his wife, Margaret, and will not be repeated here.

They had three children: Robert, Nicholas, and Judith. Robert arrived in Talbot County in 1678 and married Elizabeth Greenberry. He was an accomplished attorney and built his home at “Ashby.” Among his descendants there have been many distinguished men.

Nicholas and Judith arrived in 1679.²⁷⁴ Judith married, first, John Standley, a neighbor of her mother, Mrs. George Robins, at whose home she lived. The date of her wedding has not been discovered. The issue of this wedding was John and Elizabeth Standley, the latter of whom married, first, William Allen of Talbot County and after his death, became the second wife of Thomas Robins, son of George and Margaret Howes Goldsborough-Robins. Of Judith Goldsborough Standley's son, John, nothing more than his birth has been discovered. After the death of her husband, John Standley, Judith married Robert Grundy of Talbot. This gentleman was Sheriff of Talbot, 1698-99, Justice, 1702, and Judge of the Quorum, 1705-1720. He had previously married the widow of Thomas Impey (who was also the widow of Daniell Carnell, whose maiden name was Deborah Shrigley, the daughter of John Shrigley of Anne Arundel County.²⁷⁵ By her he had two daughters, Ann, who married James Lloyd of “Hope,” and Deborah, who married John Pemberton. In the Goldsborough books at the Maryland Historical Society, we find that Judith Goldsborough-Standley-Grundy took as her third husband John Hawkins. This is incorrect, because by the Nicholas Goldsborough Bible records Judith died Judith Grundy on July 14, 1703 and Robert Grundy not until 1720, while John Hawkins married as his second wife, Deborah, the widow of John Pemberton and the

daughter of Robert and Deborah Grundy. He died in 1745. His father, Colonel John Hawkins, who died in 1717, had two wives, Frances Gross and a Judith, who survived him, whose maiden name was probably Hemsley.

Nicholas Goldsborough, II, the son of Nicholas, I, and Margaret Howes Goldsborough, was born at Blandfield, Dorset, England in 1662 and arrived in Maryland in 1679, died 1705. He first married Ann, the daughter of Thomas Powell, by whom he had three children: Nicholas, III, born in October 1690, died September 24, 1760; Rachel, born 1692, married March 30, 1712, Samuel Turbutt; Robert, who was born 1696 and died the same year. Nicholas, II, married, second, Elizabeth, daughter of John and Mary Sargeant (her will 1708). She had two daughters whom Mr. Hanson in his *Old Kent* attributed to a former marriage, but in the Nicholas Goldsborough Bible they are recorded as Mary and Elizabeth Goldsborough. Mary was born "ye 9th (torn out) year of our Lord 1702," married June 23, 1720, Henry Bowdle; Elizabeth was born "ye 16 (torn out) year of our Lord 1704, departed this life July 12, 1765, married January 14, 1734, Thomas Martin." ²⁷⁶

Nicholas Goldsborough, II, settled on a farm he called "Boston," which is on Dividing Creek, Talbot County. This place was patented by Howell Powell in 1670 for 300 acres and called "Weston." The original patent was for "Howell Powell of Castle Medoc, Wales." Whether he was the man of the same name who later entered Talbot, lived on a plantation adjoining the Dickinson's "Crosiadore," and became a member of the "Betty Cove Meeting" is not known by the author. The "Boston" property was acquired by Thomas Powell, a member of the Anglican church, who settled in Talbot and was the father of Ann, the wife of Nicholas Goldsborough, II. Just why Mr. Goldsborough's home was called "Boston" is not known, but the author surmises it took its name from the "Sloop Boston" owned by his father, Nicholas, I, and in which this gentleman probably arrived on Kent Island from New England. This sloop was traded by George Robins, executor of Nicholas Goldsborough, I, for a small plantation. Lord Baltimore intervened in the transaction and escheated the land and kept the vessel. The heirs of Nicholas Goldsborough, II,

entered suit for recovery of the boat, but unfortunately, the outcome is nowhere to be found.

The only public offices held by Nicholas, II, were Burgess from Talbot, 1687, Deputy Sheriff, 1689, and for a few years before his death in 1705, a Justice of the County Court.

Nicholas Goldsborough, III, son of Nicholas, II, was born on the home farm, "Boston," in 1690, died September 24, 1760, married January 25, 1721, Sarah, daughter of Foster and Bridget Turbutt ("whose maiden name was Stone") born December 2, 1706. In *Old Kent*, we are told Nicholas married Sarah, the widow of Samuel Turbutt and daughter of Peter Jolly. The Nicholas Goldsborough Bible gives it as the author has stated, and as Nicholas, III, wrote the record himself, we can accept it as fact. As support, we can also mention that in the Turbutt Bible, Sarah Goldsborough is recorded as "born 2nd day of Dec. A. D. 1706, the second child and oldest daughter of Foster Turbutt late of Talbot County by his wife, Bridget." ²⁷⁷

The children of Nicholas, III, and Sarah Goldsborough were: Ann, born February 9, 1722, "and departed this life March 8, 1726 of a Dropsie." This record is sufficient proof she did not, as has frequently been reported, marry Edward Oldham. The second child of Nicholas Goldsborough, II, was Sarah, born December 26, 1724, married January 6, 1742, Standley Robins, the son of Thomas and Elizabeth Standley Robins of "Peach Blossom." The third child was Nicholas Goldsborough, IV, born February 3, 1726, died May 31, 1777, married Mary, the daughter of William and Elizabeth Allen Thomas (married May 11, 1732); fourth child, Thomas, born February 24, 1728, died March 9, 1793, married Catharine Fauntleroy, niece of General George Washington; fifth child, Robert, born October 11, 1730, died May 17, 1736; sixth child, second Ann, born November 21, 1732, died March 24, 1732, married Edward, son of John Oldham; seventh child, Rachel, born December 15, 1734, died September 10, 1796, married May 4, 1768, the Rev. John Barclay, Rector of St. Peter's Church, Talbot County; eighth child, second Robert, born January 26, 1736, died October 21, 1740; ninth child, Foster, born March 12, 1738, married Rachel Bruff, died February 17, 1777; tenth child, Mary, born May 1, 1740, died October 1812

(buried at White Marsh Church); eleventh child, Elizabeth, born June 1742, died January 26, 1776; twelfth child, Bridget, born October 29, 1744, died December 25, 1774, married, as his first wife, John Singleton on February 13, 1774 (John Singleton was born at Whitehaven, England, December 28, 1750, died in Talbot County, March 15, 1819).

Nicholas Goldsborough, III, lived at "Boston" until he was married to Sarah Turbutt. Her father, Foster Turbutt, died on March 18, 1720, and left her "Otwell" and on June 23 of the same year, she married Nicholas, III, and they went to live at "Otwell" shortly afterwards. In the two hundred and twenty years which have intervened "Otwell," one of the most picturesque homes in Maryland, has always been owned and occupied by the descendants of Nicholas, III, and Sarah Goldsborough. (1947)

Nicholas Goldsborough, III, was very active in politics and we find from the *Archives of Maryland* he represented Talbot in the Lower House of Assembly from 1732 to 1735 and again from 1745 to 1751; in the "Commission Book" he is shown as a Justice and Judge of the Quorum from 1720 to 1735 and Justice of Assizes 1729. In the House he was a most consistent attendant, and by existing records that is about all we know of his legislative activities. He was a voting representative, and it appears to the author was consistently on the side of justice and liberty for his constituents. From records of the Talbot County Court, he seems there to have accepted his responsibilities as Justice and Judge with the same studious attention to duty as in the House. It has been said he studied law and was a practicing lawyer. This can hardly be a fact, as he was a court officer for fifteen years.²⁷⁸

In the year 1744, Nicholas Goldsborough, III, was accused by Joshua George of Cecil County (under whom James Hollyday, II, studied law) of making a statement reflecting upon Governor Ogle. The Governor had given the Nanticoke Indians permission to leave the Province and had signed the required "pass" and ordered "they pass without Molestation or Disturbance." It appears that some of them were held in several counties by the sheriffs. Joshua George, in company with Mr. Goldsborough, said he thought the sheriffs should be recompensed for the time and money expended. Mr. Golds-

borough replied it was bad faith to give the Indians passes to leave and then arrest them, that he knew a man in Queen Anne's County who had seen the Governor sign such passes and implied the Indians holding the passes had been held by the sheriff. The Governor's Council ordered the Clerk to deliver the deposition of Mr. George to the Attorney General, and the Attorney General was ordered to prosecute the said Goldsborough for the offense at the next Provincial Court. The Provincial Court did not agree with Mr. George and the Council that Mr. Goldsborough's remarks were offensive, and his fellow citizens in Talbot honored him at the next election by sending him as one of their representatives to the Lower House of Assembly.²⁷⁹

Nicholas Goldsborough, IV, was the eldest son of Nicholas, III. On January 22, 1757, he married Mary, daughter of William and Elizabeth Allen Thomas of Anderton, Talbot County. Elizabeth Allen was the daughter of the Rev. John Allen and his wife, Mary, daughter of Colonel Nicholas Lowe.

The children of Nicholas, IV, and Mary Thomas Goldsborough were: Turbutt, born August 15, 1758, died September 22, 1768; Nicholas, V, born February 25, 1759, died May 6, 1788, married Sarah Harrison in 1787; Elizabeth, born October 22, 1761, married Thomas Coward; James, who inherited "Boston," was born July 22, 1763, and died March 1, 1827, married, first, Miss Elbert, second, June 20, 1789, Ann, daughter of Thomas and Mary Ennalls Martin, third, Margaret Patterson; Ann, born 1764, died September 25, 1825, married as the second wife of John Singleton, whose first wife was Ann's aunt, Bridget Goldsborough Singleton. Her wedding was on February 25, 1795, and her daughter Jane Sophia Singleton, born 1796, married John Beale Bordley, a portrait painter and son of Matthias Bordley.²⁸⁰

The next child of Nicholas, IV, and Mary Thomas Goldsborough was Mary, born November 22, 1766, died in April, 1821, unmarried; the last child was Thomas, born August 1, 1768. Mary, the wife of Nicholas, IV, died on September 13, 1768, at twenty-seven years of age.

Some of the dates of birth, deaths and marriages given above do not correspond with dates which appear in several publications. They were all taken from the old "*Goldsborough Bibles*

of *Ellenborough* ” and we assume they are correct. The names of Colonel Goldsborough’s daughter, Anna, is spelled in his will (the original, May 25, 1777, probated August 12, 1777, Talbot County), Annia; this spelling is repeated in the property distribution but not in the family Bible, where the record was made by her father. We assume the name is Anna.

Nicholas, IV, was elected to represent Talbot in the Convention of 1774. He had previously been a member of the Lower House of Assembly, as was his father-in-law, William Thomas. This latter gentleman was for several years Lord Baltimore’s Rent Roll Keeper of the Eastern Shore and was often called upon by the Government to compose disputes between the Nanticoke Indians and the English in Talbot and Dorchester Counties. In 1755, Mr. Ross, Clerk of the Council, sent out inquiries for the Council to the various counties concerning reports that on the Eastern Shore there had been “tumultuous Meetings & Cabaling of Negroes, the Misbehaviour of the Roman Catholicks in some Countys and the absence of some of the Priests in this Province ” and the Council wanted to know what care had been taken “for the Security of His Majesty’s faithful subjects.” Among those chosen to sift the evidence were the Talbot County Justices, of whom Mr. William Thomas was one. Their reply was brief, in substance it said there was no truth in the report.²⁸¹ Mr. Thomas was for three years, 1749-1752, High Sheriff of Talbot County.²⁸² Mary, the wife of Nicholas Goldsborough, IV, died in 1768, and he married, second, about 1769, Rebecca, daughter of Samuel and Judith Troth Dickinson (a younger sister of the wife of Charles Goldsborough of Horn’s Point, Dorchester County). There were no children.²⁸³

There is very little we can say of Nicholas Goldsborough, V, son of Nicholas, IV, and Mary Thomas Goldsborough. He was, as stated, born on February 25, 1759, died on May 6, 1788, and married in 1787 Sarah Harrison. In 1779, he was appointed one of the Deputy Commissaries for Suppliers in Maryland for the Revolutionary Army and served only until October 16, 1781, when upon recommendation of Dr. James Murray, he was discharged. He and his wife had but one child, Nicholas Goldsborough, VI, born at Otwell on June 30, 1787.

In the *Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser* of May

23, 1788, is the following account of the death of Nicholas, V. "On Tuesday, the 6th Mr. Nicholas Goldsborough of Talbot County, departed this Life, in the 28th Year of his Age. On the 29th of January last he was bit by a mad Dog, in consequence of which his Physicians had recourse to the usual Remedies in the Unhappy Case, and he appeared to recover his usual Health and Spirits, until the Evening of the 2nd Inst when he complained of pains in his Limbs and the next Day the Hydraphobia came on which continued until his Death.

"His independent Situation in Life enabled him to pursue the Dictates of his benevolent Heart in relieving the Distress of the Poor and entertaining his Friends with genuine Hospitality. The Occasion and Mode of his Death rendered it a Scene peculiarly distressing to his mourning Wife, to whom he was a very affectionate Husband . . . to his infant Son, a Loss irreparable, to his servants real Cause for Grief . . ." ²⁸⁴

The statement has been published that Nicholas, V, married against the violent opposition of his family; unfortunately, the source of the rumor is not given. After a through canvass of the family, this author has been unable to discover even a family tradition to support the statement.

Nicholas Goldsborough, VI, son of Nicholas Goldsborough, V, and Sarah Harrison Goldsborough was born June 30, 1787, died October 9, 1857, married April 21, 1811, Elizabeth Tench Tilghman, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Tench and Anna Maria Tilghman (who was born October 11, 1786 and died May 5, 1852). Their children were Matthew Tilghman Goldsborough, born June 29, 1812, married March 10, 1861, Eleanor Sarah, daughter of Edward and Ann Maria Tilghman; James Nicholas Goldsborough, born July 6, 1814, died August 8, 1871, married, first, Mary Kennedy, second, Emily Johnston; Ann Margaretta Goldsborough, born July 21, 1816, died December 11, 1878, married 1858, Henry Hollyday, III, the son of James and Susanna Steuart Tilghman Hollyday of "Readbourne," as his second wife; William Tench Goldsborough, born November 2, 1818, died September 26, 1838; Anna Maria Tilghman Goldsborough, born November 12, 1820, died August 3, 1879, married William Bedingfield Smyth and moved to New York; Edmund Goldsborough, born December 3, 1822, died May 1, 1824; Richard Henry Goldsborough, born December 24, 1824,

died October 7, 1843; Sarah Goldsborough, born May 27, 1827, died October 7, 1870, unmarried; Nicholas Goldsborough, VII, born August 15, 1829, died October 30, 1891, married Bena Carter of Virginia; Clara Elizabeth Goldsborough, our ancestress, born July 25, 1831, married Dr. John Charles Earle, about whose wedding we have previously written; the last child of Nicholas and Elizabeth Tench Goldsborough was Mary Henrietta, born on May 14, 1845, died unmarried in 1909.

Nicholas Goldsborough, VI, served in the War of 1812, holding the commission of colonel. In politics, he was a Federal-Republican and was opposed to the policies of "Thomas Jefferson philosopher," as the Federalists called him. On August 10, 1819, after a melodramatic presentation of the issues by his cousin, Robert Goldsborough, he was nominated by his party's convention to represent Talbot in the State Legislature (*Easton Gazette*, August 10, 1819). He was elected and served for two years. These years were a nightmare to his devoted wife, who stayed at home to supervise her multiplying family. Her letters to him show her dread of his trips across the Bay and the fear he might unduly expose himself and become ill in Annapolis, where she could not attend to his necessities. She kept him posted about their children and the farm, "Otwell." These letters leave the impression that she feared he was either reckless or oblivious of dangers. They are truly very touching. (Letters among Hollyday papers at the Maryland Historical Society.) As the father of a large family, it is to be wondered how he, a farmer, could accumulate the substantial fortune which he left his family, but his will of 1857 is ample proof of his circumspection.²⁸⁵

ELIZABETH TILGHMAN EARLE HOLLYDAY

Nicholas Goldsborough, VI, was the grandfather of Elizabeth Tilghman Earle, the wife of Richard Hollyday. She was born in Centreville, moved with her father's family to "Woodbury," near Wye Mills and, then to "Brooklets" in Talbot County and when she married, to "Readbourne." She was a model wife and mother whose pleasure was her family. Ceaselessly and tirelessly working, often under discouraging circumstances, she maintained high spirits. She was a gifted musician, having been taught by excellent teachers. Frequently, after a strenuous

day of caring for a large family of children, she would entertain family and friends with renditions on her piano, sometimes classical, sometimes sentimental old songs. Even after she passed her three score and ten years—then living in Baltimore with her single daughters, Clara and Bessie—she would steal out to go to some concert or musical play. Wise and even tempered, she was a welcome guest at the homes of her many relatives and friends. The author can recall no one for whom he had a more sincere admiration and affection.²⁸⁶

Clarence, the youngest child of Henry, III, and Anna Maria Hollyday-Hollyday of "Readbourne," was born at "Readbourne," went to the public school on the Spaniards Neck Road and later, for a short time, to an educational institution in Baltimore. Unlike his brothers, he was a playboy, never engaging in serious work until well along in years. He was for a time the owner of a yacht, through which most of his birth-right was squandered. He married in Baltimore (the names of his wife and children are unknown to the author) and then moved to Missouri, where he was profitably engaged for some years before his death, the date of which is unknown to his family in Maryland (about 1908 or 1909).²⁸⁷

After the death of his first wife, Anna Maria, Henry Hollyday, III, married June 1, 1858, Ann Margaretta Goldsborough, the daughter of Nicholas and Elizabeth Tench Tilghman Goldsborough of "Otwell" and sister of Mrs. Richard Hollyday's mother. By this marriage there were no children. Henry died in 1865 and Ann Margaretta in 1878.

Among the "Readbourne" papers there are copies of many interesting letters and papers written to members of his family and friends by Henry Hollyday, III. They are filled with advice based upon sound logic. Among these papers is his copy of the "Income Tax" of 1861. The sources of income, exemptions, etc. make it clear this tax was the "daddy" of our present income tax. In spite of the agony it must have caused him, it left him with a handsome net income. By his industry, he gained more happiness than many of his friends and relatives by chasing rainbows.²⁸⁸

XVI

THE ANDERSON FAMILY

The author feels it essential to include in this narrative some mention of the family of William Anderson of London. Mr. Anderson's wife, Rebecca Lloyd, was the daughter of Sarah Covington Lloyd Hollyday, therefore, the half sister of James Hollyday, II, and Henry Hollyday, I. She was a very near and dear sister, especially to James, who spent many happy days in her London home, kept up a constant correspondence with her family and he was of substantial help in the business ventures of William Anderson and his sons.

William Anderson was the son of William and Sarah Anderson of Talbot County. When Oxford was made a town—Williamstad—William, the father, was one of those selected to condemn land and place a value on the lots. This is the only official mention of him discovered, except that his will, probated in 1699, mentions his two sons, John and William, and a wife, Sarah, who was the daughter of William Gwyn and his wife, Sarah. (This and William Gwyn's will in the "Book of Inventories" are in the Land Office, Annapolis.)

According to the will, John was the elder son of William Anderson and for him his father made special provision if he wished to "follow the sea." John followed the sea and we find from the court records of Talbot and the records of the Naval Office of Oxford that, as a Master, he impressed an unwilling sailor to sail with him from Wye River. We find no further mention of John until he appears as a partner of William (as John and William Anderson) in stores on the Chester and Wye Rivers. (*Callister Letters*).²⁸⁹

Of William we know little until 1731, when he appears in Queen Anne's County Court records as the captain of the ship "Lee" loading for James Buchanan of London in Wye River after taking on a portion of his cargo in Chester River. After that he is frequently mentioned in Chamberlaine's "Account Book," when Deputy Naval Officer of the Port of Oxford and,

in the court records of Talbot and Queen Anne's Counties. He continued to sail the ships of James Buchanan from Maryland waters to London until 1742, when he wrote Sarah Covington Hollyday that he had made his last voyage and was ready to start in business in London, handling tobacco on consignment, both as purchaser and seller. His first venture was as a partner of James Buchanan, Jr. They chartered boats and carried tobacco from Oxford, and the Wye, Chester, and Sassafras Rivers to London. This partnership was apparently dissolved in 1752 at the time of the failure of Buchanan and Hamilton; James Buchanan, the head of that firm was the father of William's partner. Immediately after this failure William Anderson, Jr., established himself on a larger scale as "Merchant Banker." During his thirty-four years in this business, he owned or controlled fourteen ships—"Nancy," "Ogle," "Crichton," "Tryton," the "York," "Samuel," and "Sarah," "Bettsey," "Captain Blackburn," "Maryland Merchant," "Patience," "Sarah," "Fortune," "May," and "Ann." Of these ships, two were lost, the "Tryton" captured by the French and the "Ogle"—in which he was only part owner—wrecked in a storm. His captains were Henderson, MacLochlan, Marshall, James Lloyd, the son of James Lloyd of "Hope," his wife's first cousin, Blackburn, Ormsby, Jermain, "Robert Love, who was suggested by Mr. Calvert and whose father runs a great Boarding School at Warkeith," White, Thannin, Noel (of Oxford, Maryland), Montgomerie ("who became the Admiral of the fleet"), Coxen, and Moore.²⁹⁰

From Mr. Anderson's letters the shipping business was beset with risks, both from the elements and French and Spanish privateers; while he lost two ships and had to jettison many cargoes, he was more fortunate than some of his competitors who were wrecked by their losses. The cargoes carried from Maryland and Virginia varied from forty to seven hundred hogsheads of tobacco, bar iron, grain, pork, and lumber; household goods purchased through his banking house constituted most of the return cargoes. From the letters of Hamersley, London agent of Lord Baltimore, it is clear that Mr. Anderson was on intimate terms with the latter and frequently joined him at his home in toasts to Governor Sharpe and others. This gave him a certain prestige in Maryland, and in the records

of the Assembly and the "Correspondence of Governor Sharpe," he is frequently mentioned as employed on business for the colonial government. He had many individual accounts with important Maryland colonials. Frequently, he offered large credits to storekeepers, purchased their supplies, and banked their notes. In the early days of the 18th century James Buchanan, Sr., largely controlled the foreign business of the Eastern Shore; in the third quarter of the century, William Anderson apparently held the commanding position. As has been mentioned before, he was for a time partner of Edward and Richard Lloyd in the firm of Richard Lloyd & Company. William and John Anderson were for a time factors in the mercantile business in Oxford, Chestertown, and Queenstown, then William Anderson joined with Thomas Morris, the brother of Robert Morris, and John Hanmer and opened an additional store in "the upper part of Talbot." This latter arrangement resulted from the competition between the Andersons and the Morrisses, who represented the firm of Foster Cunliffe and Sons of Liverpool. In these ventures William Anderson was sufficiently successful to keep them alive until he died in 1771, and after his death, the stores at Queenstown and Chestertown and an additional store on Kent Island were conducted by his son, James, until his death in 1785. After 1742, no mention is found of Mr. Anderson visiting Maryland, nor of the man who conducted the stores in Queenstown and Chestertown until his son, James took them over in 1774.²⁹¹

From the letters of Barrister Carroll, James Hollyday, and Edward Lloyd, it is quite clear that William Anderson was regarded as a man of integrity and ability, and to him were entrusted many important commissions. When the Barrister decided to help Charles Willson Peale, it was to William Anderson he sent the necessary funds for Peale's necessities, and it was Anderson who materially helped Peale in his efforts. Confidential communications from Maryland to Lord Baltimore were sent in care of Mr. Anderson; the same was true of important information directed to Benjamin Franklin. His work was of sufficient importance to require the services of a clerk at the meetings of Parliament. When important discussions were under way in that body, his information was of such a character as to permit him to advise his clients in advance of

the probable outcome in questions involving the colonies. His home was on Tower Hill, then a fashionable section of London, and was, so he wrote Sarah Covington, "as bright and airy as any house in London."²⁹² In the latter part of his life, he was a victim of gout, which carried him to various health resorts, and it was at Bath he spent much time. In fact, it was there he died.

The children of William and Rebecca Lloyd Anderson were Sarah, Marion, James, William, Jr., Rebecca Harriet, Edward, and two sons who lived only a month after birth. Rebecca, William's wife, has been variously reported as Rebecca H. and Rebecca C. As no middle initial appears in her signatures on letters, or on her will, and no member of her family ever addressed her except as Rebecca, it seems fair to conclude she had no middle name. She was born at "Wye House," the home of her parents, Edward and Sarah Covington Lloyd, and was named for her maternal grandmother. She left "Wye House" for "Readbourne" with the Hollyday family in 1732 and lived with them until she was married, December 30, 1740. We have previously discussed the family tradition surrounding her wedding. After her marriage, she went to London but just where she lived until her husband retired from the sea in 1742 is revealed in no letter. Shortly after his retirement, they moved to Tower Hill. This home was the meeting place of a large number of Marylanders when in London. Among her guests, we find the Calverts, Dulanys, Lloyds, Robinses, "Squire Carroll," the father of the Signer, Charles Carroll, Barrister Carroll, the Hollydays, Platers, Lees, Jenningses, and Stuarts, to name only a few. Her parties were many, but those at Christmas must have been like oases to "the people from home." On such occasions the parties ended with a dance in the ballroom of her home. She was devoted to her family and found her enjoyment in their pleasures. Her children led bright, happy lives, not only in London, but in houses provided for the summer seasons, going at times to Maryland Point and its beautiful forest, for the gay season to Bath, or to one of the seaside resorts, and in her later years to their own home "near the Castle in Windsor," where Rebecca spent most of her time after the death of her husband.

The exact dates of the births of her children are not known,

but from letters written to and from James Hollyday, II, it is surmised the order in which they are given above is correct. All of them were born between October 2, 1749, the birthday of the youngest child, Edward, and the birth of their first child, in 1742.

Sarah, the eldest, was the favorite of her uncle, James Hollyday, II. He was very reserved, and this young woman, with her banter and wit, apparently intrigued him. Then, too, when he was in London, they spent much time together, he playing his flute and she accompanying him on her spinet. She collected music for their enjoyment, and after James went back to "Readbourne," she sent him plays and music suited to his taste. Their letters are quite interesting to one who has studied James's outlook on life. He had his portrait painted and sent it to her, only to have it lost when the *Tryton* was captured by the enemy and taken to the West Indies. Sarah's mother was much distressed by the loss of the portrait and wrote James if he would have another "drawn" and sent, she would have the portraits of her daughters "drawn" and sent him. We have no proof that this compact was ever carried out but there was at "Readbourne" before the death of James Hollyday, second, the portrait of a lad painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds with the tradition that it was the picture of a child who lived in London and whose parents were friends of the Hollydays. This portrait became the property of Mrs. Samuel Chamberlaine, the daughter of the first Henry Hollyday. It was possibly the portrait of one of Rebecca Anderson's sons. A second letter from Sarah urged James Hollyday to send them his portrait and reminded him of her mother's promise. She added a curious note by saying: "have another drawn and send when you can safely. Obligated for asking Mama for ours she says you will certainly get them." Both Sarah and Mama were a bit mixed up as the first suggestion was made by Mrs. Anderson.²⁹³

Sarah Anderson travelled much about England, frequently with "Mr. and Mrs. Lamar" and her sister "Mazey." She kept her Uncle James informed about her travels with very humorous letters.

For the coronation of Queen Charlotte the Andersons were sent only "one ticket for a Chair in the Abbey," and that they gave the eldest son, James. After the coronation, Sarah was

invited “to the Oratorio—a Drawing Room at Court.” Her description of the event is rare and her conclusions not favorable to the Queen, whom she thought “no beauty and looks like a foreigner.”²⁹⁴ She was much more pleased when she visited a “Ridotta where there was dancing and much gambling until stopped by the King.” At times her letters were filled with gossip, as an example: “I will tell you all the news of your acquaintances—Miss Buchanan is married to Mr. Riddell, eldest son of Sir Walter Riddel, a Scotch Baronet, with an estate of 800 a year. Miss Nancy Russel went off to Scotland with her cousin Phil Lee and was married in Edinburgh. The Russels very angry and turned their footman away. Mr. Folkes’s youngest daughter [great granddaughter of Elizabeth Truman Green, sister of Mrs. Thomas Hollyday] married to Mr. Western, probably a gentleman of fortune as the family like it . . .” She was, as could be expected, intrigued with James’s “banjeau” and wrote him not to be surprised if he heard of a “New Fashioned Instrument much in vogue invented by the Africans.” She had him send her his scale, so she could both play and teach it. Sally died of tuberculosis in 1773 or 1774, which completely prostrated her mother, who had but a short time before lost her husband, whose death so upset her nervously that she was confined to her room for over three months. Shortly after Sarah’s death, her brother, Edward, who was in Maryland at the time, succumbed to the same scourge. This was, from family letters, the death blow for their mother, who died late in 1774.²⁹⁵

The second child of William and Rebecca Lloyd Anderson was Marion. On February 26, 1775, she wrote her uncle James Hollyday “long before this arrives you will have heard of mother’s death—December 1774—Brother James’s boy died three weeks ago and I am sending by my brother (William) father’s and mother’s wills. Will go to Maryland and make you a visit of a few years.” This was in reply to a letter from James in which he advised her to come to her friends in Maryland and bring her younger sister, Harriet Rebecca. He enclosed her a bond for 100£. Immediately on receipt of her letter he wrote, May 25, 1775,²⁹⁶ urging the sisters to take the first ship out as there was imminent danger of a blockade. He told her that her brother, William, had arrived and nothing could be

done about James Anderson's family, that he was sure Mrs. Ogle would take care of his wife and children, that James [Anderson] was already in Maryland and established in business. On September 14, 1775, Colonel Richard Lloyd wrote James Hollyday that "my cousins"—meaning nieces—"have arrived in Philadelphia" and Mr. [John] Cadwalader's coach would meet them at New Castle and bring them down to "Read-bourne."²⁹⁷ After her arrival, Marion spent her time among her relatives. She was not long in Maryland before she married James Hindman of "Bennetts Point." The author knows neither the James Hindman nor the date of their wedding. There were at the time four James Hindmans, the wives of only two of whom can be accounted for. In a Chancery Court record in Anne Arundel County, in 1787, it is stated James Hindman and Marion Anderson were married in Anne Arundel County in 1774. This is not correct, because she did not arrive in Maryland until 1775. The puzzling part of the record is that it was filed by James Hindman in the trial of a friendly family suit in 1788. It is clear from the letters of Henry Hollyday of Ratcliffe Manor that she was not married before the fall of 1777. She died in 1783, if we can accept the statement of her husband in his suit to settle the estates of her father and mother, where she is called the daughter of James and Rebecca Anderson, late of London which, of course, is incorrect, her father being William. Whether she left any children is not known, although an exhaustive search has been made among the records.²⁹⁸

The third child of William and Rebecca Anderson was their eldest son, James, II. He was educated at home, then in boarding school. Whether he entered college is doubtful. Marion in 1766 called him "Our Squire who escorts us everywhere." He was more than that, he was clearly the "boss of the ranch" and in many ways disclosed a disposition to rule out of proportion to his gifts. His was a life of ease and luxury until his marriage in 1767-68 to Meliora Ogle, daughter of Governor Samuel and Ann Tasker Ogle and sister of their son Benjamin Ogle. Governor Samuel Ogle was a Captain of Cavalry in the British Army and came to Maryland in 1731 to take the place, as Governor, of Benedict Leonard Calvert. He married, 1742, Anne, the daughter of Benjamin Tasker, and was presented by

her father with "Bel Air" and its 3,600 acres. The Governor leased a town home in Annapolis (now the Naval Academy Alumni House). The Ogles went to England on their wedding trip and stayed until 1747; in the interval, Anne's uncle, Thomas Bladen, a brother-in-law of Charles, Lord Baltimore, was sent to Maryland as the interim Governor. When Governor Ogle returned, he was again commissioned Governor, which office he held until his death in 1752. Some time after his death, his widow returned to England and stayed until after the Revolution, then returned to Annapolis, where she remained until her death.

The children of Governor Samuel and Anne Tasker Ogle were: Anne, who died in girlhood; Samuel, died as a youth; Benjamin, who became Governor of Maryland, 1798; Mary, married John Ridout (Secretary to Governor Sharpe and who was left by Sharpe "Whitehall" in Anne Arundel County); a daughter whose name, according to Mrs. Hester D. Richardson, was Melora and according to Lady Edgar in *A Colonial Governor in Maryland*, "Leliora; for whom a ship was named by William Anderson, her father-in-law, "Meliora," and for whom a grandchild was named, Meliora. We conclude she was Meliora.²⁹⁹

JAMES ANDERSON MARRIES MELIORA OGLE

James Anderson and Meliora Ogle were married in 1767-68 and lived at Tottenham near London. They had three children, James, Anne, and Rebecca Maria Harriet. The first two died of scarlet fever in England after James left for Maryland in 1774. Rebecca Maria Harriet was brought to Maryland by Captain Richard Bennett Lloyd at the time of the Revolution and lived with his family on Bennett's Point for awhile and then in Annapolis with her mother's family. Her mother died about 1782-83 and at the end of the Revolution, Rebecca joined her grandmother Ogle in England, returning with her to Annapolis in 1784, at which time she was still under age. On April 11, 1798, she married Judge Thomas Buchanan, Associate Justice of the Fifth Judicial Circuit. Their home, "Woburn," was about ten miles from Hagerstown. Their children: Dr. James Buchanan, a well known physician in Western Maryland and father of General James Buchanan, U. S. A.; Meliora,

married John Robert Dall; Ann, married John N. Steele of Annapolis; Harriet Rebecca Anderson, died unmarried; and a young son who mysteriously disappeared and was never found although a nation wide search was instituted by his father. Judge Buchanan's father and mother, Thomas and Ann Buchanan, were originally from Chester, England, and settled in Charles County, near Port Tobacco. Their eldest son, John, was educated at Charlotte Hall, studied and practiced law, settled in Washington County and became Chief Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit and was for many years Chief Judge of the Appeals Court of the State. His younger brother, Thomas, born 1768, studied and practiced law at first in Anne Arundel County, moved to St. Mary's County; after his marriage, he lived a short time in Baltimore and then moved to his final home, "Woburn."³⁰⁰

The next child of William and Rebecca Anderson was William. He, like his brother James, attended a boarding school near London. There is no evidence his education was continued. His desire, at least primarily, was to join the British Army and with that in view his father bought for him a lieutenant's commission. From the family letters, it is clear he never served in the army, and in 1767, he came to Maryland and spent two years with his relatives and friends. In the correspondence of Governor Horatio Sharpe, he is frequently mentioned in letters to Calvert and Hamersley. It was Mr. Calvert's desire the Governor entertain him, which he did. When he returned to England in 1769, he carried a portfolio of important papers to Lord Baltimore from the Governor. In 1775, after his mother's death, he returned to Maryland and joined his brother James, who was established in Queen Anne's County in 1774. For several years he was associated in business with James, who had three stores—Queenstown, Chestertown, and Kent Island. He apparently spent more time moving around among his relatives than in active participation in business. His principal stopping places were "Readbourne," with his uncle James, "Farley" with his uncle, Colonel Richard Lloyd, "Ratcliffe Manor," with his uncle Henry Hollyday, I, and at "Peach Blossom," with his cousins, the James Lloyd Chamberlaines, at whose home he died and was buried in 1785.³⁰¹

The next child of William and Rebecca Anderson was Harriet Rebecca, the youngest daughter. Like her sisters, she traveled much in England and enjoyed unusual advantages. When the Revolution threatened, she with her sister, Marion, came to Maryland in 1775. Her early life here was beset by the misbehavior of her brother James. On her arrival, she was the guest of her uncle James Hollyday, II, at "Readbourne." From there she moved to her uncle Richard Lloyd's, and at the death of her sister, Marion, in 1783, to surround her with more youthful companionship, she was invited by her uncle, Henry Hollyday, I, to make her home at "Ratcliffe Manor," which she did. After Henry Hollyday's death, she lived with his daughter, Mrs. James Lloyd Chamberlaine, at "Bonfield" for some time. Eventually she purchased "Brookland," in Cecil County, with money left her "by one who had formerly been in the service of her family." There she lived with one of the daughters of her cousin, Anna Maria Hollyday Gale. When she died, she left the property to the single daughters of George and Anna Maria Hollyday Gale, and to her memory, they erected a memorial on the grounds of a chapel-of-ease, St. Luke's.³⁰²

The youngest child of William and Rebecca Lloyd Anderson was Edward. He was sent, as a young man, "to learn business" at the "House of Manson in Rotterdam." He was there at least from 1766 until his father's death, when he was commissioned by his brother, James, executor of his father's estate, to come to Maryland and join forces with Colonel Richard Lloyd in the settlement of his father's interests in Maryland. So far as this writer has been able to discover, he did not return to England, and from the court records of Anne Arundel County it appears he died in Annapolis of tuberculosis in 1773. In one court record, he is spoken of as being married to an Annapolis lady—name not given—but in a later record as a single man. I feel confident the latter is correct, as no mention of a wife is to be found in any family communication.

JAMES ANDERSON AS A BUSINESS MAN

The major consideration of James Anderson has been left until now. This gentleman was taken into partnership by his father in 1767 and proceeded to wreck the splendid business

established by his father. As long as his father was physically able to supervise the business, James was held down in his desire for expansion beyond the resources of the firm, but in 1769, when his father's health failed and the full responsibility devolved upon him, the house of William and James Anderson started down the financial hill. After his father's death, he became neglectful of his business, and his clients started "doing business" with other firms. This became so serious in 1773 that James Hollyday, II, wrote his mother a letter of warning and told her of James's questionable practices.³⁰³ In order to sustain the firm, James Hollyday, II, became a limited partner, evidently hoping by active participation to alter the course of events. This was futile, because the losses already sustained by James Anderson were too large to be met out of his resources. In the latter part of 1773, the firm failed and its creditors took over the business and assets—such as were left—and to James Hollyday's consternation James Anderson induced his mother to give a bond for the security of his creditors of 10,000£, which necessitated a mortgage on her Maryland estate.

After his failure in London, he came to Maryland, leaving his family on the generosity of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Samuel Ogle. He never returned to England, and except for his young daughter, Rebecca Maria Harriet, never again saw them. When he came to Maryland, he lived on a small farm—a portion of "Tully's Delight"—near "Readbourne" and supervised the stores established by his father at Queenstown and Chestertown. Up to the time of his death, 1785, he never satisfied the bequests in his father's will to his sisters. Marion was married to James Hindman, but Harriet was an object of charity on her generous friends. No persuasion and no cajoling could induce him to help his sisters. His business on the Eastern Shore followed the same pattern of his London establishment: he lost everything through poor business methods and, after his death, it was discovered his account books were in such a hopeless tangle that his executor—one appointed to act by the court—could not discriminate between his assets and liabilities. He actually had hundreds of open accounts with no indication whether his clients ever paid a penny. As a sample, the executor took ten of these accounts, choosing responsible men and in every in-

stance the accounts were declared settled. In James Hollyday, II's, will, 1786,³⁰⁴ the year after James Anderson's death, he makes the statement he does not know whether he is debtor or creditor of James Anderson. Before that he had implored and urged a settlement but to no purpose. It was finally concluded by the Court that Anderson's Maryland debts were 17,500£ and his assets short of that by 2,200£, and he still owed his English creditors 6,200£. In 1787 his brother-in-law James Hindman brought a friendly suit against James Anderson's estate in order to settle his mother's estate (Mrs. William Anderson). In this suit, it was said James died intestate, which was a mistake, his will drawn in 1776 was for some reason undiscovered and not probated until January 29, 1788, some six months after trial of the suit started. In his mother's will he was left all of her real estate, which included "Lloyd Town," 1,000 acres, "Darland," 1,000 acres, "Welsh Ridge," 500 acres, and four lots in Chestertown. A mortgage had been placed by his mother on all of her English property, on "Darland" and Welsh Ridge," James said for 8,000£—but really for 10,000£. Mr. Hindman's suit was to enable him, as executor of his wife's estate, to sell all the property, pay off James's debts and distribute the remainder, if any, according to bequests left by Mr. and Mrs. William Anderson. Out of an estate which originally must have been close to a quarter of a million dollars—about 80,000£—the final division gave each daughter of William Anderson and James Anderson's daughter, Rebecca Maria Harriet, a trifle more than four hundred pounds apiece, and this only by the acceptance of 4,000£ of James's indebtedness by Mrs. Samuel Ogle. James died in 1785 and was buried without religious services on his home farm—"Tully's Delight." A few days after, a religious service was arranged by James Hollyday, II, and held over his grave, unattended by his sisters or the family of Henry Hollyday, I. In his will, drawn September 20, 1776, and probated on January 29, 1788, it is curious that James Anderson named only two children, James and Ann Rebecca. At the time of his death, they were both dead, and his only living child, Rebecca Maria Harriet, is not mentioned. His only land mentioned was a farm in Queen Anne's County called "Floyds Town"—probably meaning "Lloyd's Town,"³⁰⁵ once the property of his mother.

A BRITISH HENRY HOLIDAY OF RECENT FAME

The foremost designer of ecclesiastical stained glass in the later nineteenth century was Henry Holiday, whose work is also to be seen in Europe and America. The lines of his portrait bear a striking resemblance to some of the Maryland Hollydays, but there is no genealogical connection known.

The Henry Holiday in question was born in London on June 17, 1827, son of George Henry Holiday and his wife Clemence Gerber, a native of Alsace. At the age of fifteen and a half he was admitted to the Royal Academy Schools, and in 1859 exhibited at the Academy exhibition a picture, "The Burgess of Calais," now in the Guildhall Art Gallery. He was associated with, and showed the influence of, the pre-Raphaelites, for example in his "Dante and Beatrice," now in the Walker Gallery in Liverpool, and frequently reproduced.

After 1863 Holiday was chiefly a designer of stained glass windows, found not only in England but in the United States. One of Lord Frederick Cavendish is in St. Margaret's Church at Westminster Abbey. In America they are found in St. Luke's Hospital, New York City, St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, Washington, and St. Paul's Church, Richmond, Va. In his later life he developed broad interests, which included mountain climbing, female suffrage, and dress reform. In 1914 he wrote "Reminiscences of My Life." He died April 15, 1927, at his home in Hampstead, where he had gathered a wide circle of devoted friends. (See *Dictionary of National Biography*, Fourth Supplement (1937), 426-7).

THE END

NOTES AND REFERENCES

Prepared by WALTER B. NORRIS

CHAPTER II

¹ Henry Hollyday, "The Hollyday Family," *Md. Hist. Mag.*, XXVI (1931), 159-171. Also reprinted as *Early History of the Hollyday Family* (1931).

² "Early Settlers List, Maryland, 1635-1680," Land Office, Annapolis; typescript copy in Maryland Historical Society, p. 317.

³ *Archives of Maryland* (hereafter *Archives*) III, 326; John T. Scharf, *History of Maryland* (1879), I, 226.

⁴ *Archives*, III, 522.

⁵ *Ibid.*, XV, 7, 19.

⁶ Scharf, I, 294; *Archives*, IV, 134-135.

⁷ *Archives*, XV, 182-183.

⁸ Wills, Calvert Co., Md., Lib. 6, fol. 68 (1686), Hall of Records, Annapolis.

⁹ Wills, Calvert Co., Lib. 13, fol. 703 (1713-1714).

¹⁰ Wills, Prince George's Co., Lib. 14, fol. 89 (1715).

¹¹ Wills, Prince George's Co., Lib. 22, fol. 61 (1739); Inventories, Prince George's Co., Lib. 24, fol. 82; Helen W. Ridgely, *Historic Graves of Maryland* (1908), p. 82.

^{11a} Testamentary Proceedings, Prince George's Co. (1682-1687), Lib. 16, fo. 168; Patents, Land Office, Annapolis, Lib. 15, fol. 574 (1678-1679), (rights to Thomas Hollyday).

CHAPTER III

¹² Calvert County Survey, 1682-1684, Clement Hill Papers, Part II, fol. 65, Md. Hist. Soc.; Testamentary Proc., Prince George's Co. (1682-1687), Lib. 16, fol. 168. Earlier references to a Thomas Hollyday are in Va. Patent Bk. III, 268 (1650), Bk. IV, 336, 386 (1656, 1657); Nell M. Nugent, *Cavaliers and Pioneers* (1934), I, 364.

¹³ *Archives*, XXV, 596.

¹⁴ *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, XXXI (1923), 39.

¹⁵ (1) Chan.—C. D., 86 (26 June 1673), Land office, Annapolis.

¹⁶ Mr. Walker's letter is among Hollyday Letters, Md. Hist. Soc.

¹⁷ Henry Hollyday, *Early History of the Hollyday Family*, pp. 4-5.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 5.

¹⁹ Virginia Patent Book, IV, 364.

²⁰ W. A. Crozier, ed., *Va. County Records*, VII (1910), 78.

²¹ John W. Thomas, *Chronicles of Colonial Maryland* (1913), p. 362.

²² Augustine Herman's "Journal," in *Narratives of Early Maryland* (1910), p. 320.

²³ *Archives*, XXXVIII, 339-341; Deeds, Prince George's Co., Lib. Y, fo. 223.

²⁴ Minutes of the Prince George's County Court, Jan., 1703.

²⁵ *Archives*, VIII, 86-87.

²⁶ *Archives*, XX, 546; Scharf, I, 309 (1689).

²⁷ *Ibid.*, XIX, 263, 385, 408, 527.

²⁸ Source not found.

²⁹ *Archives*, XIX, 521.

³⁰ Carroll T. Bond, *The Court of Appeals of Maryland* (1928), pp. 88-89.

³¹ Henry H. Goldsborough, "Civil Officers in Maryland" (hereafter Goldsborough), Md. Hist. Soc., p. 318; 1794 only.

³² *Archives*, XX, 316.

³³ Court Records, Prince George's Co., Lib. Q, fol. 523.

³⁴ Administration Accts, Prince George's Co., Lib. 8, fol. 381; Lib. 11, fol. 503; Lib. 21, fol. 399.

³⁵ George N. Mackenzie, *Colonial Families of the United States*, II (1911), 313.

CHAPTER IV

³⁶ Deeds, Prince George's Co., Lib. H, vol. 2, fol. 32 (1716).

³⁷ "Genealogical Notes," p. 158, Md. Hist. Soc.

³⁸ Account Book of Thomas Bordley, Md. Hist. Soc.

³⁹ Hollyday Letters, Md. Hist. Soc., James Hollyday, I, May 1, 1740, to his wife; Hollyday, *Early History*, p. 11.

⁴⁰ Goldsborough, pp. 526, 532, 538, 543.

⁴¹ *Archives*, XLVI, 157; Donnell M. Owings, *His Lordship's Patronage*, p. 158.

⁴² *Archives*, XXXV, 556 ff.

^{42a} Published 1915, II, 372.

⁴³ Maurice L. Radoff, *Buildings of the State of Maryland at Annapolis* (1954), p. 64; *Archives*, XXXIX, 93, 308, 464; XXXV, 557.

⁴⁴ Owings, p. 163; Act of Assembly, 1782, chap. 15; *Archives*, LVIII, 186-187; Deeds, Prince George's Co., Lib. Y, fol. 233, 307 (1741); Patents, P. L. VIII, fol. 764.

⁴⁵ Goldsborough, pp. 541, 547.

⁴⁶ Oswald Tilghman, *History of Talbot County, Maryland* (1915), I, 159-160.

⁴⁷ Clayton Torrence, *Old Somerset* (1935), p. 443.

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 443.

⁴⁹ John Bozman Kerr, *Genealogical Notes on the Chamberlaine Family of Maryland* (1883), pp. 28-29.

⁵⁰ George A. Hanson, *Old Kent* (1876), p. 30.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*

⁵² Tilghman, I, 87-88.

⁵³ *Archives*, XXVII, 355-358; Deeds, Prince George's Co., Lib. Y, fol. 223.

⁵⁴ Chancery Records, Land Office, 3 Chan., Lib. P. L., fol. 565.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, fol. 566.

⁵⁶ Hollyday Letters, July 18, 1720, Aug. 9, 1720, Sarah Lloyd to Thomas Bordley; same to Michael Howard, "He [Philemon] has been pretty well handled with gout, pray God continue him so until his soul (if he has any) mend with his body."

⁵⁷ Hollyday Letters, Henry Hollyday, I, 25 April 1740, 20 Oct. 1740, 17 Dec. 1740, to James Hollyday, I.

⁵⁸ Tilghman, I, 47-48; Wills, Queen Anne's Co. Lib. 29, fol. 483 (1755), (Sarah Hollyday); Hollyday Letters, Sept. 27, 1757, Henry Hollyday, I, to James Hollyday, II.

⁵⁹ Frederic Emory, *History of Queen Anne's Co.* (1950), pp. 11-12; John L. Bozman, *History of Maryland*, I, 126, note, II, 183, 452-453.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 11; *Archives*, II, 25-27.

⁶¹ Act of Assembly, Chapter 8 (1708); *Archives*, XXVII, 355-358.

⁶² Patents, Queen Anne's Co., P. L. 764 (1733); Deeds, Queen Anne's Co., Lib. R. T. 4, fol. 58, 178; *Archives*, XIV, 311; *ibid.*, XXXIX, 308, 464.

⁶³ *Ibid.*, XIV, 158, 177; Deeds, Queen Anne's Co., Lib. T. M.-4, fols. 304, 308, 333, 334, 337 (Henry Hollyday, I's estate).

⁶⁴ Tilghman, I, 47-48; Hollyday Letters, 29 April 1765, William Anderson to James Hollyday, II.

^{64a} E. Alfred Jones, *American Members of the Inns of Court* (London, 1924), p. 99.

CHAPTER V

⁶⁵ *Archives*, L, xiii; Bond, p. 67.

⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, XIV, 335; George T. Hollyday, "Biographical Memoir of James Hollyday," *Pennsylvania Mag. of History and Biography*, VII (1883), 426-447.

⁶⁷ *Archives*, XIV, 217; LIX, xix, xxi.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.*, XXXI, 499; Hollyday Letters, Oct. 19, 1765, William Anderson to James Hollyday, II.

⁶⁹ *Archives*, L, xiii.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.*, L, xix.

⁷¹ *Ibid.*, LIX, xix.

⁷² *Ibid.*, LIX, 30-32.

⁷³ *Ibid.*, LIX, 157.

⁷⁴ *Ibid.*, LXI, xv-xvi; *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*, II (1898), 176-177.

⁷⁵ *Archives*, LXII, 111-113.

⁷⁶ *Ibid.*, LXII, xxvi-xxix.

⁷⁷ *Ibid.*, LXII, 458-462 (Non-Importation).

⁷⁸ Scharf, II, 111.

⁷⁹ William Eddis, *Letters from America* (1792), p. 158.

⁸⁰ Scharf, II, 157-158; Hollyday Letters, William Anderson to James Hollyday, II, Oct. 6, 1770.

⁸¹ Scharf, II, 157-158; Hollyday Letters, Wm. Anderson to James Hollyday, II, Oct. 6, 1770.

Scharf, II, 162-167, 231-233; *Archives*, XI, vi.

⁸² Not found in the Hollyday Papers, 1961.

⁸³ *Archives*, XI, 66-67; Scharf, II, 184.

⁸⁴ Tilghman, II, 94-95; *Md. Hist. Mag.*, XVI (1921), 261, 263-264, 277-278, 340, 345, 347.

⁸⁵ Scharf, II, 197 ff.

⁸⁶ Hollyday Letters, 8 April 1777, James Hollyday, II, to N. Thomas; also Tilghman, I, 62 (declines chancellorship).

⁸⁷ Hollyday Letters, 27 Sept. 1757, Henry Hollyday, I, to James Hollyday, II; also 10 Jan. 1748, Rebecca Anderson to Mrs. James Hollyday, I.

NOTE ON MARYLAND POINT

Maryland Point, England, though often referred to in the Hollyday letters, seems never to have been located. But an inquiry of the British Place Name Society through Mr. P. W. Filby, Assistant Director of the Peabody Library, Baltimore, brought out that it is listed in Philip Morant, *History and Antiquities of the County of Essex*, "Hundred of Becontree," p. 18, published in London in 1768. It is described as follows in Vol. VII of *Place Names of Essex*: "Maryland Point is in the hundred of Becontree, part of the parish of West Ham in the county of Essex, just across the river Lea from East London, 'a cluster of houses near Stratford in Essex, the first of them erected by a merchant who got his fortune in that colony [Maryland] from whence they took the name.'" It is included in the town of Stratford, and seems to have been a summer resort for Londoners. In 1755, Sarah Covington Hollyday, wife of James Hollyday, I, died in London and was buried in the churchyard of West

Ham Parish, not far from Maryland Point. In a letter dated 15 April, 1755, from Sarah Anderson, her daughter, to James Hollyday, II, it is stated, "she was buried in a church cemetery because there were no private burying grounds in London."

⁸⁸ Hollyday Letters, 17 July 1757, Thomas Robins, II, to James Hollyday, II; also 15 October 1757 (smoking).

⁸⁹ *Ibid.*, 10 March 1759, Sally Anderson to James Hollyday, II; also 27 Mar. 1760 and 9 May 1763 (French flute).

⁹⁰ *Ibid.*, Oct. 1, 1759, James Hollyday, II, to Sir William Browne, (flute); March 10, 1742-3, Rebecca Anderson to James Hollyday, II (Anderson giving up the sea).

⁹¹ *Ibid.*, 26 June 1773, James Hollyday, II, to William Anderson (orders port straight from Oporto).

⁹² *Ibid.*, 24 Nov. 1753, 3 Dec. 1768, 7 Sept. 1768, Henry Hollyday, I, to James Hollyday, II (cider).

⁹³ James Hollyday's Acct. Book, in Md. Hist. Soc., 4 Dec. 1752, 24 Nov. 1753, 7 Sept. 1768.

⁹⁴ Hollyday Letters, 8 Feb. 1747, Wm. Anderson to James Hollyday, II (mourning clothes).

⁹⁵ Hollyday Letters, 26 June 1773, James Anderson to James Hollyday, II, "Gorn a rascal," (poor furniture).

⁹⁶ *Ibid.* (See also, "A Study of Baltimore Furniture" by Dr. James Bordley, Jr., typescript in Maryland Historical Society).

⁹⁷ Hollyday Letters, 12 May 1759, James Hollyday, II, to Wm. Anderson, "Crawford a rascal" (wigs).

⁹⁸ James Hollyday, II, to James Tilghman in Philadelphia, Hollyday Letters, 12 August 1763 (chaise, also coat of arms).

⁹⁹ *Ibid.*, 30 Sept. 1755, Henry Hollyday, I, to James Hollyday, II, "live where you please."

¹⁰⁰ *Ibid.*, 11 Dec. 1758, Sarah Anderson to James Hollyday, II, "Manor lacking nothing but a wife."

¹⁰¹ Wills, Queen Anne's Co., Box 17, folder 8, 1786 (James Hollyday, II).

¹⁰² Hollyday Letters, 11 Feb. 1779, James Hollyday, II, to Thomas Dockery; *Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser*, 10 Nov. 1786; Tilghman, I, 64.

¹⁰³ Hollyday Letters, 14 Mar. 1759, William Anderson to James Hollyday, II; *Md. Historical Mag.*, XXXII (1937), XXXIII, and XXXV, see indexes for Montgomery.

CHAPTER VI

¹⁰⁴ Hollyday Letters, 20 Oct. 1740, Henry Hollyday, I, to James Hollyday, II (great coat); 10 Dec. 1741, to same 27 Sept. 1757 (asks horse).

¹⁰⁵ Hester D. Richardson, *Sidelights on Maryland History* (1913), I, 268.

¹⁰⁶ Deeds, Talbot Co., Lib. J. L. 16, fol. 349-50, 1746 (Henry Hollyday, I).

¹⁰⁷ Owings, pp. 163-164; Goldsborough, p. 86 (1751).

¹⁰⁸ Goldsborough, p. 76; Scharf, II, 111-114; *Archives*, LXII, 458 ff.

¹⁰⁹ Hollyday Letters, 9 Jan. 1776, Michael Earle, II, to Thomas Ringgold, II; Scharf, II, 284-5; Tilghman, II, 84.

¹¹⁰ Hollyday Letters, 26 Jan. 1776, Joseph Earle to James Hollyday, II (Tom Paine's "Common Sense").

¹¹¹ *Ibid.*, 28 Jan. 1776, Joseph Earle to James Hollyday, II; Tilghman, II, 83-86.

¹¹² Robert Goldsborough to James Hollyday, II, Tilghman, II, 86 (non-jurors).

¹¹³ Hollyday Letters, 9 Sept. 1781 ("not a shilling of hard money"). Letters showing privations suffered by Henry Hollyday, I, and his family, non-jurors.

during the Revolution: 15 Mar. 1780, "no green thing for a month"; 1 July 1780, "Nancy [Henry I's wife] weaving materials for family and James Hollyday, II"; 22 Aug. 1780, "delivered last horse to the Commission"; 1 Mar. 1781 "family almost naked, with patched and quilted body linen"; 21 May, 1781, "It is months since salt, vinegar, and sugar disappeared"; 4 Sept. 1781, "no milk"; 9 Sept. 1781, "no butter"; 29 Sept. 1781, "not a shilling of hard money"; 4 July 1782, "no hard or red money to pay taxes"; 16 July 1782, "must get money or advertise some of my property for sale"; 16 July 1782, "have not a shilling they owe me"; 28 July 1782, "no brown sugar."

¹¹⁴ *Ibid.*, 6 Oct. 1788, Henry Hollyday, I, to James Hollyday, III (law library).

¹¹⁵ Wills, Talbot Co., Lib. J. B. 4, fol. 94 (1773), Henry Hollyday, I; Talbot Co., Lib. 28, fol. 457 (1771), Mrs. Wm. Goldsborough.

¹¹⁶ Hollyday Letters, 10 June 1756, Henry Hollyday, I, to James Hollyday, II, building plans for "Ratcliffe." See the Rent Rolls for the various tracts named.

¹¹⁷ *Ibid.*, 30 Sept. 1755, Henry Hollyday to James Hollyday, II, in London: *Md. Hist. Mag.*, XLV (1950), 95-103 ("Ratcliffe").

¹¹⁸ Hollyday Letters, 23 Dec. 1781, "no money while men of wealth will let me have not a shilling they owe me."

¹¹⁹ *Ibid.*, 23 May 1777; 17 May 1777; 2 Mar. 1783, small pox.

¹²⁰ Acct. Book of Edward Lloyd, II's executors, *Md. Hist. Soc.*

¹²¹ Tilghman, I, 471-472 (lottery).

¹²² Vestry Book of St. Michaels' Parish, Talbot Co., pp. 181, 274.

¹²³ Hollyday Letters, 13 May 1749, Wm. Anderson to Mrs. James Hollyday, I; also same, 16 Feb. 1749; Hanson, p. 246.

¹²⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 246 (Henrietta Hollyday).

¹²⁵ *Ibid.* (Thomas Hollyday).

CHAPTER VII

¹²⁶ *Ibid.* (George Robins, II).

¹²⁷ *Ibid.*, 246, 276 (Thomas Robins's marriages).

¹²⁸ *Archives*, LIV, xiv-xv, xxvi; Patents, Lib. Q, 334; Tilghman, I, 135-7.

¹²⁹ *Archives*, III, 182-183, 216-217.

¹³⁰ *Ibid.*, I, 130, 273.

¹³¹ *Ibid.*, III, 182.

¹³² *Ibid.*, III, 216.

¹³³ *Ibid.*, LIV, 9, 14-16.

¹³⁴ *Ibid.*, III, 291, 424.

¹³⁵ Wills, Kent Co., Lib. 4, fol. 232 (1682).

¹³⁶ *Ibid.*

¹³⁷ Testamentary Proc., Kent Co., Lib. 3, fol. 247.

¹³⁸ Wills, Talbot Co., Lib. 7, fol. 90 (1694) (George Robins, I); *Ibid.*, Lib. 23, fol. 167 (1743) (George Robins, II).

¹³⁹ Rent Rolls, Talbot Co., I, fol. 14 (changes in ownership across page); *Archives*, LIV, 582 ff.

¹⁴⁰ Deeds, Talbot Co., Lib. J, L-16, fol. 350; *ibid.*, Lib. 18, fols. 47, 247; *ibid.*, Lib. 19, fols. 257, 283-284, 316, 328 (Henry Hollyday, I's, estate); *Archives*, LIV, 551-554, 562 (1673-1674), (suit by Ed. Williams); similar suits are in Land Office, 2 Chan., P. C. fols. 117, 118, 121.

¹⁴¹ Patents, Talbot Co., Lib. 6, fol. 296 (1683); Lib. 9, fol. 108 ("Peach Blossom"); Hanson, pp. 286-287.

¹⁴² Will of George Robins, II; see note 138 above.

¹⁴³ Swepson Earle, *The Chesapeake Bay Country* (1923), pp. 364-365. Tilghman, I, 544-545.

- ¹⁴⁴ Tilghman, II, 218-220 (Oxford); also 344, 349, 353, 358 (Thomas Robins, II).
- ¹⁴⁵ *Archives*, XXVII, 162, 288, 292, 308-309, 419; Tilghman, II, 332 ff. (Oxford).
- ¹⁴⁶ *Archives*, XXVII, XXIX, see Indexes (removal to Pitts Bridge).
- ¹⁴⁷ Tilghman, II, 332 ff.
- ¹⁴⁸ *Ibid.*
- ¹⁴⁹ Vestry Records, St. Peter's Parish, pp. 4-17.
- ¹⁵⁰ Hollyday Letters, 6 Oct. 1721, Peter Collinson to George Robins.
- ¹⁵¹ Hanson, pp. 250-251 (Robins family).
- ¹⁵² Tilghman, I, 441, note.
- ¹⁵³ Hanson, pp. 250-251, 295.
- ¹⁵⁴ Tilghman, I, 545, and II, index.
- ¹⁵⁵ Kerr, *passim*.
- ¹⁵⁶ Tilghman, I, 545.
- ¹⁵⁷ Owings, p. 164; Tilghman, I, 544-545.
- ¹⁵⁸ Kerr, p. 35; Hanson, pp. 251, 278.
- ¹⁵⁹ Militia Appt. Book No. 1, June 18, 1794, Hall of Records, Annapolis (Robert Lloyd Nicols).
- ¹⁶⁰ Kerr, pp. 35-36; Wills, Talbot Co., Lib. 27, fols. 17 ff. (Thomas Robins).
- ¹⁶¹ Hanson, p. 249; Inventories and Accts., Talbot Co., Lib. 16, fol. 174; *ibid.*, Lib. 13-A, fol. 347 (George Robins, II).

CHAPTER VIII

- ¹⁶² Hollyday Letters, 11 Sept. 1849 (will of Susan Steuart Hollyday); Tilghman, I, 552-554 ("Bonfield").
- ¹⁶³ Register of St. Peter's Parish, Talbot Co., 311-312; Hanson, p. 247.
- ¹⁶⁴ Hanson, pp. 288, 289.
- ¹⁶⁵ Tilghman, II, 133-137; Hanson, p. 247.
- ¹⁶⁶ Hanson, pp. 246, 251, 278; Tilghman, I, 544-545.
- ¹⁶⁷ Richardson, II, 102. The Warner relationship is not supported by Charles A. Hoppin, *The Washington Ancestry* (1932), I, 212.
- ¹⁶⁸ Richardson, II, 102 (Gale), 311-312 (Denwood).
- ¹⁶⁹ Torrence, p. 100; Wills, Somerset Co., Lib. 38, fol. 614 (1772).
- ¹⁷⁰ *Archives*, LII, LV, LVI, *passim*; see Index (Levin Gale).
- ¹⁷¹ *Biographical Directory of the American Congress* (1950), p. 1190 (George Gale).
- ¹⁷² Kerr, pp. 86-87; Hanson, pp. 246-247, 289.
- ¹⁷³ *Md. Hist. Mag.*, XLIV (1949), 2-17 (references there cited).
- ¹⁷⁴ Tilghman, II, 197: *Dictionary of American Biography*.
- ¹⁷⁵ Mackenzie, II, 337-338; Charles B. Clark, *The Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia* (1950), II, 902 (Carmichael family).
- ¹⁷⁶ Hanson, pp. 267-268; Mackenzie, II, 542-545.
- ¹⁷⁷ Mackenzie, II, 545.
- ¹⁷⁸ *Ibid.*, II, 543-546.
- ¹⁷⁹ *Ibid.*; Hanson, p. 268.
- ¹⁸⁰ *Ibid.*, MacKenzie, II, 543-546.
- ¹⁸¹ *Dictionary of American Biography* for Commodore Murray.

CHAPTER IX

- ¹⁸² Wills, Talbot Co., 1789, Lib. J. B. 4, fol. 94.
- ¹⁸³ Hanson, p. 250; Mackenzie, II, 336-337.
- ¹⁸⁴ Tilghman, I, 614-617; Hanson, *loc. cit.*
- ¹⁸⁵ Samuel Tyler, *Memoir of Roger Brooke Taney* (1872), p. 63.

- ¹⁸⁶ George W. Brown, *Baltimore and the 19th of April, 1861* (1887), pp. 93-94.
¹⁸⁷ Hollyday Letters, 7 Aug. 1777, Henry Hollyday, I, to James Hollyday, II; *ibid.*, 8 Sept. 1777; *ibid.*, 8 Dec. 1777.
¹⁸⁸ Hanson, pp. 239, 262 (Steuart family).
¹⁸⁹ *Ibid.*, 262-266 (Steuart family).
¹⁹⁰ Henry F. Powell, comp., *Tercentenary History of Maryland*, IV, 899 (Bennett family); Richardson, II, 13-16; Mary N. Browne, "Governor Richard Bennett," *Md. Hist. Mag.*, IX (Dec. 1914), 307-315.
¹⁹¹ Richardson, II, 184-187; Hanson, pp. 29, 30 (Neale family).
¹⁹² Hanson, p. 266; Richardson, pp. 84, 86.
¹⁹³ John C. Fitzpatrick, *Diaries of George Washington* (1925), II, 34, 78; III, 403 (Digges).

CHAPTER X

- ¹⁹⁴ Hanson, p. 239.
¹⁹⁵ Hollyday Letters, 23 Oct. 1816, James Hollyday, III, to Susan Hollyday (James III divides his acreage among his sons); 26 April 1819, James Hollyday, IV, to mother, his Black Majesty [personal slave] to visit Maryland); 8 Jan. 1820, James Hollyday, IV (buys plantation in Louisiana); 2 Aug. 1821, R. T. Earle to James Hollyday, IV ("clear up your debts and return to Maryland").
¹⁹⁶ Hollyday Letters, 22 Nov. 1822, James Hollyday, IV (turns over his inheritance to his mother); 14 May 1823, R. T. Earle to James Hollyday, IV (James, IV, sells "Readbourne" to his mother); 24 Jan. 1824, R. T. Earle to James Hollyday, IV (advises insolvency); 13 July 1824, James Hollyday, IV (gives a deed to his mother); 1 Oct. 1829, James, IV (mortgages "Readbourne") to his mother; Washington County, Md., Cemetery Records, V, 138, Md. Hist. Soc.
¹⁹⁷ Hollyday Letters, George Steuart Hollyday, 15 Feb. 1821, 4 Jan. 1822, 4 Mar. 1822, 1 June, 1822, 16 Nov. 1822, 19 Oct. 1851; Hanson, p. 249; Hollyday Letters, James Hollyday, IV, to George S. Hollyday and vice versa, 1821-1829, Md. Hist. Soc.
¹⁹⁸ Hanson, p. 249.
¹⁹⁹ Hollyday Letters, James Hollyday, IV, to Frisby Hollyday, 12 Nov. 1820.
²⁰⁰ *Ibid.*, 29 Sept. 1820, Frisby Hollyday to James Hollyday, IV.
²⁰¹ *Ibid.*, 2 Aug. 1821, R. T. Hollyday to James Hollyday, IV; 14 Aug. 1823, 23 Oct. 1823, 24 Jan. 1824; Hanson, p. 250.
²⁰² Wills, Talbot Co., Lib. W. K. 1, fols. 572-573 (James Earle); Hollyday Letters, 17 Sept. 1807; Arthur T. Jones, Jr., to James Hollyday, IV, 3 Oct. 1821; Hanson, p. 248.
²⁰³ *Ibid.*, 248; Hollyday Letters, 26 Feb. 1822, George S. Hollyday to his mother (Henry Hollyday, III's, estate); Deeds, Queen Anne's Co., Lib. T. M-2, fols. 504-505 (1818).
²⁰⁴ Hollyday Letters, 26 May 1825, C. D. Ward to George S. Hollyday (gardens at "Readbourne").
²⁰⁵ Mackenzie, II, 341-342.
²⁰⁶ *Md. Hist. Mag.*, XLI (1936), 1-10 (Henry Hollyday, IV's Diary, 1862-1865), in possession of W. Hollyday Hammond, Baltimore, Md.
²⁰⁷ Mackenzie, II, 341-342.

CHAPTER XI

- ²⁰⁸ Bible in possession of James Earle Hollyday, Brookline, Mass.
²⁰⁹ Isaac N. Earle, "Earle Family of Eastern Shore" (MS extract), pp. 4-5, Md. Hist. Soc.; Vestry Book, St. Paul's Parish, Queen Anne's Co., Md., see index (Joseph Earle).
²¹⁰ Emory, pp. 168 ff, 241-257.

- ²¹¹ Administration Papers, Queen Anne's Co., No. 178.
²¹² Test. Proc., Lib. 21, fol. 7, etc. See index (Michael Earle).
²¹³ Patents, Baltimore Co., Lib. 4, 44 (Carpenter's Point); George Johnston, *History of Cecil County* (1881), p. 27.
²¹⁴ See fol. 208 (1683).
²¹⁵ J. D. Warfield, *Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties* (1905), pp. 154-155.
²¹⁶ Tilghman, II, 274-276; Nelson W. Rightmyer, *Maryland's Established Church* (1956), pp. 197-198 (Lillingston).
²¹⁷ Pp. xxi-xxiv; also *Archives*, III, 424.
²¹⁸ Rent Rolls, Queen Anne's Co., II, No. 2: *Archives*, XLIX, 129-130 ("Sprigley").
²¹⁹ Wills, Talbot Co., Box 5, folder 7 (1695), (Henry Coursey).
²²⁰ Hanson, p. 232.
²²¹ Earle Bible in possession of James Earle Hollyday, extract in Isaac N. Earle.
²²² Hollyday Letters.
²²³ Hanson, p. 232.
²²⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 231-232.
²²⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 234-235; *Archives*, LIX, 314-319; Act of 1765.
²²⁶ Kerr, pp. 5-9; Hanson, pp. 247-248.
²²⁷ Kerr, *passim*; Hanson, see index.
²²⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 232-233.

CHAPTER XII

- ²²⁹ *Ibid.*, pp. 234, 239 (Johns family).
²³⁰ *Ibid.*, see index (Chew family); Warfield, pp. 110-112.
²³¹ Hanson, p. 66; Hollyday Letters, 25 April 1761, 5 Sept. 1765, 26 July 1772 (Thomas Ringgold to Mary Galloway Ringgold).

CHAPTER XIII

- ²³² Hanson, p. 234. Letters from R. T. Earle to his son, not located.
²³³ Isaac N. Earle, p. 19.
²³⁴ Hanson, p. 234.
²³⁵ *Ibid.*, Jas. A. Mitchell, "Memorial Service, St. Paul's Church, Centreville" (1895), pp. 18-27.
²³⁶ *Ibid.*, pp. 24-27.
²³⁷ Deeds, Talbot Co., Lib. A-1, fol. 20 (1666); Swepson Earle, p. 337.
²³⁸ Rent Rolls, Queen Anne's Co., 1658, 1667, 1671.
²³⁹ *Who's Who in America, 1936-1939*.
²⁴⁰ Hanson, p. 236.
²⁴¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 251-252; Emory, p. 538.
²⁴² Hunter D. Farish, ed., *Journal and Letters of Philip Vickers Fithian* (1943), pp. 505-506.
²⁴³ Portrait now in possession of Mrs. Francis White, Baltimore.
²⁴⁴ I. N. Earle, p. 6; Wills, Queen Anne's Co., Lib. 21, fol. 236.
²⁴⁵ *Dict. of American Biography* (Lafayette Sabin Foster).
²⁴⁶ Hanson, p. 236; E. F. Cordell, *Medical Annals of Maryland* (1903), p. 388.

CHAPTER XIV

- ²⁴⁷ Hanson, pp. 230-231; Stephen F. Tillman, *Tillman-Tilghman Family*, p. 1-8.
²⁴⁸ Hanson, p. 230.
²⁴⁹ Tillman, p. 6.
²⁵⁰ Patents, Queen Anne's Co., Lib. 10, fol. 49 (1667); Rent Rolls, Queen Anne's Co., Lib. 11, fol. 511; Wills, Talbot Co., Lib. 5, fol. 120 (1673).

- ²⁵¹ At Maryland Historical Society.
- ²⁵² Hanson, pp. 231, 382; *Archives*, II, 244 ff.
- ²⁵³ Dr. Christopher Johnston, "Tilghman Family," *Md. Hist. Mag.*, I (1906), 281-282.
- ²⁵⁴ *Ibid.*
- ²⁵⁵ Judge R. T. Earle, "Sketch," pp. 10-12.
- ²⁵⁶ Charles C. Sellers, *Artist of the Revolution* (1939), I, 166.
- ²⁵⁷ "Sketch," p. 9.
- ²⁵⁸ Hanson, p. 296; Tilghman, I, 583.
- ²⁵⁹ Hanson, p. 256; Tilghman, I, 368-375.
- ²⁶⁰ Oswald Tilghman, *Memoir of Lt. Col. Tench Tilghman* (1876).
- ²⁶¹ John C. Fitzpatrick, *Writings of Washington*, Vol. 22, 70-71.
- ²⁶² Fitzpatrick, Vol. 23, 243.
- ²⁶³ St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Baltimore, register.
- ²⁶⁴ Portrait of Anna Maria Tilghman in possession of Professor Tench Tilghman, Blacksburg, Va. Copy at Talbot Co. Historical Society, Easton.
- ²⁶⁵ Emory, pp. 243, 255; Edwin H. Brown, "First Free School in Queen Anne's Co.," *Md. Hist. Mag.*, VI (1911), 14.
- ²⁶⁶ *Archives*, XIV, 78.
- ²⁶⁷ Tilghman, II, 378-379; Richardson, II, 174; Warfield, p. 55 (Jane Lowe).
- ²⁶⁸ Richardson, II, 36-39; Warfield, pp. 49-55.
- ²⁶⁹ Hanson, p. 237 (Frisby family).
- ²⁷⁰ *Ibid.*; R. T. Earle, "Sketch," pp. 5-8.
- ²⁷¹ Hanson, p. 242; Md. Act of 1810, adding Tilghman to Cooke's name.
- ²⁷² Hanson, p. 239; *Md. Hist. Mag.*, I, (1906), 371-372; Wills, Queen Anne's Co., Box 1, folder 26.

CHAPTER XV

- ²⁷³ E. G. W. Goldsborough, "House of Goldsborough" (Ms.) at Md. Hist. Soc., IV, 92, 93, Secs. 1-15; *ibid.*, V, Secs. 207-208.
- ²⁷⁴ "Early Settlers List," p. 253; Test. Proc., Talbot Co., Lib. 21, fol. 298 (1710).
- ²⁷⁵ Wills, Anne Arundel Co., Lib. 8, fol. 272 (Inventory); Lib. 8, fol. 87 (Account) (John Shrigley).
- ²⁷⁶ Hanson, p. 276.
- ²⁷⁷ *Ibid.*, 294.
- ²⁷⁸ Thomas Goldsborough, son of Nicholas Goldsborough, III, married Catherine Fauntleroy, E. G. W. Goldsborough, V, Sec. 242-B1. See also *Va. Mag. of Hist. and Biog.*, I, 215.
- ²⁷⁹ *Archives*, XXVIII, 339-340.
- ²⁸⁰ E. G. W. Goldsborough, V, 208-1-3; Baltimore Museum of Art, *Two Hundred and Fifty Years of Painting in Maryland* (1945), pp. 49-50 (J. B. Bordley).
- ²⁸¹ *Archives*, XLVI, 12-17, 549, 593-594, 602.
- ²⁸² *Ibid.*, 359 (William Thomas, sheriff).
- ²⁸³ Wills, Talbot Co., Lib. J. B.-3, fol. 1 (1777).
- ²⁸⁴ *Maryland Journal*, Baltimore, May 23, 1788; E. G. W. Goldsborough, V, 210-1.
- ²⁸⁵ Hanson, p. 294.
- ²⁸⁶ Mackenzie, II, 341.
- ²⁸⁷ *Ibid.*, 342.
- ²⁸⁸ Hollyday Letters, 10 Sept. 1863.

CHAPTER XVI

²⁸⁹ Wills, Talbot Co., Lib. 7, fol. 274 (William Anderson, 1697); Wills and Accounts, Talbot Co., Lib. T. B. No. 2, vol. 3, Pt. 1, fol. 79, 154 (Gwin); *Md. Hist. Mag.*, VI (1911), 213-240.

²⁹⁰ Hollyday Letters, 19 Mar. 1742/43, Wm. Anderson to James Hollyday, II, (giving up sea for tobacco trade).

²⁹¹ *Archives*, XIV, index; *Md. Hist. Mag.*, XXXI-XXXIII, indexes (William Anderson).

²⁹² Sellers, I, 68, 84; Hollyday Letters, 11 Sept. 1753, Wm. Anderson to Mrs. James Hollyday, I.

²⁹³ *Ibid.*, 1 April, 1761, Wm. Anderson to James Hollyday, II.

²⁹⁴ *Ibid.*, 1 May 1762, Sally Anderson to James Hollyday, II.

²⁹⁵ *Ibid.*, 22 Mar. 1762, Sally Anderson to James Hollyday, II (invitation to Queen Charlotte's soiré and banjeau); 27 Mar. 1768, 9 May 1763, 9 Feb. 1766, Marion Anderson to James, II.

²⁹⁶ *Ibid.*, 26 Feb. 1775, James Hollyday, II, to Marion Anderson; 25 May 1775, to same (sends bond for £100 and urges haste).

²⁹⁷ *Ibid.*, 14 Sept. 1775, Col. Richard Lloyd to James Hollyday, II.

²⁹⁸ 11 Chancery, fols. 620, 624, 658, 659 (1789), in Land Office.

²⁹⁹ Wills, Anne Arundel Co., Lib. J. G. 2, fol. 408 (Benj. Ogle), 1809; *ibid.*, J. G. 5, fol. 198 (Ann Ogle, 1817); Hollyday Letters, 25 Feb. 1775, Marion Anderson to James Hollyday, II.

³⁰⁰ T. J. C. Williams, *History of Washington Co., Md.* (1906), I, 132-134; Cemetery Records, Washington Co. (1942), *Md. Hist. Soc.*, I, 267 (Buchanans).

³⁰¹ *Archives*, XIV, 1761-1771, index (Wm. Anderson).

³⁰² Wills, Cecil Co., Md., Lib. A-8, fol. 83 (1822); Deeds, Cecil Co., Lib. J. S. 19, fol. 67 (Harriet Anderson, 1817).

³⁰³ Hollyday Letters, 3 Oct. 1774, James Hollyday, II, to Mrs. William Anderson, Sr.

³⁰⁴ Wills, Queen Anne's Co., Box 1, folder 26 (James Anderson, 1788); *ibid.*, Lib. Sc-7, fol. 140 (same will, 1776); Administration Papers, No. 1063 (James Anderson); Wills, Queen Anne's Co., Box 7, folder 8 (1786), (James Hollyday, II).

³⁰⁵ Hollyday Letters, 8 April 1785, Henry Hollyday, II, to James Hollyday (death and burial of James Anderson); Will of Mrs. William Anderson, Sr., in 11 Chancery, fols. 620-621. See also Note 298.

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